Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of paddy good. Indian-corn reported poor. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 5 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers 4 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·03, Jajpur 2·50, Kendrapara ·54, Banki 1·36, False Point 3·98. Weather hot and seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton and sugarcane are growing. *Beali* being cut in places. *Sarad* and *beali* being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	0	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·72. Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Beali* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. More rain wanted. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·03 and Bisipara 1·02, but not equally distributed throughout. It has kept the crops alive in parts where rain fell. Highland paddy suffering and puddling and transplantation suspended for want of rain. The state of crops in the Khondmals reported as before. Common rice sells at 24 seers per rupee at Sadar and 12 seers in the Khondmals. Great anxiety felt for want of rain throughout the district. Fodder sufficient.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Khurda 1·77. More rain wanted. *Beali* damaged to some extent. Puddling and weeding of *sarad* delayed for want of sufficient water. Condition of sugarcane, *mandia*, and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee.
Khurda	17	1	
Interior of the district	16	11	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·27, Giridih 2·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not favourable. More rain wanted to complete paddy transplanting. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·82. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted for transplantation. *Gondli* being harvested. Rice sells at Ranchi 15 seers per rupee and in the interior 18 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall 1·03. Weather hot and cloudy. Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·05, Gobindpur 1·04. Weather hot. Prospects of crops generally good, but rain is wanted in places. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi and Nirsha. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16½ seers and at Gobindpur 15 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·58. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 17¼ seers per rupee.

General Summary.—During the last week rain has fallen in every district, but while it has been excessive in Bihar, North and East Bengal, it has been scanty in Orissa and the Chota Nagpur Division. In Bihar all chance of a fair *bhadoi* harvest has disappeared. The rice crop is progressing well everywhere save in Orissa, and the report from the 24-Parganas is better. In the Khondmals the deficiency in the rainfall has caused serious anxiety. Early rice is being harvested, and jute cutting is going on. The price of rice has not materially changed since last week.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 22nd August 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH AUGUST 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION. 1	Burdwan ...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	8 12	15 0	16 0	11 4	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	9 12	15 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	13 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	16 4	17 0	11 8	..	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	13 8	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	8 12	13 8	15 0	10 12	..	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 1	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	12 4	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 12	16 0	7 10	8 0	7 0	11 6	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	16 0	16 0	12 5	29 1	29 1	16 0	7 2	7 4	5 15	14 3	14 14	11 7	...	...	..
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 18 0 / Gangajali. 17 0	Jamali. 18 0 / Gangajali. 16 0	13 4	32 0	30 0	20 0	12 4	12 0	10 4	14 0	15 0	13 8	...	..	...
11	Jessore ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	...	..	..
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 14	16 0	16 0	12 14	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	13 8	33 0	33 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	6 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	16 0	14 12	12 12	17-12-3 t.	17-12-3 t.	...	12 0	11 4	9-9-3 t.	18 0	16 12	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 8	14 0	9 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	9 9	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 12	18 0	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 12	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	18 12	15 12	13 8	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION. 20	Dacca ...	14 0	14 0	11 8	42 8	42 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	19 0	11 0	..	..	...
21	Mymensingh.* ...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	9 0	...	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	23 0	26 0	...	49 0	51 0	...	6 0	7 0	5 6	17 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11 0	15 0 *aus* 17 0	15 12	11 4 *aus* 12 0	...	...	...

*Present return not received.

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Raniganj 10½ seers (panga); Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks (karkatch); Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga or karkatch).

B. At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 9 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10¼ seers.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10⅝ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10¾ seers; Barasat 11½ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10¾ chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 11½ seers (crushed).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Kandi 11 seers; Jangipur return not received.

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
3 0	13 0	13 5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Cheola, Kadalai, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	17 8	22 0	15 8
...	...	...	18 0	22 8	16 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	12 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	12 4
10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	26 6	26 10	17 12
...	...	...	26 0	26 8	20 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	11 0
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	21 0	24 0	19 0
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	14 8
...	...	...	12 0	18 0	11 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	15 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	28 0	29 0	14 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur; Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 8	13 0	...	A 11 8	11 8	11 Crushed. 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 10 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	9 Karkatch. 12	3 10 6	3 10 6	4 1 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 Panga. 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	D 11 4	11 4	10 Panga. 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	7 0	E 10 8	10 0	10 Crushed. 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 8	F 10 8	10 8	10 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	13 4	13 8	11 0	G 10 12	11 0	10 Panga. 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	20 0	11 6	12 4	11 4	11 0	11 0	10 Panga. 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	H 11 10	11 10	11 Panga. 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	I 11 0	10 12	10 Karkatch. 8	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	J 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	K 10 0	10 0	10 Panga. 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	22 0	L 9 12	9 12	9 Panga. 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	9 9½	9 9½	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 8	12 0	11 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 Panga. 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
24 0	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	N 8 0	8 0	8 Panga. 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						9 0	8 8	8 Rora. 0	4 7 0	4 10 0	5 0 0			
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	O 9 0	9 0	9 Panga. 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	10 5	10 5	9 Panga. 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12 Panga.	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	10 8	13 0	11 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 Panga. 8	3 9 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	R ...	10 0	9 8	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 Panga. 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 Panga. 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11¼ seers.
L. Retail price of salt at Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. Retail price of salt (panga) at Kurseong and Siliguri 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 13 chittacks ; Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
Chittagong Division. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 8	16 0	17 13	11 12	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	9 8	14 12	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division. 27	Patna ..	15 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	11 8	13 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	14 8	22 0	28 0	24 0
28	Gaya ...	16 8	18 0	14 0	25 0	32 0	22 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	18 0
29	Shahabad ...	11 0 & 13 8	17 8 & 18 0	14 8 & 15 0	20 0	23 0	21 0	9 0 to 11 8	8 0 to 10 0	7 0	13 0 & 14 0	12 8 & 14 0	12 0 & 14 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	15 8	17 8	17 0	19 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ...	16 8	16 8	15 0	21 8	24 8	25 8	6 12	6 8	6 8	12 8	13 0	11 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	22 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga* ...	...	16 0	13 8	..	21 0	22 0	...	8 8	6 8	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 34	Monghyr ..	15 15	17 0	15 12½	...	...	21 0	9 8	9 8	6 13½	11 11	10 10	11 8½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	16 8	17 12	15 4	22 12	26 8	25 4	10 4	10 12	11 6	13 4	13 14	13 14	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	17 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	10 0	13 0	11 0	19 0	24 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	17 8	13 0		...	...
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division. 39	Cuttack ...	11 13	15 2	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	15 12	16 7	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ..	12 7	12 7	7 14	...	...	...	8 8	7 14	8 0	17 11	17 12	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division. 42	Hazaribagh ..	12 8	15 0	12 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	7 0 to 12 0	7 8 to 13 0	6 0 to 9 8	18 0	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	16 0	16 0	11 8	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	15 12	15 12	14 10	23 10	23 10	23 10	12 6	14 10	12 6	14 2	15 12	13 8	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	...	15 8	13 4	...	20 0	...	11 12	11 8	8 12	15 0	16 8	12 8	...	...	16 0
46	Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W. At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Aurangabad 10 seers ; Nawada 10½ seers ; Jahanabad return not received.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers ; Bhabua 10 seers ; Sasaram 10 seers.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
b. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi 9½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20 0	...	24 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25 0
...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 0
...	...	...	28 0	32 0	22 0
...	...	...	20 4	23 10	20 4
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0
16 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	20 8
14 0	16 0	10 0	19 8	24 8	19 0
...	...	...	19 0 & 20 0	22 0	20 0 & 21 0
12 0	15 8	8 0	19 0	22 0	21 0
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	18 0
...	...	...	12 0	22 0	19 0
...	...	...	...	20 8	17 0
...	...	...	20 3	21 4	19 15
...	...	...	19 0	22 12	20 8
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...
...	...	...	25 0	28 0	21 0
...	...	...	15 0	20 0	14 8
...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 17 1	18 6	14 7
...	...	...	Chhola. 16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	Biri. 18 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 0
...	...	...	15 8	18 0	16 0
...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	15 0	13 0
...	...	...	20 4	21 15	21 6
...	...	...	16 8	19 8	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Tur, Cajan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	**BENGAL—*concluded.***		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0 (Panga.)	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0 (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	W 10 8	10 8	10 0 (Panga.)	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
27 0	31 0	22 0	13 0	18 0	...	X 11 0	11 0	11 0 (Panga.)	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	13 0	15 0	13 0	Y 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	12 8	...	...	Z 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 14 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
20 0	25 0	22 8	12 0	12 0	...	a 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
22 0	22 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	...	b 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
16 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	...	c 11 0	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	21 8	...	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	3 8 0	3 12 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	21 0	12 12	12 12	13 6	d 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 6	3 8 3	3 11 9	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
19 0	20 0	25 4	12 0	12 10	...	e 10 0	10 0	10 0 (Panga.)	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur	35	
...	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	f 10 8	10 8	10 0 (Panga.)	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	20 0	13 0	13 0	...	g 10 0 (Karkatch.)	9 8	8 8	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0 (Panga.)	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	3 12 0			
20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	22 8	h 10 0	10 0	9 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	19 11	22 5	18 6	i 10 12	10 12	10 12 (Karkatch.)	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	0 0	j 11 8	10 8	11 4	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	11 2	11 0	...	k 13 0	12 12	12 8 (Karkatch.)	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
22 0	22 8	15 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 (Panga.)	4 7 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	8 0 to 9 0	8 8 to 9 8	9 8	9 0	9 0	9 0 (Panga.)	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
19 2	23 10	18 9	15 12	16 5	16 4	8 11½	8 8	8 7 (Panga.)	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	l 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bogusarai 10½ seers ; Jamui 10 seers.
e. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9 seers ; Supaul return not received.
f. In the Araria and Kishanganj subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
g. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
h. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers ; Godda 9 seers ; Jámtara 11 seers Pakaur 10½ seers ; Rajmahal 10 seers.
i. In the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.
j. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
k. At Khurda the retail price of salt is 12 seers per rupee.
l. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.,

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	2 13 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 2 0	2 9 6	2 15 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 4 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	3 12 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	3 6 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 6 6	2 13 0	3 9 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 10 6	2 8 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	1 10 0
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 0	2 10 6	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 11 9	1 9 0
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 14 6	3 11 9	3 9 6	3 0 3	2 14 3	2 13 6	2 6 9	2 4 0	2 9 6	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 9 0
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 5 6	2 2 9	2 12 6	3 2 6	2 6 0	3 11 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	3 1 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 7 6	3 5 3 to 5 11 0	3 8 0 to 5 6 6	4 4 0 to 6 10 6	2 3 6	2 3 6	3 1 0

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd August 1899.

	AR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SENAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 0	1 11 0	2 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 6
0	1 6 0	1 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 6	1 9 0	1 13 9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	1 14 6	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 9	1 12 0	1 15 0
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 1 6	2 10 6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1 0 to 3 5 3	2 10 0	3 1 0

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
...	...	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	4 1 0	4 1 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 to 5 2 0 White mustard. 5 4 0 to 5 4 0 Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 4 0 to 4 12 0 3 2 0	4 4 3
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4
...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3
1 7 0	1 5 6	1 11 6	3 0 0	2 3 0	...	3 4 0	3 6 6	3 4 0	4 0 0	2 12 0	3
2 5 6	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 5 6	2 12 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	
2 1 9	2 0 0	1 9 0	3 5 3	3 2 0	1 13 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3
...	...	...	1 14 6	1 11 6	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 4 0 to 4 11 0	4 4 0 to 5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 5 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 4

40 STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	4 12 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 4 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 2 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 15 3	2 13 9	3 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 11 0 to 5 15 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
32 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 0 0 to 33 8 0	32 0 0 to 33 8 0	38 0 0	Madhakhali. 6 12 0 to 7 8 0	6 8 0 Pulta. 7 8 0	5 4 0 6 8 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
50 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...
42 0 0	38 0 0	40 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...
30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 9	30 7 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 0 0	32 0 0	33 12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	...
30 7 6 to 36 0 0	30 7 6 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 3 3	0 3 3	0 2 6

1472d

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th August 1899.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 4 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 3 0	3 3 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 4 0	0 8 0	...	...	.	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	...	..	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 10 0 Panga.	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...		...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	..	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	..	.	..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 9 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 5 3	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 10 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 12 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 8 6	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatch.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 4 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th August 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather
1899.				Inches.	°	°				Inches		%			Inches.	
Aug.	13th	142·4	0·3	29·578	83·0	86·4	7·2	79·2	80·9	1·029	80·1	91	S by E, SSE and S	49	0·86	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	14th	147·3	0·8	·563	84·5	88·7	9·5	79·2	81·7	1·045	80·6	88	S and SSW ...	110	0·11	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	15th	145·1	5·1	·553	84·7	89·7	8·5	81·2	81·1	1·016	79·7	85	SSW and SW by S.	182	0·26	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	16th	144·6	Nil	·546	84·1	91·7	12·7	79·0	80·5	0·997	79·1	85	SSW ...	140	0·40	Cloudy, o, d, p, t.
,,	17th	142·2	4·2	·549	86·6	92·1	12·9	79·2	81·8	1·021	79·9	81	W and WNW ...	157	0·01	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	18th	109·1	Nil	·571	84·4	85·5	8·4	82·1	81·1	1·019	79·8	86	SW by W and ESE.	103	0·12	Cloudy, o, d, p.
,,	19th	149·1	3·1	·644	83·0	91·3	16·2	75·1	79·6	0·967	78·2	86	SSW and variable	49	0·26	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, t.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·572
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·587
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	13·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	90·0
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	17·0
The maximum temperature	92·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	°
The mean relative humidity	86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th August 1899	2·02
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·74
The total fall from 1st January to 19th August 1899	55·80
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	43·62

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ✓, strong wind; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th August 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 20th August 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	645	97,285	1,397	315	32,525	462
Jute	13	9,025	115	37	18,400	225
Firewood	53	42,100	621	61	37,575	688
Other articles	557	2,34,946	1,988	571	1,34,687	1,766
Total ...	1,268	3,83,356	4,071	984	2,23,187	3,141

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	304,054	3,19,979 10 0	36,75,372 20	(b) 6,34,587 8 0	(c) 14,640 0 0	9,69,207 2 0	95,087	146,754	241,8
Or per mile of railway	.....	186 14 0	.....	370 9 1	8 8 10	566 0 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	1,400,145	13,55,293 12 0	1,57,64,758 30	26,80,848 5 0	60,620 0 0	40,96,762 1 0	392,657	663,593	1,056,2
Total for 5½ weeks ...	1,704,199	16,75,273 6 0	1,94,40,131 10	33,15,435 13 0	75,260 0 0	50,65,969 3 0	487,744	810,347	1,298,0
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	315,185	3,10,789 0 2	38,95,037 20	(d) 7,24,412 9 9	(e) 20,594 6 4	10,56,787 0 3	92,282	155,721	247,8
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	182 4 3	.....	424 13 8	12 1 3	619 3 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year	1,637,020½	15,93,183 0 2	2,05,64,172 0	38,88,125 5 3	1,13,785 12 4	55,95,094 1 9	461,837	836,803	1,318,6

(a) Deducted Rs. 31,670, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The decrease is chiefly in both the upwards and downwards coal traffic.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 32,853 0 0
(e) " " of mileage and demurrage " 7,320 3 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 16,463	(a) 4,092 5 0	11,188 30	402 0 0	9 0 6	4,413 5 60	1,104	94	1,1
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	180 0 8	.....	18 1 4	0 6 6	198 8 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	82,776	19,118 12 0	35,074 10	1,759 0 0	32 0 0	20,909 12 0	4,440	688	4,1
Total for 5½ weeks ...	99,239	23,121 1 0	46,263 0	2,161 0 0	41 0 0	25,323 1 0	5,544	572	6,1
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,400½	4,667 10 3	7,071 10	293 7 0	8 4 3	4,969 5 6	1,112	189	1,3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	209 15 6	.....	13 3 3	0 5 11	223 8 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ...	111,072½	25,964 15 7	41,200 30	1,701 5 0	43 4 3	27,709 8 10	5,964	632	6,5

(a) The decrease is in passenger traffic booked from Sheoraphuli and Tarkessur stations.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	16,226	14,480 4 0	83,374 30	9,940 4 0	68 0 0	24,488 8 0	6,692	3,148	9
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	89 4 0	.....	61 4 4	0 6 8	150 15 0	.....	.....	..
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	79,508	66,980 0 0	3,08,763 10	33,852 14 0	289 0 0	1,01,121 14 0	28,914	13,108	4
Total for 5½ weeks ..	95,734	81,460 4 0	3,92,138 0	43,793 2 0	357 0 0	1,25,610 6 0	35,606	16,256	5
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,686	14,066 4 6	47,539 30	6,397 12 11	60 5 3	20,553 6 8	7,164	3,011	1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	.....	86 13 2	.....	39 7 0	0 6 10	126 11 0	.....	.....	.
Total for corresponding 5½ weeks of previous year ..	100,354½	79,763 3 11	2,75,473 20	39,099 6 11	281 2 9	1,19,055 13 7	37,845	15,878	5

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,460	4,488 10 0	13,330 0	1,054 2 0	10 0 0	5,552 12 0	795	318	1,113
Or per mile of railway	.....	56 15 1	.....	13 5 11	0 2 0	70 7 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 3½ weeks of half-year	28,971	13,932 7 0	38,653 30	3,362 0 0	28 0 0	17,322 7 0	3,933	817	4,250
Total for 4½ weeks ...	37,431	18,421 1 0	51 992 30	4,416 2 0	38 0 0	22,875 3 0	4,728	635	5,363
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	190,460	86,050 0 0	10,60,660 0	2,14,700 0 0	8,800 0 0	3,09,550 0 0	36,000	41,526	77,526
Or per mile of railway	228	103 0 0	1,272 0	257 0 0	1 0 0	*361 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,021,790	4,82,920 0 0	34,72,440 0	6,13,730 0 0	64,040 0 0	11,60,690 0 0	179,110	168,863	347,973
Total for 6 weeks ..	1,212,250	5,68,970 0 0	45,33,100 0	8,28,430 0 0	72,840 0 0	14,70,240 0 0	2,15,110	210,389	425,499
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	191,820	77,538 0 0	7,21,227 0	1,45,485 0 0	8,054 0 0	2,31,077 0 0	33,514	34,051	67,565
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	234	95 0 0	882 0	178 0 0	1 0 0	274 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,176,024	4,96,732 0 0	47,30,243 0	7,78 582 0 0	74,700 0 0	13,50,014 0 0	2,11 943	201,535	413,478

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase in jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	21,040	6,490 0 0	11,350 0	1,030 0 0	80 0 0	7,600 0 0	2,602	1,276	3,878
Or per mile of railway	245	75 0 0	132 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	88 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,19,900	36,670 0 0	47,170 0	4,550 0 0	600 0 0	41,820 0 0	13,756	6,582	20,338
Total for 6 weeks ..	1,40,940	43,160 0 0	58,520 0	5,580 0 0	680 0 0	49,420 0 0	16,358	7,858	24 216
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,746	9,500 0 0	18,644 0	1,271 0 0	141 0 0	10,912 0 0	2,464	2 233	4,697
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	404	110 0 0	217 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	127 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,53,864	44,954 0 0	1,42,369 0	9,534 0 0	1,087 0 0	55,575 0 0	14,958	14,193	29,151

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,030	669 0 0	1,580 0	310 0 0	.....	979 0 0	280	1,146	1,426*
Or per mile of railway	92	20 0 0	48 0	9 0 0	.....	29 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	13,990	3,390 0 0	5,230 0	410 0 0	10 0 0	3,810 0 0	1,538	3,350	4,888
Total for 6 weeks ...	16,920	4,050 0 0	6,810 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	4,780 0 0	1,818	4,496	6,314
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 504.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,910	350 0 0	5,170 0	290 0 0	80 0 0	720 0 0	195	1,019	*1,214
Or per mile of railway	77	14 0 0	209 0	12 0 0	3 0 0	29 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,790	1,890 0 0	19,760 0	1,720 0 0	250 0 0	3,860 0 0	1,080	5,790	6,870
Total for 6 weeks ...	8,700	2,240 0 0	24,930 0	2,010 0 0	330 0 0	4,580 0 0	1,275	6,809	8,084
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 864.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,680	750 0 0	4,280 0	540 0 0	60 0 0	1,350 0 0	370	303	673
Or per mile of railway	50	22 0 0	127 0	16 0 0	.....	*38 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	9,230	3,690 0 0	35,880 0	3,940 0 0	230 0 0	7,860 0 0	1,756	4,442	6,198
Total for 6 weeks ...	10,900	4,440 0 0	40,160 0	4,480 0 0	290 0 0	9,210 0 0	2,126	4,744	6,870
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,142	372 0 0	3,200 0	342 0 0	86 0 0	801 0 0	143	733	876
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	33	17 0 0	145 0	16 0 0	.....	33 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	7,614	2,640 0 0	15,093 0	1,619 0 0	655 0 0	4,914 0 0	944	4,176	5,120

* Excluding ferry.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	37,377	13,611 0 0	57,583 0	6,252 0 0	392 0 0	20,255 0 0	4,348	3,919	8,267
Or per mile of railway	299	109 0 0	461 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	162 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	140,695	53,830 0 0	1,99,965 0	16,066 0 0	7,250 0 0	77,166 0 0	20,908	11,282	32,190
Total for 5 weeks ...	178,072	67,441 0 0	2,57,548 0	22,318 0 0	7,642 0 0	97,401 0 0	25,256	15,201	40,457
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	46,798	18,003 0 0	63,634 0	1,974 0 0	244 0 0	15,221 0 0	4,554	2,582	7,136
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	374	104 0 0	509 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	122 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	185,063	61,482 0 0	4,28,502 0	18,400 0 0	1,758 0 0	81,737 0 0	22,205	15,279	37,484

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12th August 1899 on 1,092 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,092 miles open	129,720	48,960	5,80,850	68,500	15,510	(a)1,32,970	26,040	(b)28,082	54,122
Or per mile of railway	119·89	45·25	536·83	63·31	14·33	122·89	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	663,630	2,59,820	25,84,140	3,08,750	83,110	6,51,680	1,30,340	1,40,419	270,759
Total for 6½ weeks ...	793,350	3,08,780	31,64,990	3,77,250	98,620	7,84,650	1,56,380	1,68,501	324,881
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	99,750	34,971	4,65,497	61,359	13,228	1,09,558	20,800	(c)27,056	47,856
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	107·85	37·81	503·24	66·33	14·30	118·44	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	669,076	2,60,587	31,48,581	3,99,417	88,345	7,48,349	1,34,801	1,61,619	296,420

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 5,876 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,308 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,193	11,378 0 0	2,41,311 0	10,291 0 0	353 0 0	21,922 0 0	3,453	7,156	10,609
Or per mile of railway	50·99	28·48	609·13	24·27	0·83	53·58	8·72	16·88	25·60
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	97,075	55,833 0 0	10,82,892 0	47,514 0 0	3,095 0 0	1,06,841 0 0	14,784	30,459	45,243
Total for 5 weeks ...	117,268	67,210 0 0	13,24,203 0	58,105 0 0	3,448 0 0	1,28,763 0 0	18,237	37,615	55,852
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,663	9,597 0 0	2,65,658 0	11,227 0 0	287 0 0	21,111 0 0	2,921	5,016	7,937
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62·19	33·79	872·21	39·32	0·98	73·09	10·29	17·12	27·41
Total to corresponding date of previous year	104,859	56,713 0 0	13,14,559 0	54,063 0 0	2,670 0 0	1,18,416 0 0	15,433	28,077	43,499

* 8½ Miles (Beharn to Dauchara) closed to traffic.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 5th August 1899.			Receipts for week ending 6th August 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 5th August 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 6th August 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	21,982	53·58	293	21,111	73·09	424	5,10,661	.....	293	4,57,372	.....	53,289	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th August 1899	10,743	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	13,936	0	0
Decrease	3,193	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th August 1899	210	10	4
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	273	4	1
Decrease	62	9	9
Receipts from 1st July to 12th August 1899	71,649	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	78,522	0	0
Decrease	6,873	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.]*

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 7th August, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble NAWAB BAHADUR SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA, BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble MR. J. G. APCAR.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.P.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT read the Hon'ble MR. BAKER'S motion that the Calcutta Municipal Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, which was published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th July, 1899, and with instructions to report within two weeks.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, by leave of the President, moved the following amendments to the above motion, viz.—

(1) *for* "two weeks" *substitute* "six weeks";
(2) *add* at the end the words "and that the opinions of the Corporation and other public bodies be invited with reference to such correspondence."

He said:—"Sir, my first words will be words of regret at the retirement from this Council of my friend Babu Norendranath Sen. I do not in the smallest degree desire to make any reflection upon my hon'ble friend to my left who so worthily represents the Corporation, and in whose hands I am sure the interests of the rate-payers of Calcutta in regard to the Calcutta Municipal Bill will be perfectly safe. But the tide of human circumstances sometimes demands a tear from us. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ*—sang Virgil in the olden times. Those who were associated with Babu Norendranath Sen in his arduous labours in connection with the early stages of the Calcutta Municipal Bill must share the regret that he has not been permitted to participate in their toils and anxieties amid the closing scenes of the final struggle.

"However that may be, now that we have been placed once again by a fortunate accident in possession of our deliberative functions, if we have made a mistake, we may rectify it, if we have acted, I will not say in defiance of, but if we have acted not in conformity with, the dictates of public opinion, we may now pay that ampler homage to public sentiment which, as it seems to me, is imperatively called for at our hands in dealing with a measure such as this, affecting as it does the habits and every-day lives of the people; for a municipal measure is essentially a measure of sanitation, and in order that it may be successful, that it may promote the great ends of sanitation, it must enlist the sympathies of the people on its side. By no stretch of language, however, can it be said that the Municipal Bill, even as revised by the Select Committee, has secured the sympathies or the support of the community, whom it most deeply affects. On the contrary I will say this—that in the whole course of my public life, now extending over the space of nearly a quarter of a century, I have not witnessed a measure which so profoundly stirred the hearts and excited the apprehensions of the people of Calcutta as this Bill has done. Their apprehensions may be well-founded or ill-founded—I believe them to be well-founded—but there they are—real, intense, deep-seated, influencing the thought and moulding the feelings of the people, driving them in their thousands to those great public meetings held all over the town with a view to record their protest against this measure. A protest so real and so influential and at the same time so universal and so all-pervading, a responsible Government could not ignore. It is with thankfulness we note that the action of the Government of India has been determined by the attitude of public opinion. I may or I may not be able to assent to the proposals of the Government of India. I am afraid I cannot assent to them; but all the same I feel that I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not place on record the expression of my admiring gratitude for the spirit in which that Government have approached the consideration of the subject, the temper of the discussion, the sensibility to public opinion which their intervention at this stage indicates, and above all for the desire by which they are actuated and which pervades every line of the despatch, to arrive at a settlement that shall be conducive to the efficiency of municipal administration in Calcutta, and yet at the same time preserve intact the great principle of Local Self-Government. As in the past so in the future, I hope and trust Your Honour's Government and the Government of India will be pleased to extend to our observations that indulgent consideration which both these Governments are accustomed to

accord to the temperate expression of responsible opinion. In that hope and in that confidence I approach the consideration of this subject. Could I persuade myself to believe that the Government of India has definitely made up its mind, that it is inexorably wedded to the opinions it has expressed, and that it is inaccessible to the voice of reason and remonstrance, I for one would not waste my breath nor waste the time of the Council in a vain endeavour to persuade. But I know that the Government is highly deferential to the expression of public opinion, to the clear and unerring dictates of reason and sound sense, and, therefore, it is that I have taken upon myself the task of entering upon a somewhat prolonged discussion of the issues raised in the letter of the Government of India.

"The letter of the Government of India begins with a statement of the principal grounds, as summarized by the Government of Bengal, upon which the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Law is based. To three of these grounds I desire to call attention, because in the first place they seem to me to be important grounds which are now published for the first time. In the second place they seem to be absolutely unsustainable. They make a revelation in respect of which it will be my duty to ask my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill to make some sort of an explanation."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I apologise for interrupting the Hon'ble Member, but this is a point of order. I cannot permit any discussion of the reasons given by the Government of India at the beginning of their letter. The point to which we are limited is the discussion of the changes in the Bill which the Government of India have desired should be made. I cannot allow any discussion of the reasons which have led the Government of India to come to their decision.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"With your permission I desire to make one observation, namely, that the grounds to which I desire particularly to call the attention of the Council are grounds which do not appear in the letter of the 7th March, 1898. These grounds are absolutely new; therefore they are not covered by Your Honour's ruling that these matters have been decided."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I regret I can hear no discussion on that point."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"That being the ruling of Your Honour, I shall proceed to lay before you statements which have been made in the letter of the Government of India, statements which are open to challenge and contradiction, and therefore it seems to me that, having regard to such statements, a case has been made out for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"This is a point which has been discussed in Council before. I must ask the Hon'ble Member to proceed with the remainder of his speech. These are points which I cannot allow to be re-opened."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I want to suggest that in the letter of the Government of India there is one matter which raises a point which I think admits of discussion. The Government of India say that the broad principles of Local Self-Government are to be preserved, but that they are to be so re-cast as to check abuses and secure the continuity of administration. If abuses are to be discovered and to be checked, the best way of discovering and checking them is by the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I must repeat that that point has been discussed and decided by the Council, and I cannot permit it to be re-opened."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE continued :—"I bow to Your Honour's decision and will leave that point. The Government of India in the 7th paragraph of their letter say:—

'The Government of India cannot fail to realise that they have a special responsibility in this case. It would be strange indeed if they did not feel a peculiar interest in a measure affecting the municipal constitution of a city, which is not merely the capital of the Province of Bengal, but also the seat of the Imperial Government and the capital of the Indian Empire. They are deeply persuaded of the importance of a local administration, which shall adequately represent the various great interests that have placed, and still keep, Calcutta in its premier position in India, and which shall be businesslike, efficient, and free from scandal or reproach. At the same time it would be their natural desire, in the interests both of continuity of administration and of public harmony, to see these objects attained, not by any contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded, but by a curtailment of the abuses to which in practice they may have become exposed, and by a restriction within limits suggested by experience, of the range of their future operation. In these opinions the Government of India are convinced that they have the sympathy of the Lieutenant-Governor.'

"As I read this paragraph I take it to mean that no changes in the present municipal system of Calcutta are to be introduced which would be in contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. If I am able to show that the proposals of the Government of India are in direct conflict with their avowed policy and the principle which they here lay down, I am entitled to ask the Government for a re-consideration of their detailed proposals. [The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said :—"That is a perfectly legitimate argument."] What then, Sir, are those broad principles of Local Self-Government which have already been conceded and which I contend have not only been assailed but completely superseded by the proposals of the Government of India? These principles may be classified under three heads:—

"In the first place, the paramountcy of the Corporation was affirmed. The Corporation was declared to be the one supreme authority in the adminstration of municipal affairs, fixing the rates, controlling expenditure, regulating finance, making the superior appointments, in short, controlling, guiding, supervising the affairs of the town. This was no new concession. The paramountcy of the Corporation had been recognized in the constitution of the Corporation under the Justices. The principle was only re-affirmed in 1876. In the second place, and this I regard as the dominating feature of the great concession of 1876, the rate-payers of Calcutta were now for the first time allowed to elect their own representatives in the proportion of two-thirds of the entire number of the Corporation. In other words, the Government of Calcutta, the control of its municipal affairs, was for the first time definitely entrusted to the representatives of the rate-payers. This was the cornerstone of the great system of 1876—the essence of the broad principles of Local Self-Government that were then conceded—and it is this cardinal feature of the system which is now seriously menaced by the proposals of the Government of India. Lastly, as a safeguard, because the Government had parted with its powers and functions in this matter, the Government claimed and asserted the right of control over the Municipality, a control, however, which was to be exercised from without and not from within. These were the three broad principles—especially the second—that formed the prominent features of the concession of 1876. Now the proposed system of co-ordinate authorities is in direct conflict with the paramountcy of the Corporation. Make the Chairman and the General Committee co-ordinate authorities, make the representative Corporation possessed of only certain definite powers, and the supremacy of the Corporation is at an end. With regard to this matter, I must say that the letter of the Government of India gives a very uncertain sound. Nowhere does the Government of India distinctly approve of the system of co-ordinate authorities; nowhere does it disapprove of it, though it quotes with approbation the strong expression of opinion from the dissenting members, where they speak of an emasculated Corporation recently in possession of supreme authority, viewing with uneasiness, if not with jealousy, the establishment of co-ordinate authorities. I hope the principle of co-ordinate authorities has been abandoned. I hope the Hon'ble Member in charge of the

Bill will be able to give us that assurance. I hope he will not tell us that the passage is quoted with a view to show that in the absence of homogeneity there will be friction, there will be a conflict and a collision of interests, and that therefore the popular element in the Corporation must be curtailed. Then as regards the powers of control reserved to the Government under this Bill, the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. I thought it was possible that there was one feature in the recommendations of the Select Committee which would not commend itself to the approval of the Government of India. The Select Committee provided that, notwithstanding an appeal to the Government of India against the orders of the Government of Bengal, the injunctions and orders of the Local Government in regard to the works which were the subject of appeal should be carried out and the works proceeded with. I find that in regard to this part of the Bill the Government of India is in perfect agreement with the majority of the Select Committee. Let me ask what is the good of an appeal, if the works are to be proceeded with?

"Suppose the appeal is successful, but that in the meantime the works have been carried out, that would mean so much waste of time, labour and money. I hope this part of the Bill will be re-considered. As regards the powers of control, they have been rendered far more stringent under the Bill, and the proposed changes in the law have been approved by the Government of India. I will not repeat the arguments which I have already urged from my place in the Select Committee. These provisions are apparently based upon the English Public Health Act, but they go much beyond the scope of the English Act. Under the English Public Health Act, the control of the Local Government Board is confined to sanitary measures. Under the Bill the control of the Local Government may extend to *all* matters, sanitary or otherwise. Under the English Public Health Act the Local Government Board can only interfere upon complaint made—that used to be the Municipal Law of Calcutta. Under the Bill the Local Government may interfere upon its own motion without any complaint of any kind being made. Under the English Act the Local Government Board can only realize the sum actually due from the defaulting local body. Under the Bill the Government may raise the rates and may even contract a loan. It is thus very evident that the powers of the Government over the Municipality will be largely added to, while, as I have hope to be able to show, the authority of the representatives of the people will be practically extinguished.

"But it is the proposals of the Government of India to reduce the number of Commissioners and to confine the reduction exclusively to the elected branch of the Corporation that seem to me to completely supersede the concessions made in 1876. They restrict, and indeed practically abolish, Local Self-Government in Calcutta. To reduce the number of Commissioners is to restrict the diffusion of local interest. To reduce the elected element in the Corporation so as to place it to a hopeless minority is to lay the axe at the root of the system of Local Self-Government in Calcutta.

"In the first place let me address myself to the proposal for the reduction of the number of Commissioners. Jeremy Bentham has observed in his Theory of Legislation that when a change in the law is proposed, it is incumbent upon those who propose the change to make good their case. All the more is this duty incumbent upon them, when the change proposed affects a scheme of legislation which is of long standing, which is consecrated by prescription, and which has come to be bound up with the civic life of the people. Now ever since there has been a Corporation in Calcutta, extending over a period close upon forty years, the number of Justices or Commissioners, for the members of the Corporation were known under these two names at two different periods of their history, was never less than 72 and sometimes exceeded 120. From 1863 to 1876 the municipal affairs of Calcutta were controlled by the Justices. Their number, unlimited at first, was over one hundred in 1876. When the Corporation was re-constituted upon an elective basis in 1876, the number was fixed at 72, and that was the number from 1876 to 1888. In 1888, when the Municipal Law was revised, the number was raised to 75, though with an extensively added area which was now for the first time included within the

jurisdiction of the Municipality. Thus from 1863 to 1899, for a period extending beyond the life-time of a generation, the number of Municipal Commissioners has never been less than seventy-two and has sometimes exceeded one hundred. Look at the question from another point of view. No Lieutenant-Governor from 1863 to 1899 ever recommended the reduction of the number to what is now proposed by the Government of India. Many Lieutenant-Governors, possessed of the largest local experience and intimately acquainted with our municipal affairs, have expressed themselves in favour of the higher number of 72 or 75. If, therefore, in spite of what has been the accepted constitution of the Corporation ever since there has been a Corporation, in spite of the overwhelming consensus of opinion on the part of responsible rulers of the province, it is proposed to reduce the number, the change can only be justified on the strongest grounds supported by the clearest necessity. A mere desire to correct an illogicality of form will not do. The reasons must be so self-evident, so palpable, so overwhelmingly impressive in their character as to carry home conviction to the most untutored mind. Have we such reasons disclosed to us in the letter of the Government of India? Let us examine the letter somewhat closely. The Government of India say in the 13th paragraph of their letter:—

'The Government of India have been struck, in their examination of the grounds advanced both by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Woodburn for the measure, by the allegation that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticism rather than to action. This charge, while doubtless to some extent due to the temper and spirit in which it has approached its work, is in the main to be attributed to the considerable and, as it would seem excessive, numbers of the municipal body. Their numerical strength, when viewed in regard either to the number of electors by whom the majority are returned, or to the experience of municipal institutions elsewhere, seems to be disproportionately and unnecessarily large. There can be no reason why a number of voters returned as only 13,890 out of a total ward population estimated at about 650,000, or a proportion of little more than 2 per cent., should return as many as 50 members; or why the interests of a city even of over 681,000 inhabitants should require the services of 75 Commissioners for their proper protection. The Government of India are disposed therefore to think that a most effective, though hitherto unsuggested, check upon the abuses and anomalies complained of might be found in a reduction of the numerical strength of the Corporation.'

"The Government of India say that the Commissioners are devoted to criticism rather than to action; and with a view to prevent the waste of time in frivolous talk, it is deemed necessary to reduce the number of Commissioners. I respectfully venture to join issue with the Government in this statement of facts. I go further and I contend that even if the facts were such as they are represented to be, they would involve no reflection on the character of the Corporation, for, by its constitution, the Corporation is a deliberative body; its business is to discuss, to criticize and to resolve upon action. There never was a greater authority on municipal affairs than Sir Henry Harrison—to him belongs the unique honour of being quoted by the friends as well as the opponents of this Bill,—and he says that 'the Executive alone can push on the works.' But I respectfully decline to accept the statement that the Commissioners are given to criticism rather than to action. If that were so, how are we to account for the magnificent sanitary works which have changed the face of Calcutta and have made it, despite the plague, one of the healthiest cities in the Province? Again and again has this been brought against the Corporation, and as often it has been refuted. Many of the eminent men, who, from time to time, have presided over the deliberations of the Corporation, have defended it against an imputation which it has not deserved. We all remember Mr. Lee, whose early death we so deeply deplore, and the very last words which he said from his place as Chairman—words to which his early death has imparted a pathetic interest—were these:—

'Less frequently now than of old, because the outside public is better acquainted with the facts, but still, occasionally, we hear insinuations that much time is wasted in this hall by long speeches from the Municipal Commissioners. No charge could be further from the mark. In all my experience—and that has covered full three years—I have seldom listened to a speech that has not been useful and to the point. I can hardly recall a single instance in which I have made the reflection that the speaker was throwing no new light on his subject and was simply speaking to make a speech. The facts, indeed, are conclusive. In the

course of the year you held some 30 general meetings. All the proceedings of every Committee meeting, of which some 250 are held in the course of the year, come before you in this hall for review. A single Committee will frequently deal with 20 or more separate matters, and you have on the average to review proceedings of such Committees at each, single meeting in this hall, so that you dispose of sometimes 120, seldom less than 40, items of business at a sitting. How long do you take over it? As a rule, between one and two hours! Who could say with fairness that that is excessive? How many similar deliberative bodies in the world are there that would dispose of the work in less time? The general rule that we endeavour to observe is not to speak without special knowledge and clear opinion, and then to express our thoughts in language as brief as we can make it.'

"I would like to repeat with Mr. Lee the question—'How many deliberative bodies in the world would dispose of work in less time!' The same charge has been brought against deliberative bodies of even higher status and dignity, and has been dismissed as unworthy of notice. Let me quote the observations of Sir Henry Fowler in the recent debate in Parliament on the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

'He was not sure that the Mother of Parliaments was free from that objection. But with the Englishman who understood the working of Parliamentary and Municipal life and Local Self-Government in all its ramifications, those objections would not weigh in the least against the general principle of enlisting the people in their own Self Government.'

"Even if it were admitted for argument's sake that there were prolonged debates in the Corporation which involved waste of time, is the remedy to be found in the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners? Here, again, I am able to rely upon the high authority of Sir Henry Harrison, who was of opinion that the matter of number was immaterial, that there would be only a few Commissioners, the leading Commissioners, who would speak and the others would be quiet listeners. Sir Henry Harrison, speaking in the course of a debate in this Council on the 4th February, 1888, said:—

'At the same time I attach very little importance to this point. I do not believe there will be any practical difficulty in working, whether the number of Commissioners be 75, or 60, or 80, because we know that the time taken up by discussion does not depend on the total number of Commissioners present, but upon those Commissioners who wish to speak, and in a Corporation of even 40 members, the leading Commissioners would, for the most part, be returned, and these would take an active part in the discussion as at present. I do not think that in this respect there would be any great difference in a body of 40 members, and a Corporation of 80 Commissioners, of whom 15 or 16 would, as a rule, take part in the discussions. Practically, therefore, I attach little importance to the number of the Corporation. We only revise the work of the Committees in general meetings of the whole body of Commissioners.'

"My own experience entirely confirms the opinion of Sir Henry Harrison, and, if so, the reduction of the number, looked at from this point of view, is wholly unnecessary.

"Then it has been said the number is excessive when viewed in connection with the experience of similar institutions elsewhere. Here, again, I find myself at variance with the facts as stated by the Government of India. I hold in my hand a statement which shows that in some of the great towns in the United Kingdom with a less numerous and a less homogeneous population, the number of Commissioners varies from sixty-four to over one hundred. I will read from the table:—

Names of towns.	Population in 1896.	Number of Municipal Commissioners.
Glasgow	705,052	78
Edinburgh	276,514	41
Manchester	529,561	104
Birmingham	501,241	72
Liverpool	632,512	64
Sheffield	347,278	64
Leeds	402,449	64

"Looking at the figures which I have just read, and having regard to the population of Calcutta, which is over 650,000, and is certainly more diversified than that of any of the English towns to which I have referred, it cannot be said that the present number of Commissioners is excessive as compared with those of other towns.

"Then, again, it has been said that the number of Commissioners is large as compared with the paucity of voters. The fact is lost sight of that we have no universal suffrage here, and the qualifications of voters are determined by law. Every rate-payer is not a voter. It is only those who pay rates and taxes to the extent of Rs. 24 a year who are entitled to be voters. You lay down an artificial limitation and then you find fault with the system. The representative character of the Ward Commissioners is, however, not to be judged by the number of those who vote for them. They represent the rich and the poor alike. I would remind the Council of that well-known provision in the Municipal Law which allows poor house-owners to claim a lower percentage of valuation. These applications are all sent to the Ward Commissioners for their opinion. These men have no votes. They are far too poor to have any votes. The Ward Commissioner is their representative as well as that of the richer voters in the ward.

"I am free to admit that the question of number is one more or less of opinion. But whether as regards the number or the strength of the representative element in the Corporation, you cannot lose sight of the past history of Calcutta or the policy which the Government has hitherto pursued. If we had a *tabula rasa*, we might inscribe on it what we pleased. But Calcutta has a municipal history, and that history has created associations and ideas in the public mind which no responsible legislator can ignore. Municipal institutions, like all other institutions, are a matter of growth. Our municipal institutions, though English in their origin, have taken a firm root in the Indian mind, because they are so entirely in accordance with our ancient institutions, the panchayet system and the village communities. Any violent change involving a disturbance of these institutions along the lines in which they are accustomed to move would be a shock to popular feeling which no Legislature can ignore. I should be false to myself and to my representative character if I did not say from my place in this Council that the proposals of the Government of India as regards the reduction of the number of Commissioners, and especially as regards the strength of the representative element, have excited the deepest alarm and apprehension in the public mind. We argue somewhat in this way—it may be that we argue in our ignorance or in our innocence—but the line of argument we adopt is somewhat as follows:—If it is considered necessary to cut down talk by reducing the number of Commissioners, why apply the pruning-knife to the elected branch of the Corporation and keep intact the number of nominated Commissioners? The nominated Commissioners can talk just as much and just as eloquently and sometimes just as tediously as the elected Commissioners, as my hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham will be able to say. If the object be to curtail talk, there ought to be a reduction all round; but instead of that, it is the elected element alone that is to be cut down.

"Distasteful as the reduction of the number is, it is the curtailment of the elected element in the Corporation, while the number of official and nominated Commissioners remains the same, which has filled the community with alarm and astonishment. Here again the orders of the Government of India involve a violent disturbance of the municipal traditions of Calcutta. Ever since the Corporation has been reorganized upon a popular basis, the rate-payers have enjoyed the right of electing two-thirds of the entire Corporation. Sir Richard Temple was indeed prepared to go further. He was willing to raise the proportion of elected Commissioners to three-fourths of the entire number, if the Legislature agreed to fix the number of Commissioners to be elected by the different nationalities. The matter again came up for consideration in 1888, when the municipal system of Calcutta was revised. There were two conflicting proposals. Mr. Irving, representing the Trades Association, moved in this Council for the reduction of the number of Commissioners to 60 and the representative element to one-half. Babu Kalinath Mitter moved that the number be raised to 80 and that three-fourths of the entire number be elected by the rate-payers. The Government objected to both the proposals and the spokesmen of the Government were Sir Henry Harrison and the late Mr. Colman Macaulay. Sir Henry Harrison observed:—

'I think we ought to follow the old lines as laid down in the Bill, which allows two-thirds of the Commissioners to be elected by the Wards, and I therefore trust the Council will on the fullest consideration adhere to the proposals before them in the Bill.'

"You must not imagine that the arguments of Sir Henry Harrison were based upon mere sentimental considerations, or that he was actuated by the mere desire to preserve what is old. What he said in effect was this—that if the number was reduced and if the elected element was reduced to one-half, the business would suffer, for it would be difficult to get the European Commissioners to attend. He, therefore, objected to Mr. Irving's proposal, not on sentimental but on practical grounds of the highest moment. Let me in this connection quote the remarks of Mr. Colman Macaulay, who for many years was Secretary to Government in charge of the Municipal Department, and afterwards became Chief Secretary :—

'I oppose the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Irving on the ground that it involves the contraction of both the principle of election and that of representation.'

"Again :—

'I think that, looking to the experience we have had of the working of the elective system as a whole, we should be fully justified, were we in the position of our predecessors, the legislators of 1876, in taking the proportion of two-thirds elected by the rate-payers. For this reason I will certainly oppose my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Irving's amendment.'

"It is now proposed to undo the past, to discard the lessons of the past, and to deprive the rate-payers of Calcutta of the proportion of representation which they have hitherto enjoyed with the full concurrence of the Government since 1876, and which even Sir Alexander Mackenzie did not want to deprive them of If the object be to strengthen European representation, surely it is not necessary to curtail Indian representation in the Corporation. There are the European wards which may elect European representatives ; there are the special European constituencies which may return European members ; and there is the Government with its reserve power of nomination which may appoint European Commissioners. I have a complaint to make against the European community and the Government in this matter. The European community has not availed themselves of the opportunity created for them by the Government, and the Government has not exercised the power it possesses of balancing inadequate European representation. If the Government and the European community had done their duty in the matter, the complaint of inadequate European representation would never have been heard. And surely a law cannot be said to have failed when it has not been fairly tried. This is what Sir Henry Harrison said in 1888 from his place in this Council :—

'And then as regards the power of nomination this gives a power which the Government has never used to the fullest extent. It has never so used the power of nomination exclusively to strengthen the motive power in the Corporation, and this ought to be tried before the fundamental proportions are changed.'

"But, Sir, it has been said that the reduction in the proportion of the elected element in the Corporation follows the Bombay model. The words used are that 'the Bombay model is faithfully reproduced except as regards numbers.' Here, again, I am constrained to dispute the position of the Government. But if it were otherwise ; if the proposals of the Government involved a faithful imitation of the Bombay model, which they do not, even then I should be disposed to object. What have we got to do with the Bombay municipal system? The municipal history of Bombay is different from ours. Its traditions are not our traditions. We are proud of our municipal system, the product of the wisdom and statesmanship of distinguished Bengal Civilians. It is very much in advance of the Bombay system. In Bombay only one-half of the members of the Corporation are elected by the rate-payers; here in the Calcutta Corporation two-thirds of the members are returned by the rate-payers. In the municipalities in the interior of the Bombay Presidency only one-half of the members are elected; in our municipalities in the interior two-thirds of the members are elected. In the Bombay Presidency as a rule, the municipalities in the *moffasil* do not elect their Chairmen; in Bengal as a rule they elect their Chairmen. Are we to be deprived of a precious right which we have learnt to value and to cherish merely to satisfy the demands of logical precision ? Logic is a great art, but it scarcely enters into the calculations of the legislator. If it is illogical to have two-thirds of elected representatives in the Corporation and only one-third in the General Committee, why not meet the requirements

of logic by raising the proportion of elected members to two-thirds of the entire body in the General Committee? If the demands of logical necessity may be satisfied by a downward as well as by an upward movement, why prefer the downward movement? Is that consistent with the dignity and the statesmanship of the Government of India? As a dissenting member of the Select Committee, I have recorded a strong protest against the introduction of the Bombay system. But if the Bombay system is to be forced upon us, let us have the system in its entirety, with its good and bad features, with its defects as well as its points of excellence. I venture, however, to challenge the position that we have a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system in the proposal of the Government which I am now considering. Let us examine the facts:—

"There are 72 Commissioners in the Bombay Corporation, elected and nominated, as follows—36 elected at the ward elections, 16 elected by the Justices, 2 elected by the Chamber of Commerce, 2 elected by the University, and 16 appointed by the Government. The wards, I think, we may fairly take it, are Indian constituencies; the University and the Justices are also Indian constituencies; the bulk of the Justices and the bulk of the Fellows being Indians. There are 572 Justices, of whom 335 are Indians; there are 342 Fellows of whom 208 are Indians. Therefore we have this fact, that the wards are Indian constituencies, the Justices and the University are Indian constituencies; and these three constituencies between them return 54 out of 72 Commissioners, or three-fourths of the entire Corporation. Will that be the case in connection with the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation under the orders of the Government of India? I say no; and I am sure you will say no, when you have heard me. The Calcutta Corporation, as it will be reconstituted in accordance with the proposals of the Government of India, will consist of members who will be nominated and elected as follows:—25 Commissioners will be elected by the rate-payers, 10 will be returned by special constituencies, and 15 will be nominated by the Government. The 25 Commissioners elected at the ward elections will be Indians; I take it that they will be Indians, though I don't think they will all be Indians; for the European wards, after this unhappy strife, will make serious efforts to return European representatives; but I will take it for argument's sake that the 25 elected Commissioners will be representative of Indian interests. The 10 members returned by the special constituencies will be Europeans, and the 15 appointed by the Government will be representative of interests other than those of the Indian rate-payers. Thus in a Corporation of fifty members, with the official Chairman, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a minority, and if the European wards return European representatives, the popular element will be in a hopeless minority. In the Bombay Corporation the representatives of the Indian rate-payers are in a majority; in the Calcutta Corporation, as it is now about to be reconstituted, the representatives of the Indian rate-payers will be in a minority, and perhaps in a hopeless minority. Is this, I ask, a faithful reproduction of the Bombay system?

"Let us for a moment examine the bearing of this important change upon the broad principles of Local Self-Government. What is Local Self-Government but the administration of local affairs by the representatives of the local public? But what becomes of Local Self-Government when the representatives of the people are reduced to a hopeless minority—to a condition of pitiable importence—in the body that controls the municipal affairs of the town? And what is the justification for these far-reaching changes? No charge of inefficiency has been brought against the Corporation of Calcutta. On the contrary, eminent Lieutenant-Governors have testified to the ability and zeal of the Commissioners and to the continued success of municipal administration in Calcutta. Sir Henry Fowler, speaking from his place in the House of Commons, observed in February last that he discovered no evidence of the break-down of the system. I am bound to say that the Bill as now revised by the Select Committee is distinctly worse and more retrograde than the Bill submitted in April last. That Bill vested the power of the purse in the representatives of the people. The deliberation of large questions also belonged to them. All this power and authority will now be gone. They will not control finance or regulate expenditure. The rates and

taxes will not be fixed by them. Their voice will be impotent for good or evil. The Hindu and Muhammadan rate-payers pay the bulk of the taxes, but their representatives will have no hand in determining how they are to be spent. The result will be disastrous to the ends of economical administration. It is a universal truth, confirmed by the experience of mankind, that the strongest security of the public purse is its control vested in the representatives of the rate-payers. When you have to spend other people's money you are apt to be extravagant. When you spend your own money you have the strongest motives to be economical, and the successful administration of the finances of the Calcutta Corporation is a conspicuous example of the truth of this remark. When it is borne in mind that finance is the backbone of every form of administration, municipal or otherwise, I have no hesitation in saying that it is a perilous experiment to deprive the representatives of the rate-payers of that financial control which they have hitherto exercised, with so much credit to themselves and benefit to the public.

"I have just a word or two to say with regard to the constitution of the General Committee as it will be affected by the orders of the Government of India. The constitution of the General Committee has been the subject of considerable criticism both here and in England. I cannot say that the alterations proposed by the Government of India in the smallest degree help the rate-payers or improve their position. In the Bill, as originally revised by the Select Committee, the representatives of the rate-payers on the General Committee were four in number out of a total of twelve. In the Bill, as further revised by the Select Committee, the number is still four. Of the twelve members of the General Committee, eight indeed will be elected by the Corporation, four being appointed by the Government. But these eight members are to be elected in accordance with the constituent elements of the electoral body, consisting of elected and nominated Commissioners in equal proportions, and this has been interpreted to mean that of the eight Commissioners to be elected by the Corporation, four are to be elected and four are to be nominated Commissioners. Thus, Sir, as in the Corporation, so also in the General Committee, the representatives of the rate-payers will be in a hopeless minority.

"These are the observations which I desire to make on the letter of the Government of India. I would now call attention to the terms of my amendment. I am sure the Council will consider my amendment to be reasonable, having regard to the important nature of the changes proposed. Probably my hon'ble friend in charge of the Bill will say that there are only two or three questions which have to be considered, viz., the constitution of the Corporation, the constitution of the General Committee and of the Special Committees. These in themselves would be questions of sufficient importance to need careful consideration. But that is not all. I would refer the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill to paragraphs 7 and 8 of the letter of the Government, from which it will appear that the Government is of opinon that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill is not in accordance with the broad principles of Local Self-Government, and the whole Bill will have to be considered in the light of those principles. The Government of India say:—

'In the course of the passage of the Bill through its various stages, much criticism has been bestowed upon it from many quarters; and, while a good deal of this criticism has been of only ephemeral value and has rested upon no solid foundation, the Government of India have been led, after a careful and independent investigation, to think that there are features in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles just laid down and which might not in practice ensure that amicable and patriotic co-operation of all parties in the future municipal government of the city which is essential to its efficient administration.'

"I would in this connection call attention to paragraph 20 of the letter of the Government of India regarding the constitution of Committees and Sub-Committees. This is a matter of considerable difficulty and requires much careful thought. This is what the Government say:—

"I am also to suggest that it might be desirable to lay down rules for the appointment of the Special Committees and Sub-Committees which would secure their being truly representative, in respect of their constituent elements, of the Corporation or General Committee appointing them. The provisions regarding the making of rules and bye-laws for the conduct of the business of Special Committees and Sub-Committees under sections 89A and 590, in

connection with sections 595 and 597, might be extended to include their constitution in general agreement with the principles already laid down. It might not be necessary or feasible for all such Special Committees and Sub-Committees to be homogenous in constitution with the body appointing them; but it is clear that in some cases at least such homogeneity alone would secure efficiency and obviate friction.'

"I therefore hope that Your Honour's Government will see its way to accept my motion. A few weeks' delay in the passing of this Bill will not be time wasted, if it gives the public an opportunity for considering a measure of this magnitude and importance.

"I do not know that I should be justified in further detaining the Council. His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed the hope that there may now be a truce to all dissension, and he has appealed to our patriotism to vindicate the cause of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. An appeal addressed to our patriotism, coming from so exalted an authority and from a Viceroy whose utterances have been so sympathetic, is bound to make a deep impression upon our minds. But a higher patriotism—the love that we owe to our country, the duty that binds us to the Government—demands that we should raise our voices in terms of earnest protest and remonstrance against proposals which are inconsistent with the wisdom and the policy of the Government and will wreck the best prospects of Local Self-Government in the capital of the Indian Empire. How can we vindicate Local Self-Government, when Local Self-Government will be at an end! How can there be any amicable co-operation on our part when a cherished institution is laid low to the ground! We have learnt to value Local Self-Government. We love it; we cherish it; the fond devotion of a people clings to it. It has stimulated our public spirit. It has inspired us with a sense of responsibility and that moderation which never fails to follow in the train of responsibility. It is a noble seminary of popular and political education. We have derived from it inestimable benefits, and we desire to transmit it, unsullied and unimpaired to our children and our children's children. With such an aspiration the Government of this country must sympathize. Far be it from us to wish to exclude our European fellow-citizens from their legitimate share in the administration of our municipal affairs. Their interests and our interests are in many respects common. But they cannot wish us to be Uitlanders in the city of our birth. We shall indeed be worse than Uitlanders; for the Uitlanders never had the franchise—we are to be deprived of the franchise that we possessed. It has always been the crowning glory of the British Government never to withdraw a privilege which it has once conferred. There have no doubt been temporary aberrations, like the eccentricities of the planets; but the Government has soon resumed its steady career of beneficence and progress. I trust, Sir, it will be our high privilege to be able to associate Your Honour's administration and that of His Excellency the Viceroy, if not with the expansion, at any rate with the preservation of an institution which while it has contributed to the sanitary improvement of Calcutta, has stimulated the public life of the people and has helped the cause of popular and political education which it is one of the avowed objects of the Government of India to foster and to promote.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie said:—"May it please Your Honour,—I rise, Sir, to oppose the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee on the ground that postponement will make it impossible to pass the Bill this session, and I consider it detrimental to the best interests of Calcutta that legislation should be longer delayed. In the Note of Dissent, signed by two Hon'ble Members of the Select Committee, and largely referred to by the Government of India in their recommendations to the Government of Bengal, complaint is made that 'The Bill, as amended, makes little or no change in the constitutional part of the Bill as originally introduced, *and that* only as regards two matters has any concession been made in this part of the Bill, and the last of these concessions is nullified by the powers reserved to the Government.' From that view, Sir, I differ entirely. I find that very considerable changes have been made by the Select Committee, and, but for the 'powers reserved to the Government,' I have no hesitation in saying that I for one would not be

in the position I am in of being able to give my vote in support of the measure. Government control, however, is an engine only to be brought into play on great occasions, and cannot be called upon for every-day purposes. In my opinion, Sir, the only practical way to increase the 'motive power' in the proceedings of the Corporation would be to largely increase the powers of the Chairman, empowering him to do, and holding him responsible for doing, all the ordinary work of the town; the General Committee acting as an advisory or consultative Board, the main body of the Commissioners being restricted to a quasi-legal function. To restore to the Corporation the power of electing the high officers of the city merely opens a door for canvassing and jobbery, which has not been wanting in the past.

"To this extent, Sir, I have to deprecate the action of the Select Committee in their dealings with the Bill. As to the necessity for the introduction of radical changes, there can be no reasonable doubt; but if doubt did exist, perusal of the letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated 7th March, 1898, would dispel it. Much capital has been made in various quarters, in which the Bill is opposed, of 'the blow at the root of Local Self-Government.' Perusal of the 'precis of opinions' (Papers 2 to 35) will show that this is the universal 'war cry' of the opponents of the Bill at their public meetings in the Town Hall, and in each of the several 'Wards'; and more astonishing still it presents itself as the 'bogey' of the Government of India in its recent correspondence with the Local Government regarding the Bill. Speaking of these public meetings, I may say that there is nothing to show that the same set of people were not present at each and all of these meetings, whipped up to constitute themselves, for the time being, political agitators to swell the importance of the opposition. In fact, Sir, in Paper No. 7, we find one of the Wards (No. 8) appointing by 'Resolution' delegates to the number of 79 to attend the public meeting held at the Town Hall on 31st August, 1898. But, Sir, be that as it may, this Bill, as its title indicates and as its provisions show, is distinctly a Calcutta Municipal Bill, and for my part, I have never seen or heard anything quoted to controvert the arguments adduced by Mr. Risley in his speech in this Council Chamber on 4th April, 1898—that the argument as to its being the death-blow to Local Self-Government in Calcutta is absurd for the reason that one of the chief limitations of the Government of India's Resolutions on the subject of Local Self-Government is 'that it does not apply to Presidency towns.' Now, Sir, when I first read the Government of India's letter No. 93, dated Simla, 17th June, 1899, addressed to the Bengal Government and read in page 7 of that letter, the reference to 'the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded'; and again in paragraph 21 of the said letter where it refers to the necessity to 'vindicate the wisdom of the decision that 23 years ago first accorded the privileges of Local Self-Government to the Capital of the Indian Empire,' it occurred to me that either the Government of India or this Council had been seriously misled, and I set myself to enquire into the matter, with the result that I find the Government of Bengal never so much as asked for or recommended Local Self-Government for the Capital of the Indian Empire; and that its application to that Capital was expressly excluded by the Government of India's own Resolution No. 17, dated 18th May, 1882, paragraph 4, from which I quote as follows:—

'Meantime, however, it will be convenient that the Governor General in Council should explain somewhat more fully than he has hitherto done, the general mode in which he would wish to see effect given to the principles of Local Self-Government throughout British India outside the Presidency towns.'

"But, Sir, of course the reference to the concession having been made 23 years ago, shows that while the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 18th May, 1882, expressly excludes Presidency towns, we have the somewhat phenomenal position presented to us of what is expressly forbidden in the present having been conceded in the past. To examine the position 23 years ago, one has to go back to the Proceedings in this Council extending from December, 1874, to April, 1876, and from a careful perusal of the record of the debates on the measure at that time before the Council, I have come to

the conclusion that, as regards Local Self-Government said then to have been conceded, the most ever asked for by the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal, to quote his own words, on 3rd April, 1875, was—

'If it was advisable to give the citizens of Calcutta the right of Self-Government, they ought to have it fully and unreservedly. But then the question would arise, suppose the elective system be conceded, should the Chairman be elected by the representatives of the town, or should his appointment rest with the Government? Now there could be no thorough elective system unless the Chairman's appointment were also made elective,' &c., &c.

"Then on 26th February, 1876, the late Hon'ble Babu Kristo Das Pal spoke as follows:—

'The rate-payers of Calcutta could not but be grateful to His Honour the President for the liberal announcement he had made in announcing that he was willing to give them the privileges of Self-Government; but they wanted a reality, and the question was whether the Bill, as framed by the majority of the Select Committee, gave a reality. With one voice the rate-payers had declared that it was not a reality; that it could not be a reality so long as the main-spring would be in the hands of Government, and that it could not therefore be looked upon as a boon or a blessing.'

"This, Sir, by one of the first, if not the first, native gentleman to agitate for Local Self-Government, and he recognises (1) the impossibility of conceding the principle; and (2) the fact that it had not been conceded. His Honour the President's answer to the latter quotation was as follows:—

'It is perfectly true, as has been stated by three Hon'ble Members, that I never promised to give the Calcutta community an elective system without Government control, and on 27th November last, I promised an elective system on condition of a certain limited Government control.'

"The most, Sir, that the then Lieutenant-Governor ever suggested conceding, was a restricted principle of election, but no Bill since framed has suggested depriving them of that. Therefore, I submit, Sir, to say that, twenty-three years ago the privileges of Local Self-Government were first accorded to the Capital of the Indian Empire is an error which it is impossible to conceive the Government of India have fallen into. Then, Sir, as to the meetings held in each of the 'Wards.' What are these Wards, and what their importance as representing public opinion? Are they important political divisions, such for example as Westminster; or are they, as I suppose, simply thanas or divisions for police administration purposes and such like? It is a fallacy to suppose that the body of rate-payers take any real interest in the present system, or that the present Commissioners truly represent them. This point was brought out by Mr. Risley in his able speech in this Council Chamber on the 19th March, 1898, when he showed that on the statistics of the ward elections of 1895 the registered electors amount to only two per cent. of the total population of Calcutta, and the figures of the 1898 election show an exactly similar result. Does such a result show that the privilege is as much cherished as the agitators would have it believed to be? The so-called 'boon' in reality has been mainly prized by those who sit as Commissioners and by their followers—not by the mass of the people who know or care little or nothing about it. I find the following to be an analysis of opinions 'For' and 'Against' the Bill:—

'*For* (1) Central National Muhammadan Association; (2) Bengal Chamber of Commerce and its allied associations; (3) European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association; (4) Calcutta Trades Association; (5) Imperial Anglo-Indian Association.

'*Against* (1) Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; (2) Indian Association; (3) nine so-called "public meetings," held between 31st August, 1898, and 15th March, 1899; (4) four "ward" meetings held between same dates.'

"What Calcutta requires, Sir, is representation of *interests*, not races. Commerce made Calcutta. By commerce, I mean European commerce, and by that Calcutta has existed, and will continue to exist. The history of Calcutta shows it to have been little more than a mud bank until European merchants settled there. The present Bengali population who clamour for the Government of Calcutta are not for the most part natives of the place, but have been attracted to it. As long, therefore, as Calcutta holds a prominent position in relation to the commerce of the world, so long have the representatives of Commerce a right to demand that they shall have

a preponderating voice in the Municipal Government. This principle is met by the present proposal of the Government of India, and in this view it has the support of the important interests which I have the honour to represent on this Council.

"The interests of Government and of Foreign Commerce are more important than all other interests put together, and ought consequently to be at least equally represented. It has been a matter of common complaint that Europeans have not hitherto attended and shared in the municipal administration of the city. The reply to this has been—and I would now beg to reiterate it—that while European merchants can and will find time to attend business functions, they will not give their time to functions where talk is the order of the day, and in which in the matter of arriving at any practical conclusion, they are in a hopeless minority. Under the provisions of the new Bill, I honestly believe they will attend and do good work. As an indication of this, I may be permitted to say that at the last general meeting of the Chamber, held in February last, special reference was made by the President and other prominent Members, to the Bill now before the Council, and of the necessity there would be, and the opportunity which would occur, for members of the mercantile community interesting themselves in the election of representatives of the Chamber on the Municipality under the new Act. It was then suggested, and the suggestion has been adopted, that under the new Act the Vice-President of the Chamber should generally be nominated to the General Committee. The Chamber of Commerce, in common with the other European bodies, are looking to the Bill being passed this session, and I trust, Sir, that you may see fit to direct the Council to see that in this they are not disappointed, and that the amendment favouring further postponement may be negatived."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I take this opportunity to thank you Sir, for having acceded to my request in part, and adjourned the Council on Saturday last. The time gained has been a help to me; at the same time I feel it to be due to myself to say that it has been insufficient to do justice to myself. The intervening day being Sunday, I have not been able to utilise it to obtain the papers I have wanted from the Municipal Office. I have been wholly occupied, since the adjournment on Saturday, up to the time when I left for the Council Chamber, collecting material for my speech, and putting together papers to which I wish to refer to-day. I have been hurried to a degree, and I feel conscious that I shall take up more time to-day than if I had been allowed more time for consideration. I wish very distinctly to say that I am not prepared to make my speech.

"Before I enter into any discussion, however, it will be unbecoming on my part not to pay a tribute to the hard work done in this Council by my predecessor, particularly in regard to the present Bill before us. I now turn to speak on the Motion moved by my hon'ble friend, which reads as follows:—

'That this Bill be referred back to the Select Committee for further consideration, with reference to the correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal.'

"The pronouncement by the Supreme Government of their views on the subject of this measure has been waited for with anxiety, for those who are opposed to its principles were not without hope that, coming to the consideration of the question with an open mind, and being intimately acquainted with the conditions of popular and representative institutions, His Excellency would not entirely favour the strange and startling changes that are proposed to be made in the constitution of the Corporation of Calcutta. Now that the letter of the Government of India has been published, it forms a notable and eloquent addition to the literature on the subject. I heartily support the desire expressed in it that there might be an end to the dissensions that have been created by the Municipal Bill. The fair promise that seemed to underlie portions of that letter has not been realised in the suggestions conveyed by it, in such courteous terms, to the Local Government, and while I am thankful for small mercies, I must plainly say that dissatisfaction with regard to the measure is in no degree allayed by the fresh proposals that now are made. The main feature of the new recommendations is the reduction of the elected

members from 50 to 25, the nominated members being maintained at 25, and the reduction being obtained by having only one member for each ward instead of, as now, two members. I have more than one objection to this proposal. I shall first mention the one which brings into prominence the flaw that, as it seems to me, runs through the Bill in so serious a degree—the omission by the framers of the Bill to consult those with intimate practical experience of the administration. It surely cannot be intended that no Muhammadan shall be elected? Yet the reduction of the members, as proposed, will tend to bring about that result. The Muhammadans will practically be disenfranchised. They will, it is true, continue to have the power to vote, but it will be a vain and useless labour to exercise that power in favour of their co-religionists. All the Muhammadan Commissioners elected at the last election came in second on the poll, with a single exception, who himself has told me that his position on the voting was largely due to Hindu support, for their votes were shared by him with his Hindu colleagues, and he has further expressly asked me to represent in the Council that, if there is to be only one member, the election will assuredly be fought out on class lines; that it is inevitable that in his ward all the Hindu votes will be cast for a Hindu, it will be a Hindu who will be elected over a candidate belonging to any other community, and that the same result will be experienced in every ward now returning a Muhammadan representative. I think that to exclude Muhammadans from election would cause a real hardship to that community, as I shall later endeavour more fully to explain.

"The reason given for reducing the number of elected Commissioners is to make it more in proportion with the number of the voters. In examining the number of representatives with reference to the number of voters, the Municipality cannot be compared with a political body. I urgently ask consideration for what I have to say. In a political assembly you have large issues discussed, which affect not individuals merely, but groups of persons. If for political purposes, votes be given to persons who are capable, or are supposed to be capable of understanding the burning question of the hour, the views held by such persons may comprise the views of all who need be considered, and their votes may give a proper and sufficient representation of a locality. Not so the 50 elected Commissioners. They do not represent their wards in the Parliamentary sense. Not the least important one of a Ward Commissioner's duties is the inspection of his ward. And both Ward Commissioners serve a useful purpose in this respect. But this is by no means all. He is not elected only to represent the views which may be entertained by the voters in his constituency or any group of them. With regard to large issues, your predecessor in office, Sir, as well as his spokesman in this Council, eulogised the Municipality for the manner in which they treat large issues. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, even in his Entally speech, expressly admitted this. He said:—

'The Municipality has, I am afraid, many shortcomings to answer for. But I must say this, that I have never been one to agree that it has shown niggardliness, or been backward in sanctioning money for either water-supply or drainage.'

"Again, Mr. Risley, in his reply, in the debate in Council, said—

'No one denies that much has been done, and a great deal of money spent. I have every wish to do ample justice, and I admit that it is in their dealings with large issues that we see the Commissioners at their best.'

"So that there can be no reason to cut down the number of elected Commissioners because of any party feeling about what is the more important business of their administration. The Administration touches the every-day life of each of the inhabitants, and particularly so in the crowded and poorer parts of the town, which lie in the northern quarter and in the suburbs. A Ward Commissioner represents the whole of the inhabitants of his Ward in a special sense, for his duties may lie with any individual among them, and so his representative character may be said to be, in effect, based on universal suffrage, and not only with regard to the voters in his constituency. Those who have votes may have common cause of complaint with those who have no votes. But the sufferings of the poor are widely different often to the experiences of their well-to-do neighbours. While, those who are in good

circumstances can make their voices heard independently of the Ward Commissioners, the poorer classes cannot do so. And the Muhammadans are among the poorest of the inhabitants of Calcutta. I do not exaggerate the melancholy truth when I say that the record of the Municipal Executive is detestable. It is the poorer inhabitants who are harassed by them most; it is the poorer inhabitants who need help most. The system of Municipal Administration that the Government have in their wisdom given them, has taught them to go to their Ward Commissioners for assistance. And, further, there can be not a shadow of a doubt that the knowledge that each Ward Commissioner has a voice in the administration of the Municipality is an effective form of protection from the subordinate staff. Permit me to quote Sir Henry Harrison in my support on the question of the usefulness of the elected Commissioners. In enumerating the gain to Municipal Administration on the elective system, he said:—

'Fourthly, the elective system has been successful in this, that people know that they have a Commissioner who represents them, and when they have a complaint, if it is not immediately attended to by the Executive, they appeal to get the assistance of their Commissioner. This has some beneficial results; it causes some degree of self-reliance in the people when they know that they have someone to whom they can go if they do not get immediate redress.'

"Sir Henry Harrison was stating facts that were the outcome of his experience so far back as 1888. Ten years have passed, events have developed, and the poor people have learned to rely more and more on the assistance of their Ward Commissioners, and they will feel the withdrawal of the practical support of the Ward Commissioner the more now, and it will cause discontent which need not be raised. In dealing with this particular matter I have touched upon a wider aspect than that affecting the Muhammadans. You, Sir, cannot have failed to observe, I am sure, that my comments have a bearing upon the position of native elected Commissioners generally, and not only about elected Muhammadan Commissioners, and also upon the larger issue of the new constitution that is proposed, which completely deprives the general body of Commissioners from an effective and direct voice in the administration of the Municipality.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, has relieved me of the task of quoting the speech of Mr. Colman Macaulay who was Chief Secretary to the Local Government and a Member of the Council when the Act of 1888 was passed. It will be seen how he regarded the reduction of the numbers to 60 as being a contraction of the principles both of election and of representation. Here it is proposed to contract the principle of election only, and to a greater degree than was proposed in the amendment which he opposed. It will also be observed how emphatically he spoke of the success of the elective system.

"The Select Committee who reported on the Act of 1888 advised on the question of the nominated Commissioners, that out of the 25 nominated Commissioners the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies should be given the right to nominate 10 members. The Lieutenant-Governor of the day, Sir Steuart Bayley, one of the most experienced of Your Honour's predecessors, with great knowledge of the Province and of the European non-official world of Calcutta, in replying to an amendment of the Muhammadan Member of the Council that the Government should retain the nomination of the whole 25 members in their own hands, said:—

'To come back to this particular point my own position is this. The proposal of the Select Committee will have the effect of whittling away to a certain extent the power of the Local Government in regard to making nominations, and for that reason I shall vote for it. I think that as time goes on, it will probably be found more and more possible to keep down the proportion of nominations left in the hands of the Government; but at the same time I am not insensible of the objections which have been brought forward to the proposals of the Select Committee as to their particular distribution. There is something in what was said that there is no guarantee that these bodies, whatever they may represent to-day, will represent the same interests hereafter. And if you once stereotype the particular distribution, you will have to go through a long and disagreeable process to alter it. At the same time the Select Committee have given the subject serious thought; and I am not sure that any better proposal can be made. It would be unseemly for me at least to vote

or bringing the whole of the nominations back to the hands of the Government, but I have not the slightest wish to influence any Hon'ble Member from voting as he wishes.'

"It will be observed that Sir Steuart Bayley was not so much impressed with the idea of the overwhelmning necessity for special representation of commercial interests as something apart from the ordinary and general interest of rate-payers, and I shall show that he had a better appreciation of the situation than has later prevailed. His speech is also notable for the tone of appreciation towards the Corporation, and the progressive development that he foreshadowed in holding out the prospect of the Government withdrawing more and more from reserving the powers of nomination.

"I would point out also the result of the adoption of the proposal to cut down election—that is to say, to have only one elected Commissioner for each ward—will be that the number of places available for nomination for other communities will be diminished, because to redress the inequality that will be caused by the exclusion of Muhammadans by election, a larger number of them will have to be nominated. If they are to have a sufficient proportion of members on the Corporation, if even the whole number be not allotted to Muhammadans, the opportunity of nominating other interests will be most seriously curtailed; for instance, amongst others, the class of Hindus whom Mr. Risley so much favours—I mean those who will not submit themselves for election; those who would more directly represent Government interest, such as the Commissioner of Police and others; those who could be regarded as sanitary authorities, such as Dr. Sanders, Dr. Charles, Dr. Banks and others; the member for the carters, cow-keepers, washermen and busteewallas, whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie so much fancied as a very useful addition to the Corporation; and that very important class, the European rate-payers—will all run the risk of being left insufficiently represented. Practically it will come to this—and it is important, since the Government themselves lay such emphasis on the difference between the representation of the trade interest and that of the rate-payers—European interest will be confined to the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, and I have known this body on one occasion to return one European, who was a journalist, and three Hindus, the Trades Association, the presence of whose members I always welcome, and the Port Commissioners. The interests of the trading communities are identical with, and are inseparably involved in those of the European rate-payers. But it can be easily seen, as I shall explain later, that the interests of the mercantile firms are not necessarily identical with those of the rate-payers. From my own observation I feel bound to say that I cannot regard representation by nomination for Muhammadans as satisfactory as representation by election, where it can be obtained. It will be enough if I say that my reason is that there can be no doubt that those who are elected are in closer touch with their constituencies, and represent them far better than those who may be nominated. I am sure that my hon'ble colleagues who are Muhammadans will agree with me that the selection by themselves of the men whom they wish to represent them, and the responsibility imposed on the elected Commissioners towards those to whom their election has been due, creates an effect, both on those who vote and on the candidates, that is nothing but for good.

"The point that I make in these comments is this: The Government of India have said in their letter that the first ground for the new Bill is the failure to secure, under the present conditions, adequate representation by the elective system, and this, as is apparent, with special reference to the Muhamadans, for they have added 'even in the native city.' The result of the new proposal—an unexpected result I feel sure—will be to annihilate the chances of Muhammadans for election. We are as much liable to do harm by want of thought as by want of heart. On the other hand, we find that the Government of India have condemned in a manner so clear that we cannot lose the impression of it, that the proportion of 12 on the General Committee is illogical with reference to 75 on the general body. If it is not intended to destroy the elective system, and I take it that it is not, the numbers of the elected Commissioners should not be reduced as is proposed. And to be logical and consistent, the numbers on the General Committee must be increased. The Europeans now number 8 elected Commissioners. This number, I think, under the

new proposals, will be reduced to 3. They may, however, hold 4 seats. Although the Europeans now number only 8 among the ward or elected Commissioners, my view is that with any organization their number could be raised to 12 or 14. I will speak from my own experience. In the year 1885 the Health Society was started for the sanitary reform of Calcutta. It was started by Europeans, under the auspices of Sir Henry Cunningham, but it comprised some native gentlemen also. One of their plans was to secure the return of Europeans as elected Commissioners. Amongst others, all of whom were successful in their elections, I was solicited to stand for election, and it was in this way that I came to join the Municipality. Before then, I had neither any idea nor inclination of doing so. The Health Society is dead, and I fear all such organizations will meet with the same fate in busy Calcutta.

"If it is not to crush the elective system, and I do not for a moment believe it is, what is the purpose to be served by reducing the number? I can think of only two that may be intended. I take the first to be to prevent waste of time by speeches. This has been dealt with by my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), and he again has relieved me greatly, and I need only very briefly refer to that point. It would be as absurd to suppose all the 75 members of the Corporation speak at the meetings held throughout the year as that the 600 and odd members of the House of Commons all speak in a single debate. On an average about 5 speak in one debate. The discussion is confined from years end to years end to only a few of the Commissioners: I think to not more than 14 or 16 in number. Any one outside this group very rarely speaks. I think one could very nearly guess before going to a meeting, the names of those who will speak. The Europeans take a fair share in the discussion. I should guess generally that my hon'ble friend here, Mr. Oldham, would be one of the speakers. He speaks to express his opinion. He would not speak, I am sure, if he thought he was only wasting time by so doing. And if he speaks, I am sure he is fair-minded enough to concede to others the right to express their opinions. It is not the number of persons in an assembly that occupies time. It depends on the individuals who may speak, and I again only am supporting Sir Henry Harrison's view when I say that a reduction even to 40 Commissioners would not make any appreciable difference in the time occupied at the meetings.

"The only other purpose I can think of that the reduction in the number of the Corporation is intended to serve, is to undermine the Hindu predominance in the Corporation. That the Hindus are in a majority numerically, of course, cannot be denied. I am, however, going to advance a contention that will astonish the Council, since it is diametrically opposed to all that has been so confidently relied upon on the point. I say there is no Hindu predominance in the sense that the term is always used. I say that the other communities are not kept in a hopeless minority at the meetings, because the Hindus do not, as a matter of fact, use their numbers to outvote them. If the Council will test the question of predominance with me I hope it will be made clear. The whole of the business of the administration is, in the first instance, dealt with in Committee and chiefly in the General Committee. We have it from Sir Henry Harrison that in his time only 5 per cent. of the items were challenged.

"I think that it will be an advantage to give Sir Henry Harrison's description of the system of work in his own words. This is what he said in this Council, when the Act of 1888 was passed:—

'He believed the system of work which had gradually developed itself in the Municipality was eminently advantageous and reasonable. Of course the greatest part of the work must be done by the Executive officers, but that portion which the members of the Corporation were able to look into was chiefly done by Committees. Committees had no final power of their own, and were entirely subordinate to the Commissioners-in-meeting. The result was that the whole work of the Corporation was done by these Committees; but any single member of the Corporation, and the Chairman especially, who often availed himself of the power, could virtually appeal from the decision of a Committee, if he chose, to the great body of the Commissioners. Therefore, the Corporation, as a whole, had practically fallen into the position of a Court of Appeal on every great question of interest. In 19 out of 20 cases the decisions of Committees on minor questions were passed without discussion on the assumption that the work was done well; it was only the twentieth case that was fought out over again.'

"My experience tells me that we have decidedly a smaller percentage now In the General Committee, which is by far the most important Committee of all the Hindus are in an overwhelmning majority. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, the representative of the Chamber, and of the Trades Association—one from each,—my hon'ble friend Prince Bakhtyar Shah, with myself, are the only non-Hindus out of the 18 members. In actual attendance the Hindus have a still greater advantage. If the Hindus voted all on one side, there would be no waste of time, at least on their part—they would come prepared to support each other and would vote together, and there would be the most happy despatch of all the items of business. But we know that this is not what happens. There are the warmest discussions, and many items are hotly contested, with the Hindus on either side. My hon'ble friend Mr. Oldham, who is one of the most hard-working and regular attendants of the meetings, has again and again carried his motions with the support of Hindus. Take an instance that occurred only the other day. My hon'ble friend to my right (Babu Surendranath Banerjee), raised a question of Hindu feeling to give strength to his opposition to a resolution moved by myself. But I carried my motion with the support of Hindu votes. Again, in nothing more, to judge from Mr. Risely's strong strictures, would Hindu class feeling be more observable than in the appointment of the higher officers of the Corporation, all of them most desirable appointments. Nevertheless, since the establishment of the Corporation, no Hindu has yet been appointed to be the Municipal Engineer—a Hindu has never yet been appointed, in this country of officiating appointments, even to act for the Engineer—or to be the Secretary, or the Health Officer. And it is not as if the matter had not been tested. There have been strong efforts made to secure the election of Hindus for each of the appointments I have referred to, but in not a single instance has it been successful. I have long thought, and I am glad of the present opportunity of publicly declaring after a long experience of the Municipality, that the idea about Hindu predominance is a myth. I was speaking on this very subject to an hon'ble friend, and his observation is so apt that I will, with his permission, use his expression. He replied to my question, with quick Irish wit, that he had observed a predominance of Hindu intelligence, but he had not observed their predominance in any other way. I adopt this observation. Perhaps the predominance of the nature my hon'ble friend mentioned explains the situation.

"I think that the control of the Municipal Administration by the general body of members serves a very useful purpose. It keeps the whole body of them in touch with the work that is being done, and gives many most valuable assistants by reason of the active help, as I in practice have personally found, that the system enables every Commissioner, so minded, to give to the more influential in the Corporation. And what is a very important consideration to those familiar with the working of the administration, it gives recruits to fill the places of any that fall out of the ranks of the General Committee and ready to take up their work.

"I unhesitatingly say—to use one of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expressions—it is abject nonsense to assert that the system is abused. Mr. Risley would have you to believe that 'the young Bengal, or new India, or whatever you may call them,' as he phrases it, holds sway and that the older and wiser heads are ruled by them. It is not so. The contrary is the fact. It is the very Commissioners who have received unstinted praise from Sir Alexander Mackenzie, from Mr. Risley, and from our present Rulers, who by their experience and standing are the real leaders in the Corporation, and have held their positions for ten and twenty years to my own personal knowledge. The younger men, to my regret sometimes, and to their chagrin, are thrust aside and are barely listened to, unless they have something of real importance to say. Let me again draw attention to Sir Henry Harrison's very striking picture of the leaders of the Corporation. If it was true in 1889, that which he found most conspicuous ten years ago has matured and has proportionately become more valuable now. He said :—

'There were some persons excellently intentioned who have fretted and fumed because the wheels of the chariot of progress have at times tarried, but was not any progress at all in such a trial an almost unparalleled success? Was it not still more gratifying to reflect

that this experimental system had in sober truth developed in many of the most experienced Commissioners that moderation in judgment, that sense of responsibility in action and discussion, that toleration of opposition, that practical sagacity which is at once the test of the experienced administrator and the best guarantee for the confidence bestowed in him? Was it not a legitimate triumph that, now that the necessity of making more sustained efforts for the improvement of the Suburbs of Calcutta was at last fully realised, no better course suggested itself than to make them over to the same body who had reclaimed the town of Calcutta'?

"I will not speak a word of comment to mar the eloquence and the impressive picture of the words that I have quoted. But I will warn the Government that the inevitable consequence of the course which they are pursuing will be to throw away the result of what has been proved to be a wise and statesman-like policy, for those whom they most value in the administration will assuredly not remain. It is not unfitting that I should apply to the policy now being adopted, in contrast to the moving eloquence of Sir Henry Harrison, my warning in the words of the very homely adage. 'It is well to make sure before emptying the bath, that the child is not being thrown out with the suds.'

"I fear that you, Sir, may think me exceedingly unfriendly, owing to the lurid pictures that have been painted of the meetings of the Commissioners, if I were to express a very strong regret, since one learns so much more by seeing than by hearing, that you have never taken part in any of the proceedings of the Municipality. And yet, in legislating on this most important Bill, I venture to say that I have the advantage over you, Sir, in being on my part intimately and practically acquainted with my subject. If you, Sir, have not been a Member of the Corporation, you have trusty councillors in this Chamber, in the person of my hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham, who have had sufficient experience to enable me to refer to them. I can give scores of instances of the practical use of the system that requires confirmation of the proceedings in Committees by the General Meeting. I shall refer, however, to only two, and I choose them because of the presence here of my hon'ble friends, the Member in charge of the Bill, and Mr. Oldham. The Hon'ble Mr. Baker will remember the tramway question, how at the instance of the Chairman of the time, an exceedingly improvident arrangement had been sanctioned by the General Committee, and how my hon'ble friend was one of the strongest supporters of the Commissioner who moved that the resolution of the General Committee should not be confirmed. The Chairman had not a word to say in support of his own motion when the position was explained, and the amendment was carried with his acquiescence. There can be no gainsaying the fact that, by the action of the General Meeting, the Corporation and the rate-payers escaped a most improvident arrangement, which included in its terms the taking over by the Corporation after 21 years user, the property of the Tramway Company at the rate of 140 per cent. of the capital stated to be invested, irrespective of depreciation of the property and without any enquiry as to what sum in truth constituted the invested capital. And further, Sir, as was later confirmed by the highest legal opinion, the proposals could not have been supported in law. And all the while the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association were intervening to support the proposals on behalf of a new Company that was going to work the Tramway Company's business. Turning to the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham, I would ask him, on his part, to recall how a resolution which had been carried on his own motion in General Committee relating to Contract No. II of the Suburban Drainage Scheme. There were questions involved which the Acting Engineer, in the absence, on leave, of the Engineer, had referred to in a Note as being of the highest importance, on which the directions of the General Committee should be obtained. These questions had arisen owing to the unbusinesslike proceedings of the Engineer's Department. When the matter came up before the General Committee, the Acting Engineer had given up charge and was not in office, and it is not surprising to me that the Note should not have been placed before the General Committee. In General Meeting, the same Commissioner who had obtained a reference back on the tramway question, pointed out that material considerations had not been before the General Committee. The Chairman who had been absent on leave when the question

was before the General Committee, at once agreed with him and said that the matter must go back. My hon'ble friend need not have said anything, because there was no opposition to the motion for a reference back, but he felt it to be incumbent upon himself to explain that he had moved his resolution in Committee under a complete misapprehension. I hear on all sides that 'You must admit'—that 'You cannot deny'—and other such expressions that there is great waste of time in these meetings, because of the constant references back of questions to Committees. I deny that there are constant references back: and I ask that when 96 and 97 per cent. of the work of Committee is passed without even discussion, is it right to condemn, without knowledge, from preconceived notions, and without stopping to enquire whether there is not reason for references back in say 1 or 2 per cent. of the matters that come before the General Meetings?

"We hear much in condemnation of the proceedings of the Commissioners by persons who have never attended a meeting of the Corporation and possibly know nothing of the business of public bodies in this or in any other country. Let me invoke the testimony of a most highly competent critic, well versed in public affairs, whose experiences place him immeasurably above those who have been so ready to belittle the Corporation. At one of our meetings in 1888, I remember we were honoured with a visit from no less a personage than the Viceroy. You, Sir, will see that, after all, I was not so very unfriendly in having wished that you had taken a personal part in the proceedings of the Municipality. Lord Dufferin had been some time in India, and knew many of those who took part in the proceedings on that day. There was a discussion on the budget—a more dry subject it would be hard to find to sit down and listen to. I remember that before His Excellency left the meeting he wrote a note—I saw the writing and I am very sorry that it has not been preserved in the archives of the Corporation—to be read to the Corporation. I am glad to say that his words have been preserved to us, for the Chairman, before the close of that day's meeting, read the note out to the meeting and it forms a part of the records of our Corporation. I will read from the proceedings of the day—28th of March, 1888:—

'The Chairman said that, before passing on to the fixing of the rates and taxes for the ensuing year, which was the next item of business, he wished to inform the Commissioners that His Excellency the Viceroy had noted the great pleasure he had derived from having had an opportunity to be present at their proceedings. To see so many persons of position and intelligence, representing as they do both the European and the Native element, devoting their time and talents to the improvement of the town of Calcutta, was very satisfactory.'

"Lord Dufferin gives a refutation to those detractors of the Municipality who speak of its members as being men of no position, who represent none but themselves, mere lawyers and corrupt politicians, and I would draw attention to the ring of the words that follow, because they seem to convey the strong impression that had been created in Lord Dufferin's mind:—

'He must also add that he had been much struck by the orderly, practical, and dignified manner in which the business of the meeting had been conducted; his best sympathies and good wishes would always accompany the labours of the Municipal Council and the welfare of those whose affairs they administered.'

"The object of the changes in the law are, it is said, to induce the European Mercantile community to join the Corporation. I have the fullest sympathy with the desire to obtain them as working members. They have the opportunity now, but they do not use it. If they speak of waste of time in the General Meetings, let them learn that the work of the administration is done in Committees, where speeches are not made, and where they can hold their own, if they only will give the time that is required, and always will be required, whether the present constitution is destroyed or not. My hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham have been able to join the General Committee and attend regularly: the representatives of the mercantile and trading community could do the same, if only they would be willing to give the time that unavoidably must be required for the transaction of business. This again is by no means a new question. Sir Stuart Hogg expressed his opinion during the legislation of 1876 that they could never be got to give their time to the work: that they were birds-of-passage and not permanent residents

of the city, and as very busy men, they could not be expected to serve as active members of the Corporation. Sir Henry Harrison, another Chairman, speaking after an experience almost as long as that of Sir Stuart Hogg, bore testimony to the same effect. There is no class of persons whom I would welcome more cordially in the Corporation, and to secure whose services I would be more willing to make sacrifices, if only I could think that they would be found to be useful and active members. But I am convinced that it is hopeless to expect it. It is a most important consideration that the working members should give continuous service for a series of years. We have Hindu Commissioners, whose homes are here, who have continuously for 20 or 25 years been active Commissioners. I know no one amongst the leaders of the Corporation who has been for less than 10 years working regularly, and I may say unsparingly. They give the utmost assistance to the Chairman, the incumbent of which office is being constantly changed. With Europeans, the exigencies of their businesses, the climate, absence from their home country, all will operate to cause very short spells of membership. Individuals will think that if they have served one or two years, they have done their turn, and others should undergo the martyrdom that they have had to suffer. The result will be that before they have served their apprenticeship to become serviceable members, they will have left and the same process will be repeated with each successive member. Mr. Risley falls foul of Sir Stuart Hogg for having suggested that the European community are birds-of-passage, and expresses amazement at the idea because, forsooth, Europeans are interested in their firms, and their firms continue to carry on business here. That is to say, a business man working here to-day, will enter the Corporation because, after he has retired, his firm may or may not be carrying on business here, and he may or may not continue to have an interest in it. We must recognise that the work of the Corporation requires leisure, and the high pressure at which businesses must now be conducted, does not admit of leisure being provided for those engaged in them, for service on the Municipality. Again, the whole idea of a continuing interest is purely speculative, and the force of the reason asserted has no force with me. In the first place the business firms, it is not even suggested, have suffered from any maladministration of the Municipality, and, in the second place, they contribute to the administration only an insignificant amount in their expenses, in the shape of a license tax which is fixed and invariable. They have successfully resisted all attempts to levy *octroi* duty. Only the other day, when the Building Commission confirmed all that the Corporation have long been saying without being credited, that the whole of their revenue is required for their ordinary administration, that the opening out of the congested parts of the city is of the first importance for its sanitary improvement, and invited the Chamber of Commerce, amongst other bodies, to suggest sources from which money could be obtained for the purpose. The Chamber of Commerce declined to make a single suggestion, for the obvious reason that whatever they might suggest one or other of the businesses carried on by their members would be touched. The members of the various firms are concerned only for their personal comfort and convenience while they reside here, and, circumstanced as they are, they undeniably are only birds-of-passage.

"Then Mr. Risley tells us that because they serve on the Port Trust, they will with equal readiness, if only the constitution is changed, serve on the Corporation. I would point out that the two institutions cannot be placed in the same field for the purposes of comparison. The Port Trust deals with the trade of the port. The members of the Board transacting the business of the Trust, are men connected with the trade of the port—imports, exports, shipping, traders, railways, manufacturers, together with whom, the representatives of the Government and the Municipality, give to the Board complete representation of all the interests concerned. The work is congenial to business men, and I suppose not one item out of 100 is not intelligible or interesting, and generally business in which one or the other of the firms to which the representatives belong, are in some way affected. Many of the members serve on the Board as part of the management of their own business concerns. Their interest, while on the Port Trust, centres round their own businesses, in which their capital is invested. The business done in the Port Trust meetings affects the business of the Port with which all are in touch.

The operations of the Port Trust influence the cost of the business of the Port, and they are concerned to watch their own interests. If economy is not practised, and close supervision, their own interests would suffer.

"It is true that fees are paid for attendance in the Port Trust. The members are business men, and if money is offered, they pocket it. But fees do not make the difference in their acceptance of office. The profits of their own businesses are involved in the operations of the Port Trust, and whether fees were paid or not, there would be competitors for office from among the same class who now send members. It is now proposed to give fees for attendance at Committee meetings in the municipality. Payment has never been made before. It was proposed in 1888, and the idea was very decisively rejected. I think that it is a needless expenditure, and ought not to be incurred as a new departure in the administration. If the payment will make a difference in inducing any person to join, I would regard him as not a desirable member in the Corporation, and I fear that the payment of fees will lead to mischievous results.

"There is the greatest difference in the work of the Municipality in contrast with that of the Port Trust. It is not of a congenial kind for the class who join the Port Trust, and not one item of business out of 50 will interest them. It deals in a large measure with conditions of life which is strange to them. The Municipality has to do with the every-day lives of the people of this country, but they are not in touch with them, and least of all with the poorer classes for whom the present elected Commissioners, who are natives of the country, have done so much. They cannot show sympathy with classes of whose wants, requirements, and habits, they are wholly ignorant. In the Port Trust they look after not only their own interests, but also of those of the mercantile public in general, with whom they are closely in touch. And most important distinction of all, there will not be the same incentive to economise in the administration. Since they will not feel extravagant expenditure in the Municipality personally or in their business firms, it will be immaterial to them whether the rates are raised to 25 per cent., and we know that the limit of endurance by the poor is 19½ per cent. In the Port Trust they would be careful because the operations of that body affect their own businesses. All this will inevitably lead to the Europeans becoming apathetic, and in order to save themselves trouble, gladly leaving the work, so much of which they do not understand, whether by their own inexperience in the administration, or their want of knowledge of the character of the questions that may be under discussion, to be taken up by those whose interest may be to make themselves busy and useful. I firmly believe that we shall not have the administration worked under the influence of the European element, for whom such great sacrifices are being made, but its threads will fall into the hands of a few, and perhaps of an interested few. The prospect of fees will make the impecunious eager to serve on the Committees, and particularly the General Committee, which will be, as now, the Finance Committee of the Corporation. And the very fact that they are impecunious will be a help to them, because the tender-hearted, for the sake of making a little provision for one or other of their importunate friends, will support their candidature and vote for their election. And it by no means is impossible that influential contractors will make efforts to obtain admission of friends into the General Committee who, if successful in gaining admission, will represent the interest of the contractors in the Committee. My contention is strengthened by the Government of India, because I cannot be taken as vaguely protesting that these things are possible. The Government of India puts forward as one of the grounds for legislation that there is corruption among the Commissioners. Now when the Government solemnly make a statement of this nature, and base legislation upon it, we must take it that they have good grounds for it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I am sorry to interrupt the Hon'ble Member, but that is a matter which I must exclude from discussion to-day."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I, of course, bow to the ruling, and I would only explain that the letter is mentioned in the motion before us and is

under reference to the Select Committee. I merely refer to what I rely upon in my argument."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I cannot allow that statement in the letter to be referred to."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR continued:—"I bow to the ruling. I will keep myself within the ruling, and I will not rely on the suggestion as one contained in the letter. I avow it independently of the letter. We must accept the possibility of such a condition of things. I do not say that it is possible only in Calcutta. The Manchester Police Scandal, and other scandals in various Town Councils and Municipalities in the United Kingdom show that we cannot expect Municipalities to be immaculate. And the smaller the body we have, the more real is the danger that we must provide against. And when we recall the defunct Metropolitan Board of Works of London, we cannot expect that all small bodies will be immaculate. One of the serious defects in a small body is that there may be corrupt persons in it, and if that defect exists now, it will exist later on. We have our defence now against any suspicion of wrong doing. The 75 Commissioners have been referred to as so many masters of the Executive. It shows an utter want of acquaintance with the subject for any suggestion of the kind to be made, for no Commissioner can give any order individually. But they may truthfully be regarded as the eyes and ears of the rate-payers. If there is a rumour of a suspicious transaction which may have escaped the vigilance of the Committee, the Commissioners in the General Meeting come down on it like the leucocytes in the Republic of the Body, and with their silent sensible sanitary vote, and cure it.

"The Bill, Sir, was explained to us, when it was introduced, as being on the model of the Bombay Act. If we are asked to accept the view that we have, in this Bill, the Bombay constitution transplanted to Calcutta, I shall not express my opinion with sufficient emphasis if I say of the constitution proposed for Calcutta, *Diablement changé en route!* The Bombay Act gives a virile, workable constitution. This Bill, if it becomes law, will give a maimed thing, that will be found unworkable and pregnant with hardship and mischief. However, Sir, the Government of India have set before themselves the laudable purpose of giving an administration that 'shall secure the adequate representation of the various great interests that have placed and still keep Calcutta in its present position in India and which shall be businesslike, efficient and free from scandal and reproach.' If I may say so, our requirements cannot be better described, and the inhabitants of this city are indebted to the Government for a true appreciation of their responsibility in the matter of our municipal administration. We must be clear in the first place as to the various great interests that should be represented, and in the next, we should recognise that adequate representation is not the presentation of so many places to make up a certain percentage with relation to the whole body of Commissioners. There cannot, I take it, be any difference of opinion that, unless we secure a sufficient number of really representative men, who will fill places in the commercial interests, those places will become so many wasted places, and in consequence the very object for which they have been assigned to them would be defeated. There can be no doubt that it will not answer any good purpose unless those returned are truly representative men, who will enter the Corporation to serve the public, and represent the interests which they have been sent there to represent, and for no other purpose. Commercial interests, which are so intimately bound up with my own that I almost depend upon them, have placed Calcutta in its present forward state, and the undeniable admission before us that Calcutta is not only in the front rank of places in India, but also keeps her place, shows that these interests have hitherto not been prejudiced by any maladministration of the town. Among the many allegations that have been thrown broadcast against the Corporation, I have found no specific one that it is suggested has, in fact, caused injury to the trading interests of this city. I shall meet the allegations against the Commissioners that underlie the words I have quoted from the Government letter, and I am glad of the oppor-

tunity of showing that they cannot stand the test of examination, far less can they then be taken to have been hurtful to the trade of the port.

"The Government of India lays stress on the necessity of the administration being businesslike. The urgent necessity of this quality no one has insisted upon with greater emphasis than I. It has been my constant cry as my Hon'ble friends Mr. Baker and Mr. Oldham will remember, that we were not businesslike, but it is through no fault of the Commissioners. I will give an example of what I refer to."

The Hon'ble Mr. BAKER said:—"I rise to order. There is no question at all in relation to the past administration of the present Corporation."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"The Council came to a conclusion on that point. The question whether the Corporation has or has not done its duty in the past is beyond the pale of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. APCAR said:—"I wish to point out that the Government of India have indicated that the administration is unbusinesslike, and I claimed to be entitled to show to what such charges are due."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Proceed."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR continued:—"The Tramway Company had for more than five years complained of a nuisance, of the most offensive character, in a drain at their Kidderpore Depôt. No attention was paid to them. The matter became so serious that it attracted the attention of the Government, and in December of 1896, Mr. Risley, the Secretary of the Local Government in the Municipal Department, wrote to the Chairman of the Corporation to draw the attention of the Commissioners to it, and called upon them to abate the nuisance. Even a letter from the Government had not the effect desired. In December, 1897, the District Magistrate, on the report of his Sanitary authority, wrote to threaten proceedings in the Criminal Court. Then the Municipal Executive woke up. The Local Government authority in the person of the Commissioner of the Division, the Engineer, the Health Officer, and the Local Engineer of the Municipality met the Chairman at the spot. The Engineer to the Corporation proposed that the new pumping machinery required for the drainage scheme under construction should be telegraphed for and obtained from England without calling for tenders. The proposal of the subordinate in his department to utilise a portable engine then in the Municipal Stores, and make a short length of brick drain at a small cost, was preferred, and the Engineer was directed to submit estimates without delay. The Chairman again and again urgently called for the estimates that were ordered, and up to the time when he went away on leave, in March following, they had not been submitted. The new Chairman, shortly after entering upon office, at the close of a meeting of the General Committee, when only a few members, myself among the number, were left, without due notice, brought up the proposal that had been rejected, without a word of information that the permanent incumbent of his office had already given his decision in the matter, and without an inkling being given of the past history of the question, asked us to give the Engineer a free hand, to enable him to telegraph to England to purchase the pumping engine at the cost of Rs. 60,000. This would have involved a large portion of the drainage under construction being taken over prematurely, which, in the existing circumstances which I do not wish to enter into here, would have been a very undesirable proceeding. The Chairman continued to press for the sanction until formal objection was taken on the ground of want of notice, when he withdrew his proposal, undertaking to bring it up again, with due notice, in the following week. Although he had represented the matter to be of the most urgent character, and although I personally reminded him of it on more than one occasion, the subject was never again brought up. Now, this is a matter about which the aggrieved persons would naturally speak of as being a gross neglect on the part of the Commissioners. When the Secretary to the Local Government wrote officially to draw the attention of the Commissioners

to the nuisance, he naturally would be under the impression that the Commissioners had been made acquainted with his letter and had been neglectful. When the District Magistrate threatened prosecution, he would naturally think that it was the Commissioners who had been stirred into action by reason of his threat. The truth is that, from first to last, the Commissioners were kept wholly ignorant of the subject. I was led to enquire into the matter by quite a chance circumstance, and then the whole of the facts were elicited. It seems an incredible story, but I embodied the facts in a Note which was placed formally before the General Committee, when the Commissioners received intimation of the matter for the first time, and not a single statement of fact could be denied. In February last I went down to the spot and found it still a foul nuisance. Nothing had, up to that date, been done, although, more than a year before, the Chairman had issued specific orders in the matter. Is it surprising that the Complaints Committee was instituted when we have proceedings such as these occurring? Now it is bad enough that the Engineer should have neglected to carry out the Chairman's orders. It is bad enough that immediately the permanent incumbent goes away on leave his *locum tenens* should endeavour to entirely reverse his orders, it is bad enough that a Chairman endeavours to get a sanction for such large expenditure in so irregular a manner, it is bad enough that even the complaint of the Local Government should be unheeded and that the Commissioners should be kept in absolute ignorance of it. But worst of all is what we suffer so much from, that the Engineer should disregard the Chairman and dare to act as he did in this matter, and that he should be allowed to do so with impunity. We are blamed for interfering with the Executive: where is the interference here? We are blamed for hampering the Chairman with Committees and in other ways: in what have we been in fault in this question? You may regard this as a solitary instance, I can give you others. We know how the public attention has been drawn to the Town Hall, and how much blame has been thrown upon the Commissioners. What are the facts"?

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The Hon'ble Member is making an attack on the Executive."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"It has been ruled that I can do so. I have given one illustration, and I wish to show that it is by no means an isolated instance."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"We have had one illustration, and I think that is sufficient."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I wish it to be understood that I am prepared to give other instances. If it is accepted that the instance I have given is only one instance out of many, I have no desire to take the trouble of quoting others, or to occupy the time of the Council further. I am content to leave the point on that footing. With the rulings from the Chair in respect of the letter of the Government, I am embarassed as to how I should proceed. I have no wish to contravene any order, and if I may ask it, I would enquire whether I may refer to an expression of Sir Henry Harrison that the Commissioners were lacking in driving or motive power, which has been quoted by the Government of India as an opinion which is relied upon by the Local Government to show the necessity of an influx of Europeans."

The Hon'ble the President said:—"Proceed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said:—"I am glad of the opportunities of referring to this point now. The quotation is an isolated extract from a speech which, if read in its entirety, would be found not to bear out the view in support of which it is quoted. But it will suffice if I answer by showing that, as a matter of fact, Sir Henry Harrison in the very speech that is quoted from, opposed the proposal of making the proportions of the bodies of Commissioners equal, by reducing the number of elected Commissioners, and increasing that of the nominated Commissioners, and the debate on the two amendments being taken together, he also

opposed the proposal to increase the number of elected Commissioners to three-fourths, and decrease that of the nominated to one-fourth. It is obvious, in such circumstances, that a carefully selected sentence might mislead. He supported in the same speech the proportion that then was existing, which was the view of the Government, and was carried, that is, to the proportion of two-thirds elected to one-third nominated which the Government now wish to change. If Sir Henry Harrison desired to have more nominated Commissioners, in other words the opportunity of having more Europeans in the Corporation, he would have supported the amendment for equal proportions which he declined to do. The whole mischief in the present proceedings is that they are being conducted by those who are ignorant of the past history of the questions that are raised. To me, it is very apparent that Sir Henry Harrison had the question of the road now named after him and called Harrison Road, in his mind. He had made the question his own and pressed it with great urgency. His opinion was that, owing to the betterment clauses, the whole cost of the project would be covered. Some of the leading Hindu Commissioners were of opinion that his estimate was an impossible one. The net cost in the result proved to be nearly 28 lakhs. Now, when a project is recommended by its promoter as one the cost of which would be *nil*, and the cost is found to amount to comparatively such an enormous sum, it must be admitted that the opposition was not without reason. An isolated phrase used in 1888 is raked up as a ground for a change to-day. Has there been any enquiry to show whether the idea, even if true in years past, is true now, and even if the meaning of the words is that which is now attempted to be put upon it? If any enquiry were instituted, it would be found that the Commissioners have by no means been lacking in initiative: it would be shewn whether we have seen any project from the Chairman since Sir Henry Harrison left us, and to take one instance only, how I have had to struggle for 6 years against the stolid opposition of a Chairman against me before sanction was gained for the construction of a road that eased the overcrowded traffic of Russa Road, gave a convenient approach to Kalighât and filled up 18 or 19 highly insanitary tanks, and I would also mention that with reference to roads which the Building Commission recommended to open out the congested quarters of the town, I carried a motion unanimously, asking the Government to commence action by taking steps to consider the alignments of the roads, the cost of them, and how the money for them should be obtained. A letter was written by the Corporation in May last year. Up to to-day not even an acknowledgment of the letter has been received from the Government.

"Sir, in my opinion, the controversy hinges on the question whether the general body shall hold in their hands, for exercise directly or indirectly, the authority to control the general administration of the Municipality, acting openly, and with full responsibility. This is the system of municipal government that prevails in civilized countries, and was extended to Calcutta 36 years ago. Three and twenty years ago the elective system was introduced, after an open enquiry at which Counsel were heard, and in view of the mixed communities in Calcutta, among whom it was thought that the Hindus must be in a permanent majority at the polls, a constitution on the principle of election and of representation by nomination was established in the proportions of two-thirds to one-third, and this constitution was re-enacted on the progressive lines, in the Act of 1888, which it is the object of the present Bill to repeal. The proceedings of 1876 and those of 1888 were severally in charge of Sir Stuart Hogg and Sir Henry Harrison, who had respectively been the Chairmen of the Corporation for nine and eight years. In the interval before 1888 there had been a suggestion to alter the constitution, but the Government set their face against any such idea. Sir Henry Cunningham, who in 1884 led the agitation on sanitary questions that resulted in the Beverly Commission, of which we have heard so much during these proceedings, who had founded the Health Society which I have before mentioned, and had also led the agitation which resulted in the amalgamation of the suburbs with the town area, ventilated the idea of a Municipal Board of Control on the lines of the Port Trust, but on re-consideration he abandoned it. The reception that he met with at the hands of Sir Rivers Thompson, who was Lieutenant-Governor at the time, was such that he even

publicly withdrew the suggestion and apologised for having made it. It will be useful, in these days when the Beverly Commission is so much put in evidence, to see how well the Corporation were supposed to have come out of the enquiry and the confidence placed in them at the time by the very person to whom so much was due for its appointment. I shall quote from a public address delivered by Sir Henry Cunningham on 5th March, 1885 in Calcutta. The first portion of the extract relates to the speech of Sir Henry Harrison, the Chairman of the Corporation, in submitting the report of the Beverly Commission to the Corporation:—

'Now I am sure that all of us must feel this to be a most satisfactory announcement. Of the 37 reforms suggested by the Commission, 4 can be effected by Government, and we need not fear as to them. Of the 18 specific suggestions, 11 are wholly and 4 partially carried out, and only about 3 is there likely to be a difference of opinion. Of the 15 recommendations of general policy, 10 are already adopted, and as to the 5, the Commissioners have not decided, but have intimated no reluctance to adopt them. As to this small residuum, we shall, I am sure, all of us join in the Chairman's hope that the Commissioners will view the subject as the authors of the report framed it—in a conciliatory spirit.'

"We have had this Commission quoted against us in an authoritative fashion, as if the speaker knew all about the subject, when he apparently could not have known anything of its history, and relied upon as showing results as they in the present day, condemnatory to the Corporation, when the one who actually was the complainant, at whose instance the Beverly Commission was appointed, characterises the statement, not of a Commissioner, but of the official Chairman of the Corporation, to use his own words 'a most satisfactory announcement.' As a matter of fact, as might have been expected, and as it has been with much detail been pointed out, the Corporation have carried out, and in some instances more than fully carried out, the recommendations of that Commission.

"To proceed with reference to the proposal of a Municipal Board of the character of the Port Trust:—

'There has been an idea, due in part, I am afraid, to some words of mine, that there was a wish to ignore the enormous benefits conferred on the city by the great measures of sanitary reform carried out of late years by the Corporation; and some people have chosen to attribute the whole of the recent movement in favour of sanitary reform to a latent wish to depreciate popular institutions and Local Self-Government in particular. There were some expressions of mine with which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in one of his Resolutions, said that he could not sympathize. Now there I am glad to be at one with His Honour, because I do not sympathize with them either, and I heartily wish they were unsaid if they gave any one pain. I have never heard of any one so ignorant and so foolish as to undervalue what has already been done. As the original prospectus of the Health Society said, it has revolutionized the sanitary condition of many parts of the town. For my own part so strongly do I feel this that I do not at all expect that any further improvement in the city can be on so great a scale or have such wide-reaching effects as the improvements of the past. They have reduced the mortality of the town by nearly 100 per cent., from 22,000 to 12,000; and the programme of reform which I have described to-night contemplates only a further saving of 7,000 lives from town and suburbs together.'

"After this, the idea of a control by a small body, until it was resuscitated by this Bill, was treated as dead as is the idea of protection in England. It will thus be seen that, not only Sir Richard Temple and Sir Steuart Bayley, who were our Lieutenant-Governors when the Acts of 1876 and 1888 were passed, but also, in 1884, Sir Rivers Thompson had the subject of the constitution brought directly under their consideration, and not any of them would consent to change the present constitution, and Sir Rivers Thompson even sharply declined to entertain the idea. The whole way through, as I shall on a future occasion show, every single element in this controversy has a prototype: thus we have had an appalling document that has been spoken to in that famous speech, in the shape of a report by Dr. Payne in 1877, which Sir Ashley Eden put aside in a Resolution of a Statesman, and even that famous Entally speech is not new matter.

"Let me refer again to the Act of 1888. The European community had for some time before been leading an agitation for the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the town of Calcutta for municipal administration, and the Corporation, who were willing to allow their neighbours to participate in the

benefits of their water-supply, for the sake of administrative convenience, supported the idea. The Government through their Executive Officer of the district, who was the Chairman of the body constituting the Suburban Municipality, which worked with closed doors, were intimately associated with its administration. And the Act of 1888, which is a progressive development of the previous law, was passed, as I have already said, to amend the Act of 1876, and also for the purpose of amalgamating the suburban area with the town, that is to say, an area of about 13 square miles, with about a quarter of a million of inhabitants, was added under the Act to the town, comprising about six square miles, with a population of about 400,000. If the Government in truth entertained an unfavourable opinion of the administration of Calcutta; if they thought that the Calcutta Commissioners were not fit to be entrusted with the administration of the town; if they thought they were corrupt; if they thought that Hindu predominance and obstruction did indeed hold sway; if they thought that any other constitution was better calculated to give good results; then why in the name of common sense, and of wise and proper government, did they insist—for there was active opposition in the town for the reason, among others, that the Suburbs were in a backward state, would consume more than its fair share of our funds to be placed in a sanitary condition, and in the Suburbs because it was feared that their rates, amounting then to 7 per cent., would be increased—why I say did they insist upon amalgamation and upon the Calcutta Corporation taking over charge of an enormous inhabited area, with the prospect of 14 more Hindus being added to an already bloated contingent of Hindus, when they could have so easily worked their will upon the Suburbs, and have given them a model Municipality after their own heart, reserving the utmost power in the Executive, and with every appliance for repressing the time-wasting Babu? The fact of the matter was that the Government were anxious to be quit of all responsibility in being connected with the Municipal Administration of the Suburbs, for obloquy and odium are inseparably connected with every Municipal Administration, and they thought that whatever strictures—and I am not one to depreciate the wholesome effect of criticism, whether applied to Bumbledom or to higher authority—that may have been passed upon the Corporation, the Commissioners were showing increasing aptitude for local administration, and had proved themselves capable of undertaking greater responsibilities. If this is not true, then I invite the Government to give some explanation how they could have been so neglectful of the interests committed to them as to recklessly hand them over to the charge of a corrupt, incapable, and obstructive body? And as to the Europeans, if they really considered the Corporation to be incompetent and perverse, I would invite them also to give an explanation how they came to agitate—Mr. Irving, who represented the Trades Association in this Council, was one of the leaders of the agitation—for the amalgamation of an immense area in order that it may be administered by a Corporation to which they so much objected. I must not omit to mention that throughout all the discussions that have taken place, whenever objections have been made, they have been of the same stereotyped character, and there never has been a suggestion thrown out in this Council on behalf of the non-official European community that they desired the proceedings to be conducted in private and not in the full blaze of publicity. The native community have consistently and strongly pressed, to their credit be it said, for publicity as being the best safeguard that is available, not merely against arbitrariness, but also against malversation and jobbery.

"I have been studying the proceedings of the Bengal Council when the Legislature dealt with the law relating to the Corporation on previous occasions, and I have found every one of the various questions that form the proposals in the present Bill, and all the shortcomings of the Commissioners that have been brought up in connection with it, have been raised again and again. They were all discussed when the Act of 1876 was passed, and again when the Act of 1888 was passed. Thus we have had a proposal for an Act on the lines of the Bombay Municipal Acts, for a Municipal Board on the lines of our Port Trust; the objection to the excessive numbers in the

Corporation, and of its unwieldiness for practical work; a proposal to reduce the number not to 50—nothing so venturesome was ever attempted—but to 60; for the proportion of elected members to be reduced to one-half of the whole body; the obstructiveness of the Hindu Commissioners; their predominant voting powers; even the payment of fees, have all been discussed. After debates of the fullest and keenest character, after the most serious deliberation, all these contentions were decided—as it was hoped, finally decided. But there is this difference in the present position. Before, on the first occasion, it was the Government who met the objections that I have mentioned, and after the fullest consideration, they granted the present constitution to the Corporation. On the second opportunity, they refuted the self-same arguments, they freely accepted what had before been done as a settled policy, which they were able to support by powerful reasons of their own, drawn from the actual experience of the working of the administration, and they deliberately reaffirmed the constitution, but on progressive lines. In the present day, every argument that the Government on previous occasions refused to accept, is given as a reason for a change, every principle that was strenuously fought for by the Government themselves, is rejected, and we have to contemplate the Government of the day in Bengal bringing forward a Bill that embodies principles more revolutionary than was ever even suggested by the most uncompromising opponents of the Corporation, since the present constitution was granted to that body.

"I am no enthusiast in favour of the present administration; on the contrary I think it greatly needs reform. But I join issue on the Bill. And I think, too, if the Government had attended to the requests from the Corporation to legislate and give them powers they have not, the Corporation would have escaped some of the blame that has been sought to attach to that body.

"It does not follow that because a certain law has been enacted that it never shall be changed. But it does follow that when a constitution for the government of an important institution has been granted, and maintained through a series of years, as the settled policy of the Government, it should not be changed except for reasons of the most conclusive nature, and the Government for their own good name and for the happiness and contentment of a loyal people should be ready to show that the change is not wrought by the caprice of any ruler. It does follow that after the Government have been so ready to make use of a body of persons for many years, and after they have repeatedly acknowledged that that body have borne the drudgery of the administration and have rendered great benefits by their labour and service to the chief city of their Empire, after they have deliberately shifted the burden of a heavy charge on to their shoulder from their own, and in so doing marked their confidence in them, as was done on the amalgamation of the suburbs, I say it does follow that those who have done so much, should be treated with full and fair consideration. And I cannot say that this has been done. Those who have felt themselves so painfully aggrieved have again and again appealed in the most earnest—almost pathetic—manner that they may be given a chance of showing that the statements upon which this most important legislation, which so seriously affects their interests, is proceeding, can be displaced; that the statements are one-sided, and they should not be condemned unheard. But the Government of this great dependency of England have continued to treat their own statements in the way Don Quixote treated his helmet, as if they are too tender to be put to the test. The statements have been accepted because of the authoritative manner in which they have been brought forward. It is due to the public that opportunity be given of regarding them from more than one point of view. If there are inaccuracies, they should be corrected so that they should not mislead. And above all, it should not be left open to any one from his place in the Legislature, not lightly, but with a due sense of his responsibility, to say, as I do say face to face with the Government of the day, that those statements embody misconceptions of fact that have distorted and prejudiced the whole question *ab initio*. I hasten to say that I appreciate, Sir, that the Bill, in its policy and in the form in which it was introduced, cannot be attributed to any person who is in charge of the measures or is in any degree responsible for the policy of the Government, nor is there any one in the Government to-day who is

answerable for the statements on which the Bill was ostensibly based. Our present rulers have succeeded to a damaging heritage, and the sympathy of all, whether supporters or opponents of the Bill, is due to them in the very difficult position in which they find themselves placed.

"As has been repeatedly stated in Council on behalf of the Government in past years, we have not a *tabula rasa* to work upon, and the safest and best course is to proceed on settled lines, and if I show, as I am confident I shall be able to do, that the statements on which Mr. Risley has relied cannot be acted upon, I am not without hope that in the final result the present support to the principles of the Bill will not be maintained. I am aware that you, Sir, have expressed approval of the Bill. I venture to say, and I cannot be far wrong, that it is because the statements on which it has been based have been relied upon. I acknowledge the advantages—nay even the necessity—of a continuity of policy, but I cannot admit it is imperative at any cost or in all circumstances. Official tradition is a strong factor, but if homage is paid to it in the present matter, or independently of that idea, if the principle of the Bill is in the result accepted, violence will be done to a tradition yet more potent and with more far-reaching an effect. It is a tradition that has grown with the growth, been strengthened with the strength of England, it is the tradition that her own public institutions, and those that have come into being under her fostering care, have been reformed rather than revolutionised, that they have grown rather than remade. And a departure from this tradition would be the more remarkable in this Legislature, where we are ruled by a paternal Government, in whose hands power continues steadfastly, and where no system of party Government finds place. In considering the recommendations of your immediate predecessor, Sir, we cannot lose sight of the fact that they can only be adopted by rejecting the policy of your predecessors before him.

"I do not belong to the same political complexion or class as those who are the most excited about the measure, and are the chief opponents of it. I have no partisan feeling on the subject, and I do not concern myself with any sentimental views about Local Self-Government in connection with the question. But I speak with an experience far greater and more intimate than that of any person who has been officially connected with the Bill before the Council. I have a personal and permanent interest at stake, and I am anxious for that to be done which will be the best for the welfare and prosperity of this city. I cordially acknowledge that you, Sir, and the Government of India are actuated by the best of motives. I ask that the same consideration be shown to me as that which I readily admit to be your due. If I could think that in the burden of responsibility that now lies upon the Government you would indeed better those who blame you; if I only could think that you, in reality, would be guarding those interests which I am assured, in my own mind, it is your sincere desire to protect, you would have my vote. But I say from my innermost conviction, if the Bill in its present form becomes law, in the result the best safeguards that now exist will be destroyed, and the efficiency of the municipal administration will be impaired in a marked degree. And I shall feel the greater regret, because the passing of the Bill, in all its attendant circumstances, will certainly have a bad political effect."

The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya said:—"It is not without some reluctance that I rise to offer a few remarks upon the motion and the amendment now before the Council. When I came here this morning I could not persuade myself to believe that there was really any room for prolonged debate, unless indeed, we deliberately chose to wander away from the question before the Council. The situation, if I apprehend it rightly, is this; under the standing legislative orders we were bound to submit for the approval of the Government of India the Bill as reported upon by the Select Committee; that Government, after a careful, and, it is said impartial consideration of the whole question, has come to the conclusion that certain changes of the greatest importance are essential, in so far as the constitution of the Municipality is concerned. This decision is embodied in a despatch which it will be idle to deny practically conveys a mandate to us, although it is couched in extremely courteous language. If this is the right view of the position in which we find ourselves, a position which

probably none of us anticipated when the Bill was sent up to the Government of India, I confess I find it difficult to discover what practical advantages are to be secured by a criticism of that despatch. If my hon'ble friend, who opened the debate to-day with one of those speeches which we all delight to hear, had ventured to assert that the decision of the Government of India is not binding upon us, if he had ventured to suggest that though the independence of this Council is somewhat mythical, we are at liberty to disregard the views of the Government of India, and proceed with the consideration of the Bill, clause by clause, his remarks would have been perfectly intelligible to me. If, on the other hand, my hon'ble friend had taken up a more moderate position and had ventured to suggest that the Council should approach the Government of India and respectfully ask for a re-consideration of their decision, on the ground that the views of the Members who represented the interests of the Corporation had not been rightly appreciated, his remarks would have been perfectly in order. In support of such an amendment, it would have been open to me to show that the despatch from the Government of India was remarkable for the fact that the conclusions embodied in it were not deducible from the premises. To take a concrete instance, in support of such an amendment, it would have been perfectly legitimate to show that assuming, as indeed it is assumed in the 13th paragraph of the letter from the Government of India, that the allegation is well-founded, that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech rather than to action; assuming further, that in order to check the abuses and anomalies complained of, it is necessary to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation; assuming all this, it does not necessarily follow that the proposed reduction should be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone. Indeed, if these positions are granted, and I shall assume for my present purpose that they are granted, it would follow that the reduction should not be confined to the body of elected Commissioners alone, but should be extended to the body of nominated Commissioners as well; unless, indeed, the Government is further prepared to affirm that the vice of speech without action is monopolised by the elected Commissioners, and the abuses complained of are traceable to them exclusively. But these comments, however just and well-founded they may be, are somewhat pointless in relation to the amendment before the Council. If these considerations cannot have any practical effect on our action in the present stage of the Bill, I submit with great confidence that the wisest course would be to refrain from such ineffectual criticisms. At the same time I frankly confess that the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend seems to me a very reasonable one, and it has my hearty support."

The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN said:—"I do not propose at this late hour to enter into a detailed examination of the proposals of the Government of India, especially those relating to the proposed reduction in the number of elected Commissioners and the introduction of the Bombay system into our municipal constitution which I intended to dwell upon. The matter has been sufficiently discussed by the Hon'ble Member who proposed the amendment, but I should like to offer one or two observations. The spirit in which, and the courtesy with which, the Government of India has dealt with this subject has led me to entertain the strongest hope that if a proper representation is made to the Government of India on the subject they will be prepared to re-consider the matter. But the reason why we should accept this amendment is supplied by the letter of the Government of India itself, where it is *said* that the proposal which they now make is new, having never been suggested before. That being so, it cannot be doubted that a proper and sufficient time should be allowed to the public to express their opinions on the matter, and to press their representations upon the Government of Bengal, the Government of India and upon the Select Committee, and it is proper and I should say just that further time should be given to enable the Select Committee to entertain and consider the views that may be expressed by the public on the changes which are proposed to be made in the Bill. It is therefore desirable, that the amendment proposed should be adopted."

The Hon'ble MR. OLDHAM said:—"Sir, my hon'ble friends who represent the Corporation have twice appealed to me for confirmation of their statements,

and though I am able to give that confirmation, the fact in no way diminishes the strenuousness with which I would oppose this amendment. They have made some general remarks in which my name has been brought in, in corroboration, and I beg, Sir, for permission to reply to them. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar began his speech by pointing out that the diminished representation now proposed to be given must have the effect of obliterating the Muhammadan representatives on the Corporation. But what are the actual facts under the present constitution which he defends and would maintain? In the General Committee of the Corporation which was elected the other day, so far as it is composed of elected Commissioners, there is not one single Muhammadan, and so far as it is composed of nominated Commissioners, only one Muhammadan has been returned, my noble friend the Sahibzada Mahomed Bakhtyar Shah, who is not even a resident within the Corporation's area."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I was referring to Muhammadans in relation to the wards."

The Hon'ble Mr. OLDHAM continued:—"I understand my friend's correction, but do not see how it lessens the force of what I say. The whole controversy hitherto has turned upon the constitution of the General Committee which is the embodiment of the elective and representative principle in the whole Corporation, and Muhammadans are excluded from it. Therefore, the present constitution does not allow adequate Muhammadan representation, and Government must be looked to for a new constitution to redress the balance. My hon'ble friend went on to deny that there was anything like a Hindu predominance in the Corporation. He said that this Hindu predominance was an absolute myth. How can he possibly reconcile that statement with the facts? The Hindu predominance is an absolute demonstrable fact, and is the fact which induces me to oppose this motion for postponing the debate. It is true that I do not join, and have never joined, in the indictment against the Corporation. For more than a year I have been a Commissioner myself, and have worked with them, and therefore have been able to understand more clearly than before how, from time to time, such men as Sir Henry Harrison and Mr. Cotton and Mr. Lee, and now the present Chairman, Mr. Bright, have stood forth as the champions of the Commissioners. I believe them to be an upright and devoted body of men who have carried out with singular ability the duties entrusted to them, but I deny that they are representatives. Why in the very ward in which I live, and in which, under pressure of the plague, I have become a self-constituted Ward Commissioner, though the European vote is far stronger than the Indian vote, my elected colleagues are two Muhammadan gentlemen, one of whom is not even a resident. Taken by itself the circumstance is one which I personally could not regret, because one of these colleagues—a young gentleman, Maulvi Agha Mahomed Musa by name—was last year the life and soul of the Ward Vigilance Committee in the constant duties which it undertook, and you, Sir, have already acknowledged the usefulness of the work done by these Ward Committees. But though I congratulate myself on having such a colleague, this result was a happy accident, and he was in no sense a product of a representative system. Such a system has been tried as an experiment, and the experiment has completely failed. I do not concur with the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie in the history he has given of the introduction of Local Self-Government and in the reasons he assigns for excepting Calcutta and the other Presidency towns from the measures announced in 1882. There is no doubt in my mind that, in the year 1876, it was intended to give as full a measure of representative government to Calcutta as was possible, and that in 1882, when Local Self-Government for the interior was introduced, the Presidency towns were excluded from the new provisions, only because a measure intended for the mufassal could not be framed on so broad a basis as one for Calcutta. This does not alter the fact that the system of representation tried in Calcutta has failed. In 1888 it was amended in some respects, but still it failed. It was an experiment from the first, and the failure has been so complete that, unlike the speakers on the other side, I think that Government has still in this matter a *tabula rasa* on which to write, and a clear field for the trial of a different plan.

"My hon'ble friend, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, in the beginning of his speech, dwelt upon the broad basis upon which his remonstrance was founded. He referred to the popularity of the broad principles of Local Self-Government, which, I say, does not exist in Calcutta and to the general feeling on the subject among the people, while, so far as I have been able to see, no such general feeling exists in this city. It is now more than a year since this agitation has been started: we have had the means of observing it, and the longer it has progressed the more clearly it is seen that it is focussed in and confined to the class whom my hon'ble friend represents—I mean, the Bengalis. Perhaps at this stage I should ask what exactly we mean when we speak of the Bengalis? I daresay a person who thought himself well informed might reply that they are the people living under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and that there are 72 millions of them. There is no need, in this Council, to dilate on such a delusion as that. But whom do we mean when we speak of the Bengalis? We only mean that intellectual race who are now competing with us in nearly every field, and I think out-stripping us in some. We mean only those whom I would call the Brahman and the lesser Brahman. By the lesser Brahman I particularly refer to the Baidya, who occupy in Bengal the place taken by the Kshatriya in Upper India, and who are sprung from the Brahman, the honoured offspring, though not the heirs. Then there is the great class or caste of the Kayastha, with whose claims Mr. Risley was so much impressed that, in that monumental work of his, he assigns them in Bengal a position almost higher than the Brahman's. This, however, the Brahman or the Baidya would not concede, and I think that I say nothing derogatory of the Bengali Kayastha when I refer to them too as lesser Brahman. I do not forget that from the habits of life of the Brahman there were associated with them in their households others who thus managed to partake of their influence and their lore; and so we see accounted for some of the nobility of Bengal, among them that distinguished lady, the late Maharani Swarnamayi; or as another instance, that eminent man, a patriot and a Bengali, the late Kristo Das Pal; or in another direction, our distinguished fellow-citizen and man of science, Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar. But such exceptions only emphasize the fact, precisely as the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's presence in their ranks does, that the class to which I refer is a single class, the Brahman and the lesser Brahman.

"The opposition which this measure has met is wholly a Hindu opposition, and I can now further narrow it down by pointing out that it is wholly a Bengali opposition. I deny that they are anything like a numerical majority in this city, or among the rate-payers. To make an estimate, you must eliminate all Europeans, Australians, and Americans, and foreigners; all the numerous Hindustanis and Uriyas; all Muhammadans; and also all those who do not belong to races or castes from whose hands a Brahman can take water; and then you will have left the Brahman, the lesser Brahman and the nine castes, who are an absolute and comparatively small minority of the Calcutta rate-payers. It is impossible to give the exact figures because the census has not distinguished the Hindu inhabitants by race, and the next census should do so. But, as one instance, I would appeal to the figures of the Excise Revenue in Calcutta alone as showing the immense numerical superiority of the races in Calcutta who do not follow the well-known habits of temperance and abstinence observed by the Brahman and the lesser Brahman—that is, the Bengalis, of whom I speak. I have already acknowledged the intellectual superiority of these people; but it is also a fact that the power of expression with which they are gifted is out of all proportion to their numbers. Because they express themselves so well and their intellectual powers are so high, we cannot be blinded to the fact that they are monopolising the sole power in the Corporation. That they have used their powers otherwise well I have admitted, and to this I can testify. But their monopoly is complained of by others, and as long as it exists there is no representation in its true sense in this city. As regards the complaints against this monopolising, the case briefly is that the city was founded 200 years ago by Englishmen on a site which even now, in common parlance among the people, is said not to be India, for it is a country which the Pandavas never visited. The town was founded for commercial purposes and

as a commercial colony, and in this colony the Indian colonists were allowed to join. They came first for security, and then for the sake of partnership, and later on for their own comfort and for the pleasures and advantages of civilization, and it is these last comers who are now found fighting for political power with the successors of the English settlers, and a small body of them is actually and exclusively predominant in the civic Government. I cannot say that they have usurped this power. They have attained it by fair means and their own abilities, and because it was left to them. But it has become a monopoly and is complained of, and as it is not representation, it has to be taken from them for it has turned out to be something quite different from what was intended. The sole difficulty I have found, so far as my own attitude in the case was concerned is, that we are now endeavouring to take away, after 21 years, a power of which they have been faithful trustees and which they have exercised so well.

"I have accorded my tribute to the Commissioners, though it must be remembered that in doing so I speak as one of them, who cannot appraise them so justly as an outsider. Nor do I by any means admit that they are perfect on all points or that their efficiency cannot be improved, or that it is not necessary to improve that efficiency. They themselves do not represent business or commercial classes, but all belong to a particular class—the Bengali literate class—the lawyers, the journalists, the professors. I do not suppose, Sir, that any one can imagine that when I enumerate these classes I do so with any tinge even of disparagement—the lawyers, the professors, the journalists—the classes who have always stood in the fore front where liberty and culture prevailed. The point in the present connection is that they are not the business men in a commercial city, they are untrained in the work they have to do, and they have no administrative experience. Last year, for nine months, I had the honour to hold the position of Chairman of the Port Commissioners, a body to whom both the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have alluded; and though there is no constant parallel between their work and that which comes before the General Committee of the Corporation, there are many subjects which should be dealt with in the same way. I used sometimes to come from a meeting of the Port Commissioners to a meeting of the General Committee, and I am free to admit that I found myself more at home in the Committees of the Corporation than among the Port Commissioners. The reason was that the former's method was the method to which I was used, that is, the lawyer's method, to get to the bottom of a case by laborious inquiry and plainful analysis and purely intellectual effort. In the Port Commissioners I found myself associated with 14 men who were a great deal better than myself as regards the business which had to be done, because they thoroughly understood it beforehand and knew how it was to be carried out. Their Chairman fulfilled an entirely different function and, but that it seems to reflect on the Corporation I would say that, while among the Port Commissioners the Chairman talked and the Commissioners acted, in the Corporation it was the Commissioners who talked and the Chairman who had to take action, and then to answer to the Commissioners. The two bodies of course are differently constituted. But it is true that in the Corporation, while the Chairman is too often left to himself and without support, the Commissioners, on the other hand, fail to realize the tremendous strain they put upon him and on all their Executive by the other demands they make upon their time in meetings. In many matters, as, for instance, in the great drainage works now in progress, the General Committee of the Corporation might well take lessons from the Port Commissioners, and under the provisions of the Bill they will be able to have the benefit of that administrative experience and business knowledge which is the common quality among the Port Commissioners, but in the General Committee practically does not exist. In fact, the only business man among them is my friend Babu Nalin Behari Sircar whom I notice opposite as an attentive listener, of whom Sir Alexander Mackenzie in this place said the Corporation could not dispense with his services.

"I see I have made a note about the parallel which my hon'ble friend (Babu Surendranath Banerjee) drew from a comparison with certain towns in

England where the population is on much the same scale as that of Calcutta. I submit that there is no such parallel because the populations of those towns are homogeneous, and I have described how very different it is in Calcutta where, in consequence, the balance has constantly to be adjusted. Then there is that argument which has so constantly been brought forward, and which Sir Stuart Hogg seems to have originated. I mean the birds-of-passage argument. I remember Sir Stuart Hogg's regimé well. Benevolent it was no doubt, but it was despotic and autocratic to a degree which it is hard to realize in times like these. When I think of him as using this astounding argument, I can only look on him as giving up, with both hands, in the very plentitude and wantonness of power, everything that might be urged on his side. Do those who use this argument as applied to Calcutta ever reflect on the circumstances and Municipal Government of the city of London? I mean of the area lying within the old gates and walls, the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and I suppose the richest and most famous Corporation in the world? Will they urge that the business men who manage it, because they are only too anxious to leave it, and will not even pass their nights within it, but, when they have finally done with it, betake themselves to the country, and often to distant lands, are unfit to manage it and are not interested in its Municipal Government? Why should it be supposed that Englishmen who look forward to retiring from business should be less concerned in the welfare of Calcutta and in the efficiency of its Government? Is it even *primâ facie* probable that the English, after founding and developing a city in the East, which has come to be one of the great cities of the world, would be as careless about its future as about its present? And this is what the argument really implies."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, said:—"Your Honour, I beg to propose as an amendment that instead of two weeks four weeks' time be allowed, so that the public might have sufficient time to consider the Bill and submit their views upon it."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER said:—"I rise to order. The Hon'ble Member is precluded from moving this amendment. Under the Rules no amendment can be moved without previous notice given."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT said:—"I must point out that under Rule 21 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business in the Council the Hon'ble Member is out of order, and I regret I cannot allow him to move his amendment."

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR OF NASHIPUR, continued:—"I bow down to Your Honour's decision and I shall not take up the time of the Council with any lengthy observations, but I desire to offer a few remarks on the proposals now before the Government.

"We are grateful to the Government of India for the very kind and sympathetic way in which they have perused various criticisms on the Bill and for the kind assurance they have given that there would be no contravention of the broad principles of Local Self-Government already conceded. The Government is disposed to grant us a concession in the constitution of the General Committee on the model of a Standing Committee of Bombay; but, Sir, we could not welcome this concession as the number of elected Commissioners in the Corporation is reduced to half, and the Corporation itself is not allowed a free hand in the election of two-thirds of the members of its General Committee, like that of Bombay. I think the Government is inclined to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, on the belief that the existing Corporation has devoted itself to speech and to criticisms rather than to action. As I have no personal experience into the working of the Calcutta Municipality, I must refrain from making any observation on the point; but the Resolutions on the Administration Reports of the Calcutta Corporation of previous years recorded by Your Honour's predecessors in office, extracts of which I shall read with Your Honour's permission, will show that there has been marked and gradual improvement in the administration of the Calcutta Corporation and that its Commissioners all along have done excellent work.

"I quote extracts from the Resolutions on the Annual Administration Reports for the years 1889-90, 1890-91, 1891-92, 1892-93 and 1893-94:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these results, showing how largely the Commissioners devote their time and trouble without remuneration to municipal duties, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the growth of public spirit in the Metropolis.' And again.....'Upon the whole, there can be no doubt that the administration of the Calcutta Municipality during the past year was marked by very satisfactory progress, great attention to work on the part of the Commissioners and improvement in all directions.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'(2) Notwithstanding defects of form which have been pointed out, the report discloses much excellent work done by the Commissioners and real progress made in several important branches of municipal administration.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to congratulate the Commissioners on the improvements in the administration which have been carried out during the year and on the progress which has been made in works beneficial to the health and prosperity of the city.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'The Commissioners themselves have, as a whole, displayed a care and attention to their duties, which is very meritorious and has in some cases risen to the level of devotion.'

&c., &c., &c., &c.

'The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for the interest which they have displayed throughout the year in the administration of the Corporation and the time and trouble which they have bestowed on the large questions as well as matters of detail brought under their consideration.'

'The present number of Commissioners was fixed after a mature and deliberate consideration, and I do not think that there has been any special necessity to make such a radical change now in that respect. If the Government of India have come to the final determination to reduce the numerical strength of the Corporation, I beg to submit that the reduction should not fall on the shoulders of the elected Commissioners only, as in such a case it will strike at the very root of Local Self-Government, the fundamental principles of which will be violated. If, following the Bombay system, the Government is inclined to reduce the number of elected Commissioners, I beg respectfully to point out that the system proposed to be introduced here materially differs from that adopted in Bombay. The Bombay Corporation elects its own President and the Standing Committee its own Chairman; but here the official Chairman acts as President of both the Corporation and General Committee. And again in Bombay, though only half the number of Commissioners is elected at ward elections, out of other half 16 are elected by Justices, 2 by Fellows, and only 2 by the Chamber of Commerce. But here there is no election by Justices or Fellows, and no seat is allowed even to native merchants or house and landowners; whereas 10 seats are allowed to European mercantile communities. So, Sir, if the Bombay system is at all to be given a trial here, I beg to submit that it be adopted in its entirety, and that out of 25 seats reserved for nominated and appointed Commissioners, other representative bodies of Calcutta, such as the British Indian Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the National Muhammadan Association, and the like, should also be allowed to be represented in the Corporation, and the Corporation should be left unfettered in the election of two-thirds of the members of the General Committee. As the Government appoints 4 members of the General Committee, I humbly think that the Government appointees in the Corporation should have no voice in the election of the rest of the members of the General Committee. In conclusion, I leave the matter in Your Honour's hands with the full confidence that under your benign and sympathetic rule our appeal will not go in vain."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker said:—"The discussion to-day practically divides itself into two parts, which have but a slender connexion with one another.

In the first place, we have the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee, the effect of which is to extend the time in which the Select Committee is to report from two weeks to six weeks, and to invite further expressions of opinion from the Corporation and other public bodies. In the second place we have the lengthy, elaborate, and I may say, discussive criticisms which have been delivered to-day—not only upon the proposals of the Government of India, but upon a great variety of other matters, which, in my judgment, are not strictly speaking before the Council. I shall deal with these two matters separately; and, as the amendment of my hon'ble friend is a comparatively small matter, I shall take it up first and very briefly; because what my hon'ble friend said upon it has already been met by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie. I am entirely opposed to the proposal to postpone the consideration of the Bill by the Council for six weeks, because, as the Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie has said, if this is done, it will be absolutely impossible for the Council to dispose of this Bill during the present session. To-day is the 7th August. If we give six weeks to the Select Committee to submit its report, that will carry us on to the 18th of September; and then, when the report is submitted, it will be necessary to re-publish the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and that will involve another fortnight's delay. That will bring us to the beginning of October, shortly before the Puja holidays, when no business can be done; and it will be necessary for the Council to adjourn, and we shall not be able even to begin the discussion of the Bill itself before the cold weather session. There are the strongest grounds for deprecating any such delay. The Bill has been before the public and the Council for a long time, and the subject has been discussed for, I think, two and a half years. It is now eighteen months since the Bill was formally introduced. During that time the Bill has received an enormous amount of most minute and most careful criticism and examination not only by the Corporation and the various public bodies to whom it was referred, but also at the hands of the Select Committee. And it is unhappily true that some of the proposals in the Bill have given rise, among a certain class, to a good deal of bitterness and recrimination. The constitutional sections of the Bill are regarded in some quarters with dislike and even with dismay. I think therefore that any further delay is greatly to be deprecated. During the last two years, the Municipal Commissioners, the Municipal Executive, and the Municipal establishments have been in a state of agitated suspense and uncertainty—a state of things which cannot but do harm and cannot conduce to harmonious or efficient work. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to bring this unfortunate controversy to a termination with the least possible delay, and I trust the Council will not endorse any device for protracting this matter further.

"The hon'ble the mover of the amendment has referred to the 8th paragraph of the letter of the Government of India, and said that in that paragraph the Government of India indicated certain features of the Bill which are not in entire accordance with the principles laid down, and he suggested that it would therefore be necessary for the Select Committee to go through this Bill over again. Now, that is not the case at all. In the very next paragraph of the letter the Government of India indicate what are the features to which they take exception, and in a subsequent part of the letter they indicate the remedies which in their opinion should be applied, and it is to those features only that the Select Committee will have to refer; and they will not have to go through the whole Bill again. It has been said by the hon'ble mover of the amendment that the Corporation ought to have an opportunity of expressing their views. That is not an argument to which I can attach much weight. The Corporation is very strongly represented in this Council by six, if not seven, members, who are also Members of this Council. What the Hon'ble Member probably referred to was the elective section of the Corporation, but even that is most fully, and if I may venture to say so, most efficiently represented by the hon'ble mover of the amendment and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar, who are both elected Members of the Corporation. We have heard to-day the exhaustive and vigorous attack on the proposals of the Government of India with which the two Hon'ble Members have favoured us, and

which will leave the Corporation little or nothing to say. I do not think that if an opinion was called for from the Corporation, they would be able to add one single observation or one single argument which has not already been adduced, or to bring forward one single new fact or illustration in support of those arguments. The proposals of the Government of India are no doubt very important, but as has been pointed out, they are comparatively simple, and it is possible to state the substance of them in a very few words. The amendments which will be necessary to give effect to those proposals are comparatively few and comparatively simple. They are already in print, and if the Select Committee will give their attention to the matter, I feel sure there will be no difficulty in completing the amendment of the Bill in the manner which is desired by the Government of India within the period which has been named in my motion. That is all I have to say in regard to the amendment now before the Council.

"I now turn to the much more important proposals of the Government of India which have received the acceptance of the Bengal Government. This question is a very much more important one than the Hon'ble Member's amendment. I will divide the proposals of the Government of India into two parts—first, that portion of the proposals which relates to the constitution of the Corporation itself, and then I will deal with what has been said with regard to the constitution of the General Committee. Primarily, the proposal put forward by the Government of India is that the number of the elected Commissioners shall be reduced from 50 to 25, and that the number of the whole body be reduced from 75 to 50. The reasons given by the Government of India for these proposals are two. In the first place they point out that in the past the Commissioners have been too much addicted to talk—to speech and criticism—rather than to action, or to allowing action to be taken, and the Government of India consider that the reduction in their number will tend to prevent this tendency in the future. Secondly, they consider that by this reduction there will be established in Calcutta a strict equality and balance of interests between the European and native elements in the Corporation, or, as I should prefer to put it, between the elected Commissioners on the one hand and the representatives of the Government and of foreign trade on the other.

"With regard to the allegation that too much time is taken up in making speeches, I do not desire to say very much. Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar have challenged it, and the former has referred to the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Harrison in 1888. Personally, I have never attached much weight to the proposal to reduce the number of Commissioners, *per se* and I am very much inclined to agree with Sir Henry Harrison that the time taken up in speaking does not depend so much upon the number of the Commissioners, but upon the number of those who desire to speak. I rather doubt whether, if the total number of Commissioners is reduced by one-third, there will be a proportionate reduction in the time occupied in speaking. But there is good deal to be said on the other side. In the first place, the proposal for a reduction in the number of Commissioners does not stand by itself. It is intimately connected with and forms an integral part of the very important reform proposed for the re-adjustment of the balance of interests between the two wings of the Corporation. Then again, Sir Henry Harrison was no doubt a very strong and efficient Chairman, and his opinion on all municipal matters carries high authority; but there have been strong and efficient Chairmen since his time, *vixera fortes post Agamemnona*, if I may vary a well-worn quotation, and some of these strong and efficient Chairmen have held a very decided opinion that the present number of Commissioners is too great for efficient administration. And, lastly, there is the undoubted fact, which cannot be denied, that 50 Commissioners are not likely to take up so much time in speaking as 75 Commissioners; so that there will be some reduction in the time taken up in talk, although it may not be in proportion to the actual numerical reduction.

"But the second reason adduced by the Government of India for the reduction of the number of Commissioners is of much greater weight, and to my mind it goes to the root of the whole matter, and it will be necessary for me to occupy the attention of the Council for some little time in dealing with it. Some of the Hon'ble Members have told us to-day that representation is the

true and only basis of taxation, and they have said in one way or another that no system of Government which does not place the municipal administration of Calcutta in the hands of the elected representatives of the rate-payers is in accordance with the true principles of Local Self-Government. I understand that this is a correct description of the proposition laid down by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar pointedly drew attention to the fact that a very small proportion of the municipal rates is paid by the mercantile community in Calcutta. The hon'ble mover of the amendment also stated that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, although he was good enough to admit that they were not actually elected by the whole of the rate-payers. I fully expected that some figures would have been laid before the Council by the Hon'ble Members who opposed my motion, to show to what extent the elected representatives on the Corporation do actually represent the people of Calcutta; but they have not done so. I will now supply that omission. I will refer to the figures of registered electors and the figures of registered rate-payers. The number of registered voters in Calcutta is 13,890; *i.e.*, about 2 per cent. of the total population. The number of rate-payers is 60,518; that is the number of persons who pay the consolidated rate. There are also a certain number of persons who pay other municipal taxes, such as the tax on horses and carriage-tax, the tax on carts, the license-tax on trades and professions, and other small items. It may be taken that the total number of rate-payers of all kinds is between 62,000 and 63,000. Now I will ask the Council to consider the true significance of these figures—13,890 against 63,000."

The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee said:—"Those who do not pay Rs. 24 a year should be excluded."

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker continued:—"What has been said is that the elected Ward Commissioners are the representatives of the rate-payers. But the figures show the fact that they are not elected by so much as one-fourth of the total number of the rate-payers. The total number of the persons entitled to exercise the franchise in Calcutta is less than one-fourth of the rate-payers, less than 2 per cent. of the whole population, and less than 3½ per cent. of the whole male population of the town. This is a state of things which has not even an approximate parallel in any town in England of which I am aware. The hon'ble mover of the amendment has referred to some figures showing the number of members of different Corporations in England. They are, I believe, quite accurate, and I think the Hon'ble Member is entitled to all the advantage he can derive from them. But I should like him to look into the figures and numbers in the cases he has cited—towns like Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, Hull and Manchester—to look at the total number, and to compare the proportion of voters, and of registered electors, with the total population of the town. He will then find that in Glasgow there is one registered voter for every seven of the population; in Birmingham, one in five; in Leeds, one in four; while in Calcutta, the number is one in fifty of the population. In English towns women have votes; in Calcutta that is not the case. Therefore it is necessary to take only the male population of Calcutta, which, according to the last census, was 415,000. This means that the number of the registered electors is only 3½ per cent. of the whole number of males. Now I think it is obvious upon the face of these figures, that no sort of conclusion can be drawn from them to show that the elected representatives of the rate-payers in Calcutta have any claim to be considered as standing on the same footing as the corresponding representatives in England. The figures referred to by the Hon'ble Member are not such as I think the Council should accept as having any bearing upon the matter of representation. Some people in this country talk of the elective system as if it was a means to an end. The hon'ble the mover of the amendment said that the Ward Commissioners were the elect of the people, that the supreme power of control should be vested in the representatives of the rate-payers, and that any reduction in their number will lay the axe to the root of the principles of Local Self-Government.

"It is, I assert, nothing of the kind; the elective principle is only a means to an end. A far safer guide, the only safe guide, for our present purpose, is to have regard to the principle of representation, the representation of interests. It is because the system of election in Calcutta has wholly failed in practice to yield truly representative results that it has been found defective and now stands in need of reform. That system has hitherto placed the whole Executive power in the hands of a single class. I mean the middle class Bengali Hindus. The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar in his speech denied that there was any Hindu predominance. But I maintain that the fact is notorious and cannot be denied. Out of the 50 elected members of the present Corporation, 37 are Bengalis, and it is my experience and the experience of every one who has sat on the Municipal Board and more especially on the General Committee, that the Hindu representatives on the Corporation can, if they wish it, sweep everything before them. [The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"My point is that they do not sweep away everything in their own way."] I do not wish, for one instant, to say a single word of disparagement of this class, or in depreciation of their merits and many good qualities. There are many of these whom I am proud to regard as my personal friends, and I hope that there are some who look upon me in the same light. But is it in accord with any legitimate scheme of Local Self-Government, that the whole administration of municipal affairs in a town, such as Calcutta, should be placed in the hands of a single class, and that class one which, as Mr. Risley has pointed out, has no special aptitude for trade and who look upon the foreign commerce and trade of Calcutta as no particular concern of theirs?

"We have been told that the Europeans, including Eurasians, form a small numerical minority of the whole population, and we have been told that the amount of taxes paid by the commercial community is comparatively insignificant. The proportion they pay is commonly said to be 30 per cent. [The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"Personally they may pay largely, but as business firms they do not pay much."] It is argued from these facts that it is unreasonable and unjust that the Government and the commercial community should receive an equal degree of representation with the native and non-commercial classes. [The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar spoke as if the Corporation had created Calcutta. I deny that statement. I altogether reject the proposition that you can come to any conclusion on the question of representation of interests upon the basis of an estimate of mere number or of municipal rates. There are two great causes which have made Calcutta what it is, which have raised it from its position as a small obscure thinly populated village, to its present position as a great, rich, flourishing and populous city. The first is the fact that for many years it has been the seat of the Government, both of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and the capital of the greatest Empire in this Continent; and, secondly, the fact of the existence in it of an enormous foreign trade. It is no exaggeration to say that these two causes acting together, and more especially the second of them, have actually created and called into existence nine-tenths of the whole value of property in Calcutta. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has referred to figures relating to the Excise Revenue of Calcutta. I will refer to the figures of the Income-Tax. If the Council refers to the Income-Tax returns, they will find that in a single year the towns of Calcutta and Howrah taken together pay Income-Tax, approximately, in amount equal to the amount paid by the whole of the rest of Bengal taken together. And to what is that due? If we subtract from the Income-Tax paid by Calcutta the amount paid by the great body of Government servants; if we subtract the whole amount paid by the jute and other mills and by European and native firms engaged in the foreign trade of the port; and if, lastly, we subtract the amount paid by the great mass of other people who are attracted to Calcutta to minister to the wants of those classes, how much will remain? It will not be more than the merest fraction of what is paid at present. The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham has also referred to the great foreign population of Calcutta. I do not think it is generally known how large a proportion of the population of Calcutta is composed of foreigners—foreigners not merely to the city, but to the province of Bengal. The other day, I had occasion to look at the last Census Report of Calcutta, and on glancing at the table dealing with language, I found

some very striking figures. The total population is put down at 650,000 persons, and of these only 360,000 claimed Bengali as their mother tongue, the remainder, 290,000 claimed as their mother tongue some language or languages none of which are indigenous within 250 miles of Calcutta. Even this is not all; for it is notorious that a great number of those who serve as clerks, who work in such numbers in Government and business offices in Calcutta, are not natives of this city, but have come here to earn their livelihood. Can we imagine what would be the fate of Calcutta if, by any cataclysm of nature or any political misfortune, it should cease to be the seat of Government and be deprived of its foreign trade? Can any limit be placed on the degree of ruin in which all classes would be involved? Nine-tenths of the value of landed property would be swept away, and in a brief space of time the town would dwindle away to the level of Port Canning or Diamond Harbour. As Mr. Risley admirably expressed it when introducing the Bill into Council, landlords would lose their tenants, lawyers would lose their clients, shops would lose their customers, schools would lose their pupils, and Calcutta would sink to the position of a city of the dead, a decayed and deserted capital, like Bruges, or Ravenna, or the once famous Cinque Ports.

"To measure the relative importance and value of the interests represented by Government and foreign commerce by the amount of municipal rates which is paid by traders, is as much as if we should seek to measure the value of national education by the salaries paid to the teachers; or the value to the country of a great railway by the dividends paid to the shareholders. These two interests—the interests represented by the Government and by foreign commerce—are of greater importance and value to the well-being of Calcutta, than all other interests taken together: and so far from its being unjust to give them an equal measure of representation on the Municipal Board, I maintain it would have been perfectly legitimate and equitable to give them a still higher proportion of representation.

"The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee has referred to the fact that in 1876 Sir Richard Temple would have been prepared to accept a proposal to fix the proportion of elected Commissioners at three-fourths of the whole number upon certain conditions, that is, that different nationalities should be represented. I think Sir Richard Temple was referring to the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes on behalf of the non-official Europeans. The Hon'ble Member also mentioned the motion brought forward by Mr. Irving in 1888, to reduce the proportion of elected Commissioners from two-thirds to one-half. I am glad that these two proposals have been referred to, because they illustrate, in a very significant way, the attitude of the non-official Europeans in this matter, and the growth and development of opinion amongst them. Mr. Brookes brought forward his motion in 1876, at a time when the principle of election had been entirely untried in Calcutta, and no one knew how the principle would work in practice. The whole thing was an experiment. The opinion which Mr. Brookes expressed was based entirely upon *a priori* principles. It was not derived from experience. But twelve years' experience was quite sufficient to teach the non-official Europeans their lesson. During these twelve years they saw how the elective system had worked, and they took the earliest opportunity in their power of proposing that some more reasonable proportion of elected members should be allotted to them. I think the motion brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Irving in 1888 was entitled to greater weight than that of the Hon'ble Mr. Brookes in 1876, for the reason that the one was based upon experience, while the other rested only on theory.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has made what I can only regard as an attack upon certain proceedings of the Executive. It does not appear to me that that is a matter altogether germane to the motion before the Council; and I regret the more that it was made because I have no personal knowledge of the facts and am not in a position to make any remarks upon it. But I am given to understand that there is a complete answer to all that the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar has said, and that although the facts stated by him are substantially accurate, nevertheless the inferences he sought to draw from them are entirely incorrect.

"A good deal has been said, in the course of to-day's proceedings, about the Bombay system and of its advantages and disadvantages, and the Hon'ble Member, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, was at some pains to declare that he was opposed to that system, and so also was the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar. I understood the former to suggest that the Government of India were under a misapprehension in quoting a certain passage in the note of dissent signed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Babu Norendro Nath Sen as indicating that those Hon'ble Members were in favour of that system. Since this correspondence was published I have noticed that the passage in question in the note of dissent has been adversely criticised, in some of the Anglo-Indian papers, as calculated to mislead, and it is possible that these criticisms were in the mind of the Hon'ble Member when he made the disclaimer I allude to. Now it is not within my province to intervene between the Hon'ble Member and his critics, and I do not doubt that he is quite able to take care of himself. But in fairness to the Hon'ble Member I ought to state clearly that neither he nor Babu Norendro Nath Sen at any time gave the Select Committee to understand that they were in any way advocates of the Bombay system. On the contrary, on one occasion when this matter came incidentally before the Select Committee, the Hon'ble Members expressly stated that they did not want the Bombay system. There has certainly never been any misapprehension in my mind as to the attitude of these two gentlemen in this matter, and I think the other Members of the Select Committee, if referred to, will bear me out.

"On the other hand, I do not think that the Government of India can fairly be charged with any misapprehension. An attentive study of their letter of the 17th June will show that the Government arrived at their preference for the Bombay system as a model for Calcutta, by an entirely independent examination; and in paragraph 15 of that letter they plainly state that their preference had been actually expressed at a very early stage in the history of the Bill. The proposals of the Government of India have been arrived at without any reference to the note of dissent, and it is obvious to any one who will read the note of dissent that the two things are by far from identical. The Government of India have never proposed to introduce the whole of the Bombay system into Calcutta, neither has any one else that I know of. What has been proposed is to select certain features of the Bombay system which have been found by experience to work well, and which appear to be suited to the arrangements of Calcutta, and then to engraft those features upon the Calcutta constitution. Each of the parts so proposed for importation rests upon its own merits, and in no case has any suggestion been put forward merely because it forms part of the Bombay system.

"Both the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and the Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur complain that the arrangements proposed by the Government of India, in respect of the constitution of the Corporation, do not follow in substance the Bombay model. Even if it were true they do not follow the Bombay model I am not particularly concerned to defend it, because, as I have said before, there has never been any intention to follow that model slavishly; but when these gentlemen tell us that the basis of the Bombay system is not one-half elected and one-half nominated members, I must challenge that allegation. [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"I said that if a close analysis is made between the system in force in Bombay and the system now proposed, it will be found that they are not identical."] I do maintain this, that the basis of the Bombay constitution is undoubtedly one-half elected and one-half nominated Commissioners. Who are the Justices in Bombay? How do they get their appointments? These Justices in Bombay do not correspond to the Honorary Magistrates in Calcutta; they do not try cases like Honorary Magistrates do here. What their functions are I do not know, except that they have the power of returning a certain number of members to the Bombay Corporation. But one essential feature regarding them is this—that the whole of the Justices are nominated by the Government, and they hold their office purely and simply as nominees of the Government, and therefore, in effect, there is no practical difference between the Justices nominating certain members of the Bombay Corporation and the fifteen Commissioners

who are to be nominated by the Government here. If the Hon'ble Member contends that the Councillors elected by the nominated Justices owe their seats to election, why does he object, as he has done, to the precisely similar arrangement which is proposed for the General Committee? It has been said that four of the members to be elected to the General Committee by the nominated Commissioners will be nominees of the Government; how then can he say that the 16 members to be elected by the Justices in Bombay are not nominees of the Government?

"The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said something to the effect that the reduction in the number of ward Commissioners from two to one in each ward will have the effect of entirely disfranchising the Muhammadan community. That statement has to a considerable extent been answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Oldham. The Muhammadan community possesses nine per cent. of the voting power; possibly a considerable number of them will be knocked out; but I am not prepared to admit that the whole of them would be knocked out. If it were so, the remedy would be in the hands of the Government, who would appoint a considerable number of Muhammadans. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar said that would diminish the power of the Government to nominate representatives of other communities; but what he inferred from this is not correct; because as the total number of Commissioners is reduced, the relative value of nomination will be increased, and the powers of the Government will in no way be interfered with.

"This is all, I think, I need say in reference to the first part of the proposals of the Government of India in regard to the constitution of the Corporation.

"I now turn to what has been said in regard to the constitution of the General Committee. The object of the proposal with reference to the constitution of the General Committee, the main object, is to get rid of the want of similarity, which existed in the original Bill, between the constitution of the General Committee and the constitution of the Corporation; and surely this object is sufficiently reasonable in itself not to call for any elaborate defence? There can be no doubt that the absence of similarity in the constitution of these two co-ordinate authorities is a possible source of friction and of danger, and to a certain extent it was a defect in the original Bill. And no one pressed this argument in the Select Committee with greater force and persistence than the Hon'ble Members who represented the Corporation. It was probably unavoidable, so long as the elected Commissioners out-numbered the nominated Commissioners by two to one. But now that these two wings are to be made of equal strength, the reason for it disappears.

"From some remarks, which have been made to-day, it seems to be supposed that in the General Committee there will not be a true balance of interests between the two parties, the elected section and the nominated section. Some gentlemen seem to think that the Government will invariably select its four members from among the nominated Commissioners only. I know of no authority for such a suggestion. The Government intends to preserve an absolutely free hand in the selection of its four members on the General Committee; and will always endeavour to select those Commissioners who, in its opinion, are most likely to do honest and efficient work, without regard to the particular wing or section of the Corporation to which they belong.

"Then, again, it has been urged that it is wrong in principle for the Government or any outside authority to make any direct appointments to the General Committee, and that once the Corporation is constituted by election and nomination, there should be no further interference, and that the Commissioners should be left to elect to the General Committee any persons whom they think fit in any manner authorised by law. As a matter of theory I am not prepared to accept this view without much stronger reasons than have been adduced. And as a matter of precedent, we know that this is the very system which has worked and worked well in Bombay. But apart from either theory or precedent, there is a good practical reason why the Government should be directly represented on the General Committee. Under the law of 1888 the General Committee is a mere Committee of the Corporation; it has no powers of

its own; and all its resolutions are subject to the confirmation of the Corporation in Meeting. But under the new Bill we have changed all that. Under the new Bill the General Committee will become a co-ordinate authority. It will possess considerable independent powers; and none of its resolutions, with certain specified exceptions, will require confirmation by the Corporation. It will be an independent and, within its own sphere, a governing body. Therefore, it seems to me there is as much reason for Government to be directly represented on the General Committee as on the other co-ordinate authority, the Corporation itself.

"I now pass on to what has been said by the Hon'ble the Raja of Nashipur in reference to the proposal that the eight members of the General Committee who are to be elected shall be chosen in equal proportions from the two wings. He said there was no such rule in Bombay. That is quite true, but I do not admit that the fact that there is no such rule in Bombay is any reason why there should not be such a rule here. The Council are aware that in the Corporation the elected and the nominated members are to be equal in numbers. Now if we follow the Bombay rule and allow these eight members to be elected to the General Committee by the whole body of Commissioners elected and nominated, and if each section puts forward its whole voting power, then each of the two sections would be able to elect one-half of the eight members. This result is what Government desires to attain, and it has been thought desirable both by the Government of India and by the Government of Bengal that provision should be expressly made for it in the Bill, and that it should not be left to the mere chances of election.

"This is all I need say, as I think I have answered every relevant point which has been raised. There are many other points to which I have expressly not referred, because they appeared to me to be points which go beyond the motion before us. But, so far as I can recollect, I have gathered together all the relevant arguments. I hope and I confidently expect that the Council will reject the amendments proposed by the Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee and will accept the substantive motion which I have made."

The Hon'ble MR. APCAR said:—"I desire to say a few words by way of personal explanation. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has challenged a statement I have made, and said there is a complete answer to it. I only referred to the matter in illustration of the unbusinesslike way in which the work of the Municipality is done. If it happened to be an attack upon the Executive, I am sorry, but that was not my primary purpose. The facts were formally mentioned before the General Committee, and there was no contradiction to any of the facts I put forward. I shall be glad to supply the Hon'ble Member with a copy of my note on the subject."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE in reply said:—"I hope and trust that the Council will not follow the advice of the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill and reject my amendment. The Hon'ble Member has remarked that if the amendment was accepted it would be impossible to dispose of the measure in the present session of the Council. I think that in a matter of this magnitude and importance it is very desirable that the public should have the amplest opportunity of considering and discussing the results which would follow from the adoption of the highly important changes proposed by the Government of India. I desire to correct some mistakes of fact which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has made in the course of his speech. He said that this Bill has been before the public for two years and a half, but as a matter of fact it has been before the public for one year and five months, the first intimation of the measure having been given in February 1898. Then there are important points which the public and the public bodies have not considered, questions relating to the reduction of the number of elected Commissioners, the constitution of the General Committee and other matters. These are questions which have never been before the Corporation and the public, and I think it right that they should now be

consulted in regard to them. My hon'ble friend has observed that the Corporation is well represented in this Council, and it is not necessary to refer it again to the Corporation. Why then was the Bill originally referred to the Corporation? It is a matter of the first importance, and I hope my hon'ble friend will agree to refer the Bill to the Corporation whom it most vitally affects. Let us have some more light, some kindly light thrown upon the subject. I am not quite sure that the European members of the Corporation might not be opposed to the dangerous innovations which have been proposed by the Government of India. I think it would be only fair to refer the Bill to the Corporation for their opinion upon the new proposals before the Council.

"Then there are the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member who represents the University, in the course of which he said he could not believe that any criticisms which might now be made would affect the question. I regret I am not prepared to accept that view. I have said that the Government of Bengal and the Government of India are highly deferential to the expression of public opinion. If we are able to put forward views that are sound and reasonable, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will pay to those views the consideration to which they are entitled.

"Then there is the rule which guides our deliberations, that when a motion is made for reference to a Select Committee, the Members of the Council have the opportunity of declaring their views on the principle of the measure so proposed to be referred. Therefore, we ought to take this opportunity of saying what we have to say, and leave it to the Government to accept or not the proposals which we put forward.

"I am very sorry that certain remarks should have been made in this Council which imply a reflection upon some of those who have taken part in the agitation against this Bill. Such remarks are, I think, deeply to be deplored. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie was pleased to say that a number of agitators had got up an agitation at public meetings in this town and elsewhere against this Bill, and that all this agitation was the work of wire-pullers, of which the Government need not take the slightest notice."

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER rose to order:—"The Hon'ble Member is only entitled to reply to remarks made upon his amendment. He is not entitled to reply on the original motion."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The Hon'ble Member can reply to the remarks which have been made."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE continued:—"Men representing the largest interests in this town have taken part in these demonstrations and have recorded their protest against the provisions of this Bill, and it is idle to say that these meetings were got up by wire-pullers and political agitators. It is all very well for my hon'ble friend to call others political agitators, but what would he say if his accusers were to turn round upon him and urge that he was a bit of a political agitator himself and that he sent round a circular to the tea-planters of Sylhet and Cachar asking them to set up an agitation in favour of this Bill? Would he not feel indignant and would we not sympathize with him in his distress? At the public meetings which have been referred to, the richest men in this town were present—the representatives of the Seals, the Mullicks, the Sets, the Rajas of Sobha Bazar and of various other influential families, of gentlemen who own about three-fourths of the European portion of this town. What would be the fate of the Hon'ble Member and his friends if they made up their minds to oust them from their palatial residences at Chowringhee? Why they would be like the wandering Jews and other homeless people!

"As to the voters in England, the qualification was a £10 rate, which almost every householder possesses. Here it is Rs. 24 a year. [The Hon'ble MR. BAKER —The comparison is not between Rs. 24 and £10, but the annual value of the house on which the tax is assessed. The valuation of the house is £10, and every body inhabiting a house of that assessed value is a voter. Here

it is an assessment of Rs. 150 a year.] That is so, and it amounts to universal suffrage, for almost every dwelling in England has that valuation.

"Once again I desire to say, on behalf of the people of Calcutta and of those whom I have the honour to represent, that if the recommendations of the Government of India are embodied in this Bill, it is our deliberate opinion that it would mean a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta. My hon'ble friend the member in charge of the Bill is not aware of the deep-seated disappointment which will result by rushing this Bill through in its final stages. It would be much better to allow a little time for the discussion of this measure than to hurry it through in this fashion. That is the *dictum* of political wisdom, and I ask that the Council will adopt that *dictum* by its vote."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"It will be expected of me that on an occasion of so much importance I shall close the debate myself. I think it is hardly necessary after the excellent speech the Council has heard from the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill. And at this stage of the afternoon, what I have to say should be said as shortly as I can. I should like to speak to the Hon'ble Members who are opposed to the Bill in the frank and simple words that come from sympathy in their disappointments. When I first spoke upon this Bill last November, I remember saying that I realised their pain and vexation. It is not possible that a measure of this kind could have been introduced without rousing these feelings. Every member of a body, which is alleged to have disappointed expectation, is certain to resent the imputation with warmth. But it is against human nature not to be sorry for the man who means well and nevertheless does not succeed. And it has been in that attitude that I stand to this Bill to-day. My regret is sincere that it should be necessary to wound the feelings of a body whose intentions have been excellent.

"But, as I said last year, tenderness of feeling cannot be allowed to stand in the way of changes that are essential to the good government of the capital city of India, and the judgment which I expressed last year, and which I ventured to think was impartial, was that the changes of constitution proposed in the Bill were essential. I have listened with interest to-day to the eloquent, and in many points practical, speeches which have been delivered in opposition. I listened with respect to the assurances of the Hon'ble Members who are themselves Municipal Commissioners that the administration of Calcutta is all that it should be, and that, if there are defects, it is not the Corporation that are to blame. I am not, as they are, an expert, but nevertheless in a matter of this sort I must trust my own eyes and my own experiences, and with whatever regret I say it, I am compelled to say that in my judgment there is imperious need of improvement in the methods of administration in our city.

"The opinions of the majority of this Council, the opinions which I expressed last year, and which I have now been compelled to reiterate, and the dissents from those opinions which were recorded by the Hon'ble Members, have now been before another tribunal. I want you to consider what that tribunal is. It is a Government of India so completely changed within the last two years that the Military Member of Council is the only representative left of the body which accepted the proposals of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in 1897. It is a body of the highest and most experienced officials in India, and it is presided over by a Governor General who has engaged himself, as you all know, with the most lively interest in inquiring for himself into the merits of this controversy. It was to this body that our controversy was submitted. I can conceive no body whose impartiality and whose judgment were more to be trusted.

"The judgment has been that for efficient administration a change in the constitution of the Corporation must be made, and that we must go still further than we proposed in the amendment of the constitution. That conclusion is, of course, a disappointment; but I think all reasonable men will admit that it is a conclusion which we must now accept without further demur. A dissatisfied party appeals from the High Court to the Privy Council. But if the Privy Council decides against him, he may personally consider the decision wrong, but there is no more to be said or done. That is the case here. There has been an appeal to a tribunal whose impartiality none can impugn,

and that tribunal with a courtesy and consideration which only illustrate the strength of its opinion has given its judgment. To that judgment we must conform.

"Of course, it is a disappointment to the losing side. In that disappointment I can myself participate, for the judgment is, in a measure, against myself. The conclusion is not that Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Bill went too far, but that it did not go far enough, and that the number of elected members on the Corporation must be reduced from fifty to twenty-five. Sir Alexander Mackenzie was of opinion that this reduction was unnecessary so long as the Executive was strengthened and strong. The Select Committee gave the Local Government clear and definite powers of intervention in case of any miscarriage. With this safeguard I myself was prepared to be responsible for the good government of the city without further change of the constitution. That is not the opinion of the Government of India. They have balanced, as I did, advantages and disadvantages. They give greater weight than I did to the danger of friction, and call upon us to make an adjustment which shall avoid it. This is the deliberate conclusion of an impartial tribunal. I may and do regret it, just as some other Members of this Council have done to-day, but the arguments they use have never been absent from the minds of my predecessor or myself, and I cannot deny that in their serener atmosphere the Government of India are better judges, than we in the stress of contest, as to the exact weight that should be attached to them. I have, therefore, on the part of my Government accepted their conclusion. I cannot expect the Hon'ble Members who oppose the Bill to accept it without objection, but I am sure that they and the community of Calcutta will, in their further attitude in this discussion, remember the character of the tribunal which has given this decision and the sympathetic assurance with which that decision has been conveyed. It is final; it has to be accepted. What has now to be done, let us, for the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker, do as quickly as a just consideration of details will permit. I indulge the hope that the Council will join in this resolve, firstly, because of the notable moderation of the speeches that have been made in opposition, and, secondly, because of the assurance that my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee gave us in his opening speech—if he thought the Government of India had finally made up their mind, he would not waste time. That the Government of India has made up its mind he may take it from their letter to be absolutely certain. In that conclusion the Local Government has finally concurred.

"For the reasons the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has given, there will be no difficulty in completing the revision of the simple details that will be committed to them within a fortnight, and I trust the Council will accept the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Baker. There are two matters to which the Hon'ble Mr. Baker has not referred, and about which I would like to say a few words to the Council. The first is, that it was with much reluctance that I was compelled to intervene and call to order two Hon'ble Members who addressed us this afternoon. One of the points on which the expression of views was about to be made was that of the allegation of corruption among the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta. That is a matter on which the Corporation, I see, are about to address me, and upon which the Corporation will have an immediate reply from myself. It is unnecessary to go further into it now. It is not a matter to discuss here. The second matter is as to the character of the administration of Calcutta in the past. I also ruled that this was out of order and beyond discussion, for the reason that the Government of India had come to their conclusion upon that point and had confirmed the opinion of Sir Alexander Mackenzie. The other question to which I wish to refer is that which my hon'ble friend Babu Surendranath Banerjee mentioned at the end of his first speech. He said this was a measure which was a death-blow to the prospects of Local Self-Government in Calcutta. I venture to remind him and all the Members of this Council of what I said on this subject last November. I said then that Local Self-Government was confined to no single and solitary system. Local Self-Government may be carried out and carried forward in many different forms and fashions, and the man who should refuse to amend the system of Local Self-Government, which was not fulfilling

expectations, would be the most deadly enemy of the whole system of Local Self-Government. The friend of Local Self-Government is the man who accepts experience and makes modifications accordingly. Therefore, I must take the liberty to differ from my hon'ble friend, and I can assure him that, so far from this measure being a death-blow to Local Self-Government, it is the truest help that Local Self-Government can in fact receive. Whatever disappointment it may bring to one particular class, the result will be sustained success and improvement in the administration of Calcutta."

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE's amendments being put to the vote, the Council divided :—

Ayes 6.	*Noes 11.*
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.	The Hon'ble Mr. Mackenzie.
The Hon'ble Babu Boikanta Nath Sen.	The Hon'ble Mr. Spink.
The Hon'ble Dr. Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.	The Hon'ble Mr. Slack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Apear.	The Hon'ble Mr. Handley.
The Hon'ble Raja Ranajit Singha Bahadur, of Nashipur.	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Babu Jatra Mohan Sen.	The Hon'ble Rai Durgagati Banerjea Bahadur.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Baker.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley.
	The Hon'ble Mr. Oldham.
	The Hon'ble Nawab Bahadur Syud Ameer Hossein.

So the amendments were lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker's motion was then put and carried.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 21st August, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 29th August, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT OFFICER, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1636Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 29th August 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter No. 2660, dated 14th July 1899, from the Port Officer, Calcutta, submitting his Annual Report for 1898-99.

COMMANDER P. J. FALLE, R.I.M., took over control of the Port Officer's Department from Commander B. P. Creagh, R.I.M., on the forenoon of the 1st April 1898, and has presided over the Department throughout the year.

2. The strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, at the close of the year, stood at 50, showing a reduction of two, as compared with the previous year. This was caused by one Pilot having resigned, and one retired. There are three grades of Pilots, viz. Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, and Mate Pilots, and the number on the list is divided between these grades as follows:—

Branch Pilots	16
Master Pilots	25
Mate Pilots	9

of these seven Branch Pilots and one Master Pilot are licensed.

3. The number of Leadsmen increased from 9 on the 31st March 1898 to 11 at the close of the year. In the review of the previous year, it was stated that, owing to the large reduction from 13 to 9 of the staff of apprentices, arrangements had been made to obtain from England the services of five additional Leadsmen. During the year three apprentices were appointed in England, but as one apprentice resigned during the year the total increase in the number has been only two. Subsequent to the close of the year, two more apprentices were appointed from England, and the Secretary of State has been requested to send out another apprentice, who will arrive about the end of the current year. No local candidate applied to be examined in April 1899, and arrangements have been made to hold a special examination in November 1899 for the admission of a local candidate.

4. In 1893 it was decided to gradually reduce the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, so as to give them more frequent employment, and thus make them more efficient. In 1895 the first step was made in this direction by reducing the number to 55, and now the strength has fallen to 50, which was the number contemplated in 1893.

The employment of the Pilots is shown in the following statement:—

	Average number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Branch Pilots ...	11·3	11·11	7·47	7·41
Senior Master Pilots ...	11·02	9·63	5·79	6·06
Junior Master Pilots ...	6·12	8·16	4·43	4·44
Mate Pilots ...	7·98	7·49	3·34	3·69

In the case of the Branch Pilots, the number of vessels piloted shows an increase, while in the grade of Junior Masters, the number of vessels piloted is practically the same.

In the remaining grades the number of vessels piloted shows a reduction, due in one case to the larger number at work, and in the other to a smaller number of vessels falling to the grade.

5. The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steamers ...	1896-97 ...	939	924	3,002
	1897-98 ...	1,102	1,097	2,995
	1898-99 ...	1,102	1,116	3,116
Sailing vessels ...	1896-97 ...	118	114	1,580
	1897-98 ...	133	126	1,866
	1898-99 ...	105	107	1,757

This shows a further decrease in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port.

6. The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing over 21 feet piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years:—

	Year.	21-22.		22-23.		23-24.		24-25.		25-26.		26-27.		Total.	
		Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Steamers	1897-98 ...	59	96	55	118	79	187	48	149	7	59	1	3	249	612
	1898-99 ...	37	88	29	114	66	151	23	158	4	126	...	[illegible]	159	658
Sailing vessels	1897-98 ...	23	34	23	23	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	63
	1898-99 ...	25	25	18	25	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	52	58

Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of steamers inwards and an increase in outwards, and a decrease in the number of sailing ships both inwards and outwards.

7. Only one vessel was neaped during the year. During 1896-97 45 vessels were detained, and in 1897-98 six vessels were detained for want of water, and the gradual reduction in these numbers appears to show that the several channels of the river have improved.

8. There were 27 groundings and 4 collisions during the year against 33 and 8 respectively, during the previous year. Of the groundings, 13 were either accidental or slight, 4 due to alteration of channel, and 2 in which the Pilots were not to blame. In the case of the collisions, one vessel, the S.S. *Mecca*, was totally lost, and in two others damage was caused. The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1·27 against 1·66 and 1·90 in the two previous years. This record is satisfactory.

9. Thirty three preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year, of which 3 were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry. In two of these the Pilots were found guilty of negligence and want of proper care, and were suitably punished. In the third case, the Departmental Court found that the Pilot was not to blame. The Government, however, considered that the Pilot's action amounted to rash and negligent navigation, but as he had been acquitted of blame by the Court, no punishment was inflicted on him beyond the record of the opinion of Government.

10. Three special Marine Courts were also held during the year. In the first case, resulting in the loss of the S.S. *Mecca*, the Court was of opinion that the casualty was due to an error of judgment of the Master, who was drowned. The Court was further of opinion that the Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Lindula*,

the vessel against which the *Mecca* collided, was to blame for want of energy displayed by him in repairing the shaft of his vessel, and he was warned to keep his log in a more methodical manner. The Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Mecca* also was severely censured for gross negligence in omitting to close the watertight door of the engine room of the vessel. In the second case, the Court found the Tug Master guilty, and suspended his certificate as Master, and his license as steam-tug pilot, for three months, a local certificate of competency as Mate being granted him for that period. In the third case, which was one of grounding near Vizagapatam, the Court found the Master guilty, and his certificate was suspended for three months.

11. The Inland Steam Vessels Act was amended during the year to enable Local Governments to frame rules for the protection of inland vessels from collisions. Rules were accordingly framed and submitted to the Government of India, and are at present under consideration.

12. The S.S. *Guide* made 21 trips during the year. As explained in previous years, these trips are made chiefly in towing pilot brigs to and from their stations, and in supplying them with stores, water, and provisions.

13. The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	8,55,724	7,44,392
1897-98	10,45,081	8,51,887
1898-99	10,33,642	8,23,655

14. The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, Engineers and engine-drivers, after examination in Calcutta, is shown in the table below:—

Nature of certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provisional certificate granted.	Renewal of certificate.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Not eligible.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial	Master	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
	Do., Provisional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First Mate	30	14	16	.....	.....	.....	
	Only "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Second "	20	6	14	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class Engineer ...	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class "	37	24	13	.....	.....	.....	
Home Trade	Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mate	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Local	First-class Master	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class "	89	28	61	.....	.....	.....	
	Serang	88	29	59	.....	.....	.....	
	Engineer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class engine-driver ...	75	31	44	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class " ...	58	24	34	.....	.....	.....	
		415	164	251	.....	.....	.....	

15. The duties of First Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor were conducted by Mr. G. Robertson throughout the year, with the exception of 27 days in September 1898, when he was on privilege leave. During this period Mr. E. G. Venn, the Second Surveyor, acted for him, and was assisted by Mr. T. W. Fish, Lloyd's Surveyor.

16. The gross receipts from fees, collected for surveys, amounted to Rs. 31,627, and the expenditure, including travelling allowances of Surveyor to out-stations, amounted to Rs. 27,110. In all 422 vessels were surveyed.

17. The Department was efficiently managed by Commander Falle during the year, and the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the Port Officer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1899-1900.

No. 638B., dated Calcutta, the 18th August 1899.

From—H. J. McINTOSH, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the first quarter of 1899-1900, comprising the months of April, May and June 1899.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter amounted to 29,38,009 maunds, as compared with 25,63,412 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,56,417* maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 69,58,672, as against Rs. 60,73,882 in the previous quarter and Rs. 65,28,353* in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

* Revised figures.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the *golas* in Orissa during the quarter, and the quantity which remained in store at its close, are shown in table (I) below :—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	Mds.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	4,84,510
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	.....
Total ...	4,84,510
Sold during the quarter	17,148
Wastage	2,853
Total ...	20,001
Balance at the close of the quarter	4,64,509

The total sales of locally-made salt during the quarter amounted to 17,148 maunds, as compared with 15,616 maunds in the previous quarter and 7,186 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid on the full quantity sold.

4. The subjoined table (II) shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter,

as compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the last two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1897-98. First quarter. Imported.	1897-98. First quarter. Cleared.	1898-99. First quarter. Imported.	1898-99. First quarter. Cleared.	1899-1900. First quarter. Imported.	1899-1900. First quarter. Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I.—United Kingdom	13,19,161	10,13,402	14,73,752	16,00,015	16,42,001	14,92,450
II.—Hamburg	1,76,311	3,14,929	93,917	1,03,142	3,56,649	2,58,809
II.—Marseilles	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....
IV.—Madagascar	.....	.....	.....	3,082	.....	18,516
IV.—Muscat	1,42,889	19,610	.....	500	.....	3,400
IV.—Aden	3,32,112	3,57,192	1,14,787	2,35,686	1,38,860	2,53,721
IV.—Linga	.....	33,956	.....	3,220	.....	...
IV.—Jidda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,160
IV.—Rawayah	.....	1,88,910	.....	1,79,979	1,85,111	2,05,419
IV.—Salif	1,05,209	1,89,711	.....	1,30,982	2,21,729	2,62,400
IV.—Hunjam	1,08,243	1,92,227	1,19,778	1,37,986	1,30,791	54,100
V.—Madras	25,000	22,932	5,094	15,261	6,154	.....
V.—Coconada	.....	.....	18,172	18,168	.....	.....
V.—Vizagapatam	.....	.....	60	60	1,800	.....
VI.—Bombay	1,44,179	1,33,383	55,151	88,392	1,15,927	1,44,094
Total ...	23,63,165	24,36,253	18,80,621	25,17,333	28,35,022	26,80,069

5. Table III shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	First quarter of 1898-99.	Second quarter of 1898-99.	Third quarter of 1898-99.	Fourth quarter of 1898-99.	First quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government salt golas	10,73,011	14,95,426	18,34,249	18,62,926	17,26,129
Kidderpore Dock ditto	5,19,182	6,43,200	5,03,972	5,12,171	5,67,063
Chittagong Government salt golas	49,816	1,05,229	1,75,824	1,26,399	75,710
Ditto private ditto	1,86,737	1,32,081	98,537	96,567	55,957
Narayangan) (Bonded salt warehouses) ...	10,622	16,170	58,660	56,987	41,287
Khulna (ditto)	5,120	2,646	2,982	2,232	1,605
Balasore (ditto)	874	5,100	3,673	33	822
Chandbali (ditto)	6,016	15,130	10,184	26,147	10,559
Bhairab Bazar (ditto)	3,640	24,000	21,500	28,500	25,880
Jhalakati (ditto)	6,773	46,800	36,800	45,000	18,100
Bhagalpur (ditto)	6,210	2,120	.....	.....	.....
Purulia (ditto)	9,970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	18,77,871	24,88,432	27,46,381	27,59,072	25,13,062

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing through the several pass-stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter and the corresponding quarters of the last two years, are shown in table (IV) below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	By water. Vid Bali khal.	By water. Vid Sankrail.	By water. Vid Gewankhali.	By water. Vid Kidderpore.	By water. Vid Ballighatta.	By rail. Vid Bathtala Ghat.	By rail. By the East Indian Railway.	By rail. By the Eastern Bengal and Central and South-Eastern Railways or vid Chitpur.	By steamers and flats. Quantity despatched into the interior (excluding Orissa).	By steamers and flats. Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
First quarter of 1897-98 ...	91,936	1,25,183	50,382	38,275	1,75,686	770	12,63,591	2,47,049	3,32,564	17,444
Ditto of 1898-99...	84,794	1,18,859	51,841	31,890	2,01,688	—	9,41,459	6,61,071*	3,34,226	26,628
Ditto of 1899-1900	98,652	1,35,905	52,349	50,494	2,34,030	52	8,38,344	7,42,638	4,00,623	14,863

* Revised figure.

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar during the quarter amounted to 5,621 maunds and 10 seers, as noted in the margin, against 2,613 maunds and 10 seers in the previous quarter, and 2,250 maunds and 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.	s.
April	1,499	0
May	2,248	20
June	1,873	30
Total ...	5,621	10

8. The quantity of saltpetre removed from the refineries during the quarter on payment of duty amounted to 5,552 maunds, as compared with 6,850 maunds in the previous quarter, and 6,074 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to the published market reports, were as follows :—

	Tons.
April 1899	15,400
May „	34,310
June „	11,540
Total ...	61,250

It is reported that three sailing vessels were *en route* for Calcutta at the close of the quarter with 7,700 tons of salt from Hamburg.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter :—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th April 1899.	Fortnight ending 30th April 1899.	Fortnight ending 15th May 1899.	Fortnight ending 31st May 1899.	Fortnight ending 15th June 1899.	Fortnight ending 30th June 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool Panka	64 12 9	66 5 1	67 11 8	66 9 10	61 9 2	60 11 8
Hamburg Karkach	61 0 0	62 9 7	63 9 7	58 4 4	55 3 8	55 0 0
Muscat ditto	40 8 0	40 4 0	40 8 0	.....	.....	34 0
Jeddah ditto	44 12 9	44 12 5	45 0 0	44 11 2	43 9 1	40 1 9
Bombay ditto	50 0 0	50 0 0	49 15 1	49 12 6	54 4 6	60 0 0

11. The following table (VI) shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at the several outports and inland warehousing stations :—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND. First quarter of 1898-99.	ADMITTED INTO BOND. First quarter of 1899-1900.	CLEARED. First quarter of 1898-99.	CLEARED. First quarter of 1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool	.....	.....	53,646 0 0	68,190 26 0
	Hamburg	.....	.....	5,920 0 0	2,748 8 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	46,422 0 0	70,560 0 0	85,477 15 0	1,12,724 5 0
Khulna	Ditto	16,765 0 0	9,112 9 0	14,023 0 0	10,185 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	6,220 0 0	9,000 0 0	11,404 20 0	8,051 5 0
Chandbali	Ditto	31,967 0 0	22,010 0 0	30,863 18 0	30,793 0 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	21,640 0 0	33,085 0 0	37,000 0 0	25,755 0 0
Jhalakati	Ditto	37,598 0 0	24,025 0 0	55,260 15 0	49,364 30 0
Bhagalpur	Ditto	13,690 0 0	.....	10,878 0 0	.....
Purulia	Ditto	18,870 0 0	.....	8,830 0 0	.....
	Total ...	1,93,172 0 0	1,67,782 0 0	3,12,312 28 0	3,17,811 28 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from Cuttack and Puri.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th August 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·32, Kalna 2·81, Katwa 2·59, Raniganj 0·42. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* paddy completed Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased. Common rice selling as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	14¾	
Katwa	15 1/16	
Raniganj	15½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Rampur Hât 1·10. Weather hot. More rain wanted Rice sells at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura 0·88, Vishnupur 1·92. Weather hot with occasional light showers. More rain wanted. Weeding operations going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice is selling at Bankura 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·55, Contai 4·47, Tamluk 2·53, Ghatal 2·68. *Aus* paddy is being reaped. Prospects good. *Aman* paddy is being still transplanted. Prospects very good except in parts, which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	18	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·69, Serampore 2·35. Transplantation of *aman* paddy continues. State of jute and sugarcane not favourable. Cattle-disease in Sadar subdivision. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Ulubaria 2·44. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects hopeful. Condition of jute and sugarcane good. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13 seers 14½ chitacks per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·37, Barasat 3·34, Basirhat 1·23, Diamond Harbour 1·23. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospect of winter rice crop is fair everywhere, except in low lands in Basirhat and Diamond Harbour which are still under water. Prospect of *aus* and jute is not good in Diamond Harbour. Transplantation going on briskly. *Aus* being harvested. Cattle-disease reported in Basirhat. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 16	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·58, Kushtia 1·40, Meherpur 2·79, Chuadanga 1·48, Ranaghat ·96. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	14·8	
Chuadanga	14·4	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·18, Jangipur 1·02, Kandi 0·62. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute continue. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Mulberry doing well. Fodder insufficient, and cattle-pox appears in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 14 seers, Jangipur 15 seers, and Kandi 17 seers per rupee.

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·77, Jhenida 0·40, Magura 0·96, Narail 0·41, Bangaon 1·06. Weather seasonable, more or less cloudy with occasional light showers. Harvesting of *aus* paddy is going on. Prospect is good. Insects disappeared. Rivers are rising. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	16	8	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	0	
Magura	18	12	
Narail	15	0	
Bangaon	17	0	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·08, Bagirhat 2·25, Satkhira 2·31. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Insects have disappeared. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¼	per rupee.
Bagirhat	16½	
Satkhira	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·62, Nator 1·04, Naugaon 2·7. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus*, steeping of jute, and transplantation of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·30. Weather seasonabe. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·30, Alipur Duars ·80. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute progressing. *Bhadoi* paddy still being harvested. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 6·64, Siliguri 7·45. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *Bhutta* being reaped; *bhadoi*, *haimanti dhan*, *chota* and *bara marua* doing well. *Terai*—Jute and *bhadoi* being cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·43, Gaibanda 1·86, Kurigram 0·29, Nilphamari 0·56. Weather seasonable. Health of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Common rice selling at 17 seers 1 chitak per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·03. *Aus* being harvested. Cutting of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·60, Sirajganj 1·08. Weather cloudy and hot. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 11 chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·09, Manikganj ·08, Munshiganj 1·42, Narainganj ·97. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·34, Kishorganj 2·38, Jamalpur 3·03, Netrokona 4·87, Tangail 5·71. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	20	per rupee.
Jamalpur	17½	
Tangail	17½	
Kishorganj	19	
Netrokona	24-4	

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·39, Goalundo 0·71. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally fair. Common rice sells at 16½ seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·72. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair, but *pamari* insects in places. Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·24, Brahmanberiah ·86, Chandpur 1·29. Weather seasonable. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·30, Feni 3·01. Prospects of crops fair. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Water sufficient. Fodder-supply less good than usual. Common rice—*aman* 16 seers and *aus* 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 0·92. Weather seasonable. Reaping of *aus* continues. Transplantation of *aman* progressing. Prospects good. Common rice 15 seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·47, Barh 1·12, Bikram 1·68, Dinapore 4·58, Hilsa 1·60. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on in some places. Transplantation of paddy still continues. Condition of cattle fair. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·72, Jahanabad 2·07, Aurangabad 2·43, Nawada 0·63. Transplantation of paddy going on. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·51, Buxar 2·45, Bhabua 2·53, Sasaram 5·22. Transplantation of paddy progressing. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·26, Siwan 8·28, Gopalganj 7·54. Weather sultry. Transplantation of paddy continues. Prospects of *bhadoi* bad. Rain has much injured prospects of paddy. Average price of common rice 13·8 seers and of *makai* 18·10 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2·52, Bettiah 5·39, Barharwa 7·74, Bagaha 3·17, Ramnagar 2·62. Prospect of *bhadoi* crop not good. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy progressing. *Makai* ripening. *Kodo* and *sawan* millets and early paddy being harvested. Common rice sells at 13½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 8·55, Hajipur 2·43, Sitamarhi 1·96. Transplantation of rice still continues. Prices are—Common rice 11½ seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, *rahar* 19 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·76, Samastipur 9·43, Madhubani 1·61. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Weeding of *bhadoi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sell as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	0	
Madhubani	11	8	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·66, Begusarai 2·71, Jamui 5·06. Weather hot with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice going on. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops not favourable. Sowing of *mirchai* going on. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	12	5	per rupee.
Begusarai	11	0	
Jamui	12	0	

Bhagalpur.—Weather wet and cloudy with rain at intervals. Rainfall at Sadar 4·65, Banka 1·83, Madhipura 4·89, Supaul 4·29. *Bhadoi* being reaped, outturn poor. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy almost over. Prospects favourable. Stray cases of cattle-disease reported. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·07, Kishanganj 3·85, Araria 3·30. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* paddy being harvested. Jute being steeped and *aghani* being transplanted. Prospects good. Cattle-disease, called *dhodhopa*, prevails in thana Kaliaganj. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	16	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·13, Chanchal 2·50, Shibganj ·12, Gajol 5·21. Weather very hot with occasional showers of rain. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on. Prospects of winter rice good. Price of coarse rice (*bhadoi*) 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather clear and hot. Prospects of paddy good. Indian-corn poor. Cattle-disease reported from Godda. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 9 chitaks and of Indian-corn 17 seers 8 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·83, Jajpur 1·68, Kendrapara 2·38, Banki 4·15. Weather seasonable. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and sugarcane are growing. *Beali* being harvested in places. *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places. Rain not sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	19	11	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·22. Weather hot. Weeding, puddling and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Beali* is being reaped at places. Sugarcane thriving well. Rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prospects of winter rice crop good.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·53, and at Bisipara ·1. A few light showers. In some places transplantation and second ploughing, which were suspended, recommenced. In some places highland winter paddy, which was growing yellow for want of rain, is now improving. Unfavourable reports received from the interior. More rain urgently needed to complete agricultural operations *Aus* paddy withering in some places. If there be sufficient rain within 10 days, prospects of crops will not be bad. The Subdivisional Officer, Khondmals, reports the same as in last week. Rice sells at Angul 22 seers and at Bisipara 12 seers per rupee.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·47, Khurda 4·52. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut in places. *Sarad* being weeded and transplanted. Insect pests, locally called *jhintika*, have appeared in some parts. More rain wanted in several places. Sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Sadar	17	11	per rupee.
Khurda	15	12	
Interior of the district	15	12	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·61, Giridih 1·33. Weather rainy. Transplantation nearly finished. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 2·09. Weather seasonable. Transplantation still continues. *Gondli* is being harvested. Prices stationary. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful.

Palamau.—Rainfall 2·20. Weather seasonable. Standing crops generally doing well. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·52, Gobindpur ·29. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops on ground generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Tundi, Nirsha, and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 6 chitacks and at Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·03. More rain is wanted. Common rice sells at 16 seers 6 chitacks per rupee.

General Summary.—Rainfall during the week has been general, but moderate. The reports from Chota Nagpur are better. The winter rice crop is generally doing well, but in Orissa more rain is still wanted; and conditions in Angul, though somewhat improved, are still threatening. The harvesting of early rice and jute crops is going on. The price of common rice shows no important change during the week. Fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are for the most part in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 29th August 1899.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	1,62,435	1,08,804	2,30,438	3,085	6,377	30	2,39,930	.....	22,524	7,603	30	.....	.....	3	36,98,852	.....	.....	.....	136	20
Birbhum	2,21,519	786	2,22,002	1,766	436	.....	2,24,204	.....	6,265	11,322	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	34	119	.....
Midnapore	96,941	5,602	1,0[illegible],441	.....	2,917	2,180	1,05,538	100	4,156	4,335	363	.....	47	69	9,313	.....	.....	1,861	.....	.....
Hooghly	1,61,215	25,642	1,77,241	1,993	3,096	40	1,82,370	47,037	504,713	4,596	383	.....	.....	.....	7,818	.....	20	9,375	9,434	1,664
24-Parganas	2,52,830	55,981	2,57,827	68	5,563	.....	2,93,458	19,466	1,246,490	5,724	159	.....	1,713	.....	5,012	.....	1,691	28,598	3,457	590
Nadia	11,928	2,090	13,234	96,704	3,80,121	1,900	4,90,959	17,944	3,672	1,05,486	2,714	.....	69	.....	500	7	107	3,519	2,619	.....
Murshidabad	22,367	.....	22,367	19,052	19,745	8,147	69,311	7,745	770	12,159	.....	.....	.....	1,023	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jessore	12,160	9,550	18,129	32	24,528	.....	42,689	1,233	980	5,623	905	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,258	2,187	.....
Khulna	47,073	16,275	57,245	.....	21,620	.....	78,865	1,152	.....	624	387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,397	.....	.....
Rajshahi	354	.....	354	121	319	.....	794	7,538	.....	3,478	494	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dinajpur	13,559	.....	13,559	.....	.....	.....	13,559	2,220	59,669	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,919	75,035	.....	760	1,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,606	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595	30,870	.....	.....	8,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	719	.....	719	1,837	.....	.....	2,556	57,866	595	269	6,346	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	17,377	.....
Bogra	77,820	989	78,437	.....	176	.....	78,613	8,432	350	1,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Pabna	14	.....	14	598	11	.....	623	2,21,294	7,000	2,300	6,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	701	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	418	105	.....	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	195	.....	195	.....	.....	.....	195	2,67,135	315	.....	825	.....	4,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Mymensingh	42	.....	42	.....	119	.....	161	71,637	420	825	3,910	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....
Faridpur	46,667	575	47,026	10,116	1,15,130	.....	1,72,272	48,697	2,555	21,116	9,681	.....	1,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	247	.....
Backergunge	82,349	525	82,677	.....	1,595	.....	84,272	3,820	420	1,607	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	6,500	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	6,500	6,953	.....	1,094	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	3,800	350	4,019	.....	.....	.....	4,019	.....	.....	14,482	497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,295	.....	.....	.....	5,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	12,90,486	2,27,169	13,62,468	1,34,372	5,81,753	12,297	20,90,888	8,29,201	1,968,790	2,10,725	35,100	10,260	14,588	1,562	37,21,495	7	1,818	60,150	39,755	2,293
BIHAR.																				
Patna	10	.....	10	2,037	49,734	2,675	54,456	.....	385	1,97,471	18,421	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	585	513	2,187
Gaya	4	.....	4	8,267	682	.....	3,953	.....	280	80,990	3,094	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	492
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	4,547	7,505	.....	12,052	.....	140	1,09,881	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,219	10	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	.....	733	.....	733	.....	.....	23,294	1,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	49,535	6,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	348	348	.....	.....	1,11,365	16,413	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	304	.....
Darbhanga	5	.....	5	.....	74	.....	79	.....	.....	1,65,421	16,632	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	265	.....
Monghyr	37	.....	37	6,181	23,181	786	30,185	.....	210	83,934	29,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	17	4
Bhagalpur	770	.....	770	6,236	2,212	10,409	19,627	.....	1,050	89,687	47,381	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	105	5,049	7,140	4,933	18,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,197	.....
Malda	441	.....	441	91	481	.....	1,013	1,224	.....	1,044	126	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	389	30	408	46,967	5,533	2,946	55,854	1,639	980	31,487	24,203	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	169
Total of Bihar ...	1,636	30	1,675	69,670	90,240	17,164	1,78,749	7,912	10,185	9,67,192	1,81,149	31	24	17	.....	2	.....	9,143	10,306	2,852

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.							Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Orissa.																				
Cuttack	833	4	835	.....	.....	.....	835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	27,555	391	27,800	146	623	.....	28,569	750	3,505	7,777	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	28,388	395	28,635	146	623	.....	29,404	750	3,505	7,777	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	2,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,63,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	17,144	.....	17,144	.....	18	.....	17,162	.....	140	.....	155	46	.....	.....	16,40,864	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Singhbhum	628	.....	628	.....	.....	.....	628	.....	70	3,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	17,772	.....	17,772	.....	18	.....	17,790	.....	280	5,349	155	46	.....	.....	19,04,361	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	12,68,302	2,27,894	14,10,548	2,04,188	6,72,634	29,461	23,16,631	8,37,863	1,992,760	11,91,043	2,16,404	10,337	14,612	1,623	56,28,556	9	1,818	69,293	50,076	5,146
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	506	385	1,332	20,421	4,426	2,111	.....	37,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1	.....	1	4,72,094	52,150	268	5,24,443	.....	2,695	3,40,611	1,67,598	143	23,026	.....	.....	18	3	3,073	.....	24
Punjab	4	.....	4	341	340	.....	685	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	9,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Central Provinces ...	7,891	.....	7,891	.....	1,365	.....	9,256	.....	.....	162	2,433	.....	3,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	768	.....	768	.....	.....	3,734	591	.....	12,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	7
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	973	5	4,083	.....	.....	.....	131	116
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,634	5	.....	.....	3,062	.....	.....	30
Burma	539	.....	539	.....	241	.....	780	.....	10,300	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2,858	.....	48,924	.....	.....	1,287
Other places	3	.....	3	.....	80	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Grand Total of Imports in April 1899	12,76,745	2,27,894	14,18,991	6,76,553	7,27,613	29,732	28,52,889	8,38,369	1,996,140	15,36,682	4,07,447	15,035	87,413	1,634	56,70,063	27	53,807	72,366	50,235	6,609
Grand Total of Imports in April 1898	12,57,179	1,30,627	13,38,820	9,19,054	5,50,175	43,689	28,51,738	9,03,199	1,662,908	5,34,583	5,20,079	7,128	83,930	1,289	40,57,848	28	1,26,629	1,28,896	53,340	3,629

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of April 1899 was as follows:—

PORTED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed seed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indian Ports, i.—																		
Bombay	60,964	30	60,965	.....	5,863	.....	66,845	7,291	1,748,410	.....	.....	341	474	.....	416	.....	.....	15
Other ports in Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	170,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Madras	9,068	.....	9,068	932	30,784	150	40,934	.....	175,200	.....	.....	49	.....	7	12	.....	.....	37
Other ports in Madras ...	3,94,945	14,626	3,04,106	1	4,307	10	3,06,424	.....	154,200	.....	675	3	.....	5	59	.....	.....	64
Burma	5,628	.....	5,628	4,982	21,932	871	33,433	.....	1,305,600	.....	.....	242	184	13	866	1,401	7,647	257
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	83	1,188	.....	1,271	.....	37,830	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,534	1,458	2,132	57
Pondicherry ...	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....	100	.....	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total of Inter-portal Trade	3,70,625	14,656	3,79,785	6,048	64,143	1,031	4,51,007	7,291	3,699,640	.....	675	635	658	25	3,887	2,859	9,579	430
Foreign Ports—																		
United Kingdom	2,23,259	.....	2,23,259	2,10,905	98,182	.....	5,31,346	3,56,125	1,852,800	4,47,608	5	5,097	2,014	769	.....	.....	.....	46
Other foreign ports	6,34,105	6,001	6,37,856	2,969	53,049	5,990	6,98,964	5,96,540	8,853,450	5,73,493	150	1,866	52,352	690	20	1	1,161	146
Total of Foreign Trade ...	8,56,364	6,001	8,60,115	2,12,974	1,51,231	5,990	12,30,310	9,52,665	10,536,250	10,21,101	155	6,963	54,366	1,459	20	1	1,161	192
Grand Total Exports in April. 1899	12,26,989	20,657	12,39,900	2,19,022	2,15,374	7,021	16,81,317	9,59,956	14,235,890	10,21,101	1,030	7,598	55,024	1,484	3,907	2,860	10,740	622
Grand Total Exports in April. 1898	7,90,996	15,133	8,00,454	6,01,066	1,42,643	3,332	15,47,495	6,84,001	17,133,690	3,67,901	47,334	4,383	50,890	1,040	6,092	2,684	11,445	689

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of April 1899.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Country boats ...	4,65,122	99,041	55,063	1,71,463	201	1,19,945	1,622,715	73,364	9,499	.....	341	7	11,225	...	1,795	18,617	10,961	2,408
River steamers ...	6,237	37	4,965	2,758	2,202	3,29,502	3,570	7,500	29,363	2,171	4,589	53	37,255	...	3	18	781	290
Rail: E. I. Railway	4,19,783	1,06,524	5,62,930	1,64,146	25,582	27,695	48,475	13,54,092	3,48,311	223	67,617	1,108	56,10,439	20	■	12,250	9,348	863
Rail: E. B. S. Railway.	1,81,647	.....	53,495	3,78,936	1,747	3,21,384	237,860	87,424	19,235	10,260	3,873	411	462	7	.....	17,017	23,356	...
Rail: Assam-Bengal Railway.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,689	1,381	.....	2,255	3,630	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
Rail: Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	7,549	4	.....	2,069	.....	.....	140	133	1,039	.....	.....	36	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
Rail:	1,68,852	21,967	109	5,262	.....	32,003	3,000	5,511	.....	.....	1,476	...	3,730	...	.....	24,564	6,633	1,696
Rail:	37,605	121	.....	979	.....	750	13,700	7,777	.....	127	5,587	19	6,241	...	51,986	.....	156	1,439
Total of Imports in April. 1899	12,76,745	2,27,694	6,76,563	7,27,613	29,732	8,38,269	1,996,160	15,36,682	4,07,447	15,035	87,413	1,634	56,70,052	27	53,807	72,366	50,235	6,609
Total of Imports in April. 1898	12,57,179	1,80,627	9,19,054	5,50,175	43,689	9,03,199	1,663,968	5,34,593	5,90,079	7,128	82,930	1,289	40,57,848	28	1,36,029	1,28,896	53,349	3,629

IV.

Exports from Calcutta.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcu by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of April 1899 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,82,334	6,144	358	1,497	34,023	9,979	219,743
Birbhum	1,34,434	.....	138	1,282	22,262	2,309	132,825
Midnapore	3,00,069	1,664	1,794	60	33,247	2,670	22,715
Hooghly	1,23,066	3,800	728	65	3,778	6,090	20,873
24-Parganas ...	2,60,373	4,410	927	.....	11,119	90,251	30,180
Nadia	3,87,052	.....	1,803	410	27,862	11,597	295,307
Murshidabad ...	56,686	96	14	89	6,741	1,777	61,750
Jessore	1,04,105	.....	918	46	12,433	3,724	24,455
Khulna	86,896	.....	96	.....	5,088	477	22,505
Rajshahi	1,22,598	.....	204	116	14,474	2,879	27,685
Dinajpur	63,033	.....	53	317	17,060	2,816	43,470
Jalpaiguri	47,683	256	46	242	10,617	3,987	9,485
Darjeeling	45,924	384	276	182	5,798	2,813	4,270
Rangpur	2,21,195	.....	285	277	22,609	4,508	15,540
Bogra	1,47,028	.....	163	74	13,996	1,888	68,810
Pabna	99,846	.....	371	25	23,709	1,980	17,045
Cooch Behar ...	44,411	.....	.....	27	1,964	.....	2,380
Dacca	1,48,827	.....	1,643	12	3,847	3,000	8,435
Mymensingh ...	1,04,638	.....	135	32	6,814	10,900	6,300
Faridpur	94,682	.....	654	364	17,937	6,220	76,510
Backergunge ...	4,762	.....	99	.....	16,590	13,208	2,975
Tippera	75,869	.....	475	.....	5,225	1,032	4,655
Noakhali	12,864	.....	97	.....	850	.....	2,310
Chittagong... ...	1,05,526	.....	351	.....	109	.....	15,630
Total of Bengal ...	30,73,931	16,754	11,293	5,107	3,15,922	1,84,425	1,135,853
Bihar.							
Patna	5,24,538	2,362	80	968	18,887	8,504	218,406
Gaya	3,51,414	416	9	42	14,374	1,244	93,800
Shahabad	6,33,865	64	8	156	32,812	1,088	98,245
Saran	5,04,808	2,271	141	37	19,614	2,161	52,220
Champaran ...	6,08,760	.....	.....	141	18,094	1,509	69,475
Muzaffarpur ...	5,25,411	800	.....	124	23,245	5,247	122,045
Darbhanga ...	5,54,470	.....	30	1,443	27,850	6,423	* 178,465
Monghyr	2,57,852	347	27	1,063	21,997	4,239	144,410
Bhagalpur	2,93,744	832	122	828	24,421	3,792	151,410
Purnea	1,76,042	.....	27	1,193	31,631	1,716	24,040
Malda	19,877	.....	.....	18	4,550	944	17,630
Sonthal Parganas...	1,34,108	2,240	158	1,048	24,422	6,374	100,520
Total of Bihar ...	45,84,889	9,332	582	6,561	2,61,906	43,241	1,271,360

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Orissa.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Cuttack	9,790	224	.....	172	.....	1,735	
Balasore	32,351	288	387	5,387	12,037	6,632	
Total of Orissa ...	42,141	512	387	5,559	12,037	8,367	
Chota Nagpur.							
Hazaribagh	17,451	224	.....	289	9,260	1,154	
Manbhum	1,02,439	1,024	13	1,261	24,850	2,154	
Singhbhum	7,120	.....	17	52	6,071	242	
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	1,27,010	1,248	30	1,602	40,181	3,550	
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	78,27,071	27,846	12,292	18,829	6,30,046	2,39,583	2,0
Other Provinces.							
Assam	4,05,288	701	395	6	23,100	10,292	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	42,83,561	15,685	2,731	102	25,157	22,405	1,9
Punjab	14,08,507	40,383	686	50	.....	5,754	3
Central Provinces	93,613	2,144	197	.....	371	2,564	1
Rajputana and Central India	1,09,142	256	64	.....	.....	1,450	
Berar	8,055	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nizam's Territory... ...	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bombay	2,047	64	.....	403	.....	.....	1,0
Madras	12,400	850	.....	.....	.....	279	2
Mysore	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	
Pondicherry...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Burma	76,396	602	525	2,745	.....	216	1,3
Other places	25,959	20,540	.....	19,672	.....	.....	10,3
Grand Total of Exports in April 1899 ...	1,43,16,273	1,09,071	16,977	41,807	6,78,674	2,82,543	19,1
Grand Total of Exports in April 1898 ...	1,28,98,545	38,438	16,709	39,346	5,91,644	2,31,226	21,4

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of April 1899 was as follows :—

Imported into Calcutta.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No
United Kingdom	1,23,25,938	.....	19,144	.....	2,89,240	.....	...
Other foreign ports	1,14,863	.....	919	.....	2,80,318	4,97,356	...
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,24,40,801	.....	20,063	.....	5,69,558	4,97,356	...
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	25,354	5,00,069	15	.....	46,411	.....	...
Other ports in Bombay	6,907	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	...
Madras	1,999	19,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Other ports in Madras	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Burma	34,107	1,350	.....	.....	.....	27,976	1
Other Indian ports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total of Interportal Trade ...	68,367	5,21,202	169	.....	46,411	27,976	1
Grand Total of Imports in April 1899	1,25,09,168	5,21,202	20,232	.....	6,15,969	5,25,332	1
Grand Total of Imports in April 1898	1,19,36,921	1,81,025	13,873	5,576	4,76,739	2,32,700	1

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exp from Calcutta during the month of April 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Specification of Routes—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
By country-boats	1,86,990	3,800	1,394	.....	83,252	25,830	
,, river steamers	7,65,198	728	2,122	529	76,603	29,358	
,, rail — East Indian Railway	1,10,68,268	75,197	4,816	10,414	3,68,286	93,786	3,4
,, rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	16,73,715	640	5,990	2,413	1,35,050	1,16,935	6
,, rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	1,08,861	54	427	.....	109	140	
,, rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	10,643	2,240	.....	377	195	2,740	
,, road	2,73,728	4,410	919	73	6,114	7,599	
,, sea	2,32,980	21,992	1,309	28,162	9,065	7,127	14,8
Grand Total of Exports in April 1899 ...	1,43,16,273	1,09,071	16,977	41,807	6,78,674	2,82,543	18
Grand Total of Exports in April 1898 ...	1,28,98,545	38,438	16,709	39,346	5,91,644	2,31,226	21,

Statistical Department,
The 23rd August 1899.

F. A. Slack,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Be

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th August 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	20th	144·0	1·2	29·660	83·9	90·9	11·9	79·0	80·9	1·017	79·7	88	Calm and variable	14	0·24	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	21st	146·5	7·9	·643	84·8	91·3	11·9	79·4	81·2	1·020	79·8	86	ESE and calm ...	56	Nil	Partially cloudy.
,,	22nd	146·9	1·3	·625	84·2	88·9	8·5	80·4	82·2	1·078	81·5	92	ESE, SE and calm	79	0·06	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
,,	23rd	136·4	0·2	·584	83·1	86·3	6·3	80·0	80·5	1·005	79·4	89	ESE, SE and SSE	68	0·02	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
,,	24th	149·8	5·5	·549	84·3	89·6	12·5	77·1	81·3	1·031	80·2	87	SSW and calm ...	42	0·36	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t, lr.
,,	25th	121·4	0·1	·554	82·7	87·9	9·2	78·7	80·7	1·024	79·9	91	Calm and variable	16	0·87	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p, t, <.
,,	26th	148·7	3·9	·589	83·7	89·7	11·1	78·6	80·9	1·019	79·8	88	ESE and calm ...	36	0·98	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·601
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·606
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	20·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	89·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·8
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·0
The extreme variation of temperature	14·2
The maximum temperature	91·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	87
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th August 1899	2·53
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·17
The total fall from 1st January to 26th August 1899	58·33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	46·79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; lr, lightning reflection; g, gloomy.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th August 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th August 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 27th August 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	842	1,13,950	1,658	501	68,355	1,091
Jute	28	15,700	225	42	16,800	264
Firewood	53	23,950	361	8	4,550	67
Other articles	800	2,03,045	2,329	583	1,60,175	2,006
Total ...	1,723	3,56,645	4,573	1,134	2,49,880	3,428

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of principal Commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1899, as compared with the same month of previous year.

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	77	518	902	127	595	1,029	.....	434
Cotton, raw	.....	19	.....	.....	19	.....	19	.....
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	82	.....	90	.....	82	90	.....	8
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Piece-goods, European	110	.....	117	.....	110	117	.....	7
Ditto, Indian	1	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	1
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	1	.....	4	.....	1	4	.....	3
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turmeric	5	48	18	54	53	72	.....	19
Alizarine and Aniline Dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—								
Wheat	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Rice in the husk	20	1	401	49	30	450	.....	420
Do. not in the husk	18	827	153	13	845	166	679	.....
Jawar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	26	937	50	39	963	89	874	.....
Others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides and Skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	24	.....	54	24	54	.....	30
Raw								
Horns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres—								
Jute—								
Raw	5	30	.....	68	35	68	.....	33
Gunny-bags and cloth	46	2	8	7	48	15	33	.....
Lac—								
Stick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirit of all kinds, including country spirit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wine	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	1	5	10	8	6	18	.....	12
Copper, wrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	1	.....	24	.....	1	24	.....	23
(b) Unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Wrought	16	4	.....	.....	20	.....	20	.....
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	11	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....
Others	61	23	38	21	84	59	25	.....
Oils—								
Kerosine	95	.....	183	8	95	191	.....	96
Castor	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Cocoanut	18	.....	21	.....	18	21	.....	3
Mustard and rape	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	44	.....
Others	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	51	.....	51
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	129	.....	71	128	71	57	.....
Rape and mustard	60	83	55	112	143	167	.....	24
Til or jinjili	.....	1,274	.....	381	1,[illegible]	381	893	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earth-nuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	.....	.....	5	1	.....	6	.....	6
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper and Pasteboard	21	.....	22	1	21	23	.....	2
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	1
Dried fruits and nuts	.....	.....	17	1	.....	18	.....	18
Others	70	318	64	296	388	360	28	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders, and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks, and parts thereof	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	342	.....	748	31	342	779	.....	437

Articles.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	.....	181	.....	131	161	121	60	.....
Pepper	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ginger	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillies	5	35	2	4	40	6	34	.....
Cardamoms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	2	52	13	16	54	29	25	.....
Stone and lime	65	13	50	7	78	57	21	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy.	14	.....	37	.....	14	37	.....	23
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	174	75	50	190	249	240	9	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	3	5	26	.....	43	26	17	.....
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	14	29	55	61	169	117	52	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ballast stone	864	.....	893	.....	864	893	.....	29
Wool—								
Raw	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other sorts of manufactures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	231	63	137	151	294	288	6	.....
Total ...	1,660	4,696	4,253	1,694	7,378	6,147	2,913	1,682

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd August 1899.*

T. SIDDLE,
Auditor.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
		(a)		(b)	(c)				
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)315,145	2,99,324 7 0	39,64,967 0	6,40,711 10 0	14,691 0 0	9,54,727 1 0	95,287	136,393	231,680
Or per mile of railway	.....	174 13 0	.....	374 3 1	8 9 4	557 9 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	1,704,199	16,75,273 6 0	1,94,40,131 10	33,15,435 13 0	75,260 0 0	50,65,969 3 0	487,744	810,347	1,298,091
Total for 6½ weeks ..	2,019,344	19,74,597 13 0	2,34,05,098 10	39,56,147 7 0	89,951 0 0	60,20,696 4 0	583,031	946,740	1,529,771
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	280,548	2,81,007 7 8	33,62,973 20	(d) 5,83,933 4 3	(e) 18,028 12 3	8,82,969 8 2	91,621	144,590	236,411
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	164 12 11	.....	342 7 5	10 9 2	517 13 6	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	1,918,768½	18,74,190 7 10	2,39,27,145 20	44,72,058 9 6	1,31,814 8 7	64,78,063 9 11	573,658	981,393	1,555,051

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations in A and B districts, owing to movements of pilgrims and marriage parties.
(b) Deducted Rs. 30,428, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The increase is due to a writeback of about Rs. 20,000 on account of wheat, coal, and demurrage, from the earnings of the corresponding period of 1898, and to a greater despatch of food-grains chiefly from stations on loop district in 1899.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 24,476 0 0
(e) " " of mileage and demurrage " 5,134 12 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,652	3,745 7 0	10,836 0	419 3 0	9 0 0	4,173 10 0	1,107	81	1,188
Per mile of railway ...	.....	168 7 9	.....	18 13 9	0 6 6	187 13 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	99,239	23,121 1 0	46,263 0	2,161 0 0	41 0 0	25,323 1 0	5,544	572	6,116
Total for 6½ weeks ...	115,891	26,866 8 0	57,099 0	2,580 3 0	50 0 0	29,496 11 0	6,651	653	7,304
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,546½	3,629 5 6	5,698 0	229 13 0	5 11 3	3,864 13 9	1,134	54	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	163 4 3	.....	10 5 5	0 4 1	173 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	127,619	29,594 5 1	46,898 20	1,931 2 0	48 15 6	31,574 6 7	7,118	686	7,804

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,509	14,759 10 0	95,267 10	11,048 5 0	67 0 0	25,874 15 0	6,954	3,172	10,126
Per mile of railway ...	.....	90 15 7	.....	68 1 7	0 6 7	159 7 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	95,734	81,460 4 0	3,92,138 0	43,793 2 0	357 0 0	1,25,610 6 0	35,606	16,256	51,862
Total for 6½ weeks ...	112,543	96,219 14 0	4,87,405 10	54,841 7 0	424 0 0	1,51,485 5 0	42,560	19,428	61,988
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,584½	14,011 2 4	45,000 10	6,234 8 0	45 10 9	20,291 5 1	7,183	2,732	9,915
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	86 5 9	.....	38 5 11	0 4 6	125 0 2	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 6½ weeks of previous year ...	116,937	93,776 6 3	3,20,473 30	45,223 14 11	296 13 6	1,39,297 2 8	45,028	18,610	63,638

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,232	4,353 14 0	17,932 10	1,430 9 0	10 0 0	5,794 7 0	795	318	1,113
Or per mile of railway	.....	55 3 8	.....	18 2 4	0 2 1	73 8 1	.....	.....	...
For previous 4½ weeks of half-year	37,431	18,421 1 0	51,992 30	4,416 2 0	38 0 0	22,875 3 0	4,728	635	5,363
Total for 5½ weeks ...	45,663	22,774 15 0	69,925 0	5,846 11 0	48 0 0	28,669 10 0	5,523	953	6,476
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	178,520	84,400 0 0	9,90,010 0	2,08,550 0 0	11,430 0 0	3,04,760 0 0	35,300	40,605	75,9[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	214	101 0 0	1,187 0	251 0 0	1 0 0	*353 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,212,250	5,68,970 0 0	45,33,100 0	8,28,430 0 0	78,840 0 0	14,70,240 0 0	215,110	210,389	425,6[illegible]
Total for 7 weeks ..	1,390,770	6,53,400 0 0	55,23,110 0	10,37,280 0 0	84,200 0 0	17,75,000 0 0	250,410	250,994	501,4[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	167,938	65,702 0 0	8,28,182 0	1,76,896 0 0	8,391 0 0	2,50,989 0 0	33,604	37,181	70,7[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	205	80 0 0	1,012 0	216 0 0	1 0 0	297 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,344,562	5,62,434 0 0	55,58,425 0	9,55,478 0 0	83,091 0 0	16,01,003 0 0	2,45,547	238,716	484,2[illegible]

* Excluding steamer earnings.

Note.—Increase is chiefly due to jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,100	5,900 0 0	12,190 0	1,240 0 0	190 0 0	7,430 0 0	2,450	1,428	3,8[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	210	70 0 0	142 0	14 0 0	2 0 0	86 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	1,40,940	43,160 0 0	58,520 0	5,580 0 0	690 0 0	49,430 0 0	16,358	7,858	24,2[illegible]
Total for 7 weeks ...	1,59,040	49,150 0 0	70,710 0	6,820 0 0	870 0 0	56,840 0 0	18,808	9,286	28,0[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,680	5,510 0 0	13,545 0	1,265 0 0	55 0 0	6,830 0 0	2,852	2,070	4,92[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	229	64 0 0	158 0	15 0 0	.....	79 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,73,544	50,464 0 0	1,55,914 0	10,799 0 0	1,142 0 0	62,405 0 0	17,310	16,263	33,[illegible]

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,880	670 0 0	1,870 0	190 0 0	.....	860 0 0	263	1,146	1,428*
Or per mile of railway	87	20 0 0	57 0	6 0 0	.....	26 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	16,920	4,050 0 0	6,810 0	720 0 0	10 0 0	4,780 0 0	1,818	4,498	6,316
Total for 7 weeks ...	19,800	4,720 0 0	8,680 0	910 0 0	10 0 0	5,640 0 0	2,100	5,644	7,744
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 504.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,070	330 0 0	14,460 0	370 0 0	00 0 0	790 0 0	190	*736	926
Or per mile of railway	43	13 0 0	584 0	15 0 0	4 0 0	32 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	8,700	2,240 0 0	24,930 0	2,010 0 0	330 0 0	4,580 0 0	1,275	6,809	8,084
Total for 7 weeks ...	9,770	2,570 0 0	39,390 0	2,380 0 0	420 0 0	5,370 0 0	1,465	7,545	9,010
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 576.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise. †	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,580	620 0 0	4,110 0	620 0 0	20 0 0	1,260 0 0	315	*1,092	1,407
Or per mile of railway	47	18 0 0	122 0	19 0 0	.....	*37 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	10,900	4,440 0 0	40,160 0	4,480 0 0	290 0 0	9,310 0 0	2,126	4,744	6,870
Total for 7 weeks ...	12,480	5,060 0 0	44,270 0	5,100 0 0	310 0 0	10,470 0 0	2,441	5,836	8,277
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,129	360 0 0	6,910 0	399 0 0	96 0 0	861 0 0	164	683	847
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	51	17 0 0	312 0	18 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,743	3,009 0 0	22,003 0	2,019 0 0	751 0 0	5,778 0 0	1,108	4,859	5,967

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 672.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,238	11,014 0 0	78,615 0	8,399 0 0	255 0 0	19,668 0 0	4,642	3,353	7,995
Or per mile of railway	250	88 0 0	629 0	67 0 0	2 0 0	157 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	178,072	67,441 0 0	2,57,548 0	22,318 0 0	7,642 0 0	97,401 0 0	25,236	15,201	40,437
Total for 6 weeks ...	209,310	78,455 0 0	3,36,163 0	30,717 0 0	7,897 0 0	1,17,069 0 0	29,898	18,554	48,452
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,372	10,991 0 0	33,170 0	2,541 0 0	140 0 0	13,672 0 0	4,354	2,622	6,976
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	243	88 0 0	265 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	109 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	215,424	72,480 0 0	4,51,672 0	21,031 0 0	1,898 0 0	95,409 0 0	26,559	17,901	44,460

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th August 1899 on 1,085(a) miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085(a) miles open	155,900	61,630	6,00,510	66,400	16,270	(b)1,44,380	25,999	(c)27,087	53,086
Or per mile of railway	143·69	56·83	553·47	61·25	15·00	133·07	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	793,350	3,08,780	31,64,990	3,77,250	98,630	7,84,650	1,56,380	1,68,501	324,881
Total for 7½ weeks ...	949,250	3,70,430	37,65,510	4,43,710	1,14,890	9,29,030	1,82,379	1,95,588	377,967
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	117,543	37,910	4,17,029	51,693	12,879	1,02,482	21,386	(d)25,122	46,508
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	127·08	40·98	450·84	55·89	13·93	110·79	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	806,631	2,98,498	35,65,610	4,51,110	1,01,223	8,50,831	1,56,187	1,86,741	342,928

(a) 2·50 miles represent the actual distance from Benares City to Benares Cantonment opened from 1st April 1899, previously omitted to be shown.
(b) Increase is due to increased mileage and to "mela" at Ajodhya.
(c) Includes 6,016 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(d) ,, 4,172 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 12th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,158	10,877 0 0	2,20,300 0	12,344 0 0	254 0 0	23,475 0 0	3,466	7,189	10,655
Or per mile of railway	48·38	27·47	613·92	29·11	0·60	57·13	8·75	16·96	25·71
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	117,268	67,210 0 0	13,24,203 0	58,105 0 0	3,448 0 0	1,28,763 0 0	18,237	37,615	55,852
Total for 6 weeks ...	136,426	78,087 0 0	15,84,503 0	70,449 0 0	3,702 0 0	1,52,238 0 0	21,703	44,804	66,507
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,860	9,096 0 0	2,78,749 0	12,561 0 0	213 0 0	21,872 0 0	2,862	4,889	7,751
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	62·69	32·03	984·30	44·37	0·75	76·88	10·06	16·89	26·77
Total to corresponding date of previous year	123,719	65,810 0 0	15,88,308 0	71,634 0 0	2,863 0 0	1,40,317 0 0	18,264	30,966	49,230

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No. 36 of 1899.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Monday, the 21st August, 1899.

Present:

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN WOODBURN, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble MR. W. B. OLDHAM, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. R. B. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. C. W. BOLTON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble MR. E. N. BAKER.
The Hon'ble RAI DURGA GATI BANERJEA BAHADUR, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. F. F. HANDLEY.
The Hon'ble MR. F. A. SLACK.
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSSEIN AHMED.
The Hon'ble BABU JATRA MOHAN SEN.
The Hon'ble MR. T. W. SPINK.
The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHI SHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR.
The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR.
The Hon'ble SAHIBZADA MAHOMED BAKHTYAR SHAH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MR. D. F. MACKENZIE.
The Hon'ble DR. ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A., D.L., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.
The Hon'ble BABU BOIKANTA NATH SEN.
The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI DELAWAR HOSSEIN AHMED took his seat in Council.

RIOTING IN THE KHULNA DISTRICT.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Is it the case that in the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division it is shewn that the Khulna district has returned the largest figure in the Province in rioting cases? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the causes to which this large number of rioting cases may be traced? Is it in any way connected with the inefficiency of the police? Will the Government be pleased to state what action it proposes to take in the matter?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member has not mentioned the year of the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division to which he alludes. In 1897 160 cases of rioting were reported in Khulna. They arose mainly out of disputes relating to land. Contests for the possession of land were more numerous in consequence of a good harvest, following a season of scarcity. In the large reclaimed tracts, or *abads*, moreover, the boundaries are unsettled, and the lessees and their tenants are constantly quarrelling with one another. The Magistrate took special measures to check the increase of these cases by liberally rewarding the chaukidars for giving prompt information of apprehended riots, and binding down parties under sections 106 and 107 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Proceedings were also taken to decide cases of disputed possession under section 145 of the Code; and special police were deputed to the more important *abads*. The returns for 1898 show that the number of riots fell to 110 in that year; and in the first-half of the present year only 23 cases, one alone being serious and ending in loss of life, were reported. The measures taken by the Magistrate are sufficient, and they have been successful."

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the letter of this Government addressed to the Government of India, No. 3837M, dated the 17th June, 1897, referred to by the Government of India in their letter No. 93, dated the 17th June last, containing the following principal grounds for the introduction of the Calcutta Municipal Bill:—

(1) the complete failure of the elective system to secure adequate representation even of the different interests existing in the native city;

(2) the practical exclusion of European men of business from all share in the municipal government of Calcutta;

(3) the growth of party spirit and the appearance among the elected Commissioners of a class of professional and in some cases corrupt politicians;

(4) the abuse of the Committee system, which paralyzed the Executive officers and demoralized the subordinate staff; and

(5) the consequent breakdown of the conservancy and water-supply of the town and every department of municipal administration.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied :—

"The letter referred to in the Question is confidential, and cannot be published."

CHARGE AGAINST MUKUNDA SUNDER SIRKAR, OF JANGIPUR.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked—

Has the attention of the Government been called to the case of one Mukunda Sunder Sirkar, of Jangipur, in the district of Murshidabad? Is it the case (1) that Mukunda Sunder Sirkar was arrested on a charge of delivering a counterfeit coin knowing it to be counterfeit, under section 241, Indian Penal Code, although his name did not appear in the first information, and the police reported there was no evidence against him; (2) that after arrest he was thrown into *hajat*; (3) that he was subsequently discharged, the trying Magistrate remarking that the witnesses who had given evidence against him had perjured themselves?

Is it the case that the gentleman against whom these proceedings were taken occupied the responsible position of Chairman of the Local Board? If so, will the Government please state what notice the Government has taken of these proceedings?

The Hon'ble MR. BOLTON replied :—

"The Government has seen the case mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, which was decided so far back as the 14th September, 1898, or nearly twelve months ago."

ENCOURAGEMENT OF BENGALI LITERATURE.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHISHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, said—

With reference to the principle contained in the English Enactment 53, George III, section 43, for the encouragement of the vernacular literature of this country, a portion of which I beg to quote on the margin for easy reference, will the Government be pleased to state if any amount has of late been spent in Bengal for the improvement of Bengali literature or to give encouragement to Bengali authors in the shape of rewards or honoraria?

"That it shall be lawful for the Governor General in Council to direct that out of any surplus which may remain of the rents, revenues and profits arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the expenses of the Military, Civil and Commercial establishments, and paying the interest of the debt in manner hereinafter provided, a sum of not less than one lakh of rupees in each year shall be set apart and applied in the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India."

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK replied :—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 32 of the Report of the Indian Education Commission, of which for his convenience a copy is laid upon the table. From this it will be seen that after discussion the whole sum of one lakh was given for the encouragement and promotion of education in the country, and since then has been continuously increased."

RECOGNITION OF MERITS OF BENGALI AUTHORS.

The Hon'ble RAJA SHASHISHAKHARESWAR ROY BAHADUR, OF TAHIRPUR, said—

Will the Government be pleased to take into its consideration, with a view to encourage the growth of a healthy tone in Bengali literary works, the desirability of recognizing the merits of Bengali authors by bestowing suitable titles of distinction upon such of the eminent authors as deserve it, and by occasionally helping them pecuniarily in their efforts to bring out books of original research and of public usefulness?

The Hon'ble MR. SLACK replied:—

"Government is always willing, on due cause being shown to their satisfaction, to recognize in the modes suggested by the Hon'ble Member the literary merits of Bengali authors. The Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware of the honours conferred on Raja Rajendra Lala Mitra, C.I.E., and Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh, Bahadur, and of the pecuniary aid given to Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, C.I.E., in the translation of the Mahabharata."

VILLAGE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hon'ble RAJA RANAJIT SINHA BAHADUR, OF NASHIPUR, asked—

Having regard to the facts that there are many villages in the interior of the districts where there are no proper roads for communication from one village to another, and that the people are much inconvenienced for want of the same, especially in the rainy season, will the Government be pleased to direct the several District Boards of Bengal to give more attention to the village roads in their respective districts and to place a certain amount of their income every year in the hands of the Local Boards, to be utilized for that purpose only?

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER replied:—

"I lay on the table a statement showing the expenditure incurred on village roads in each Division during each of the six years ending 1897-98.

"If the Hon'ble Member will refer to the Resolutions recorded on the working of District Boards, which are published annually, he will see that the improvement of village roads has received the watchful attention of Government for many years past: the Lieutenant-Governor has no reason to doubt that these roads have received their fair share of the funds at the disposal of the District Boards."

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards in Bengal during the six years ending 1897-98.

District Boards in the—	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division	27,632	37,589	31,847	40,261	36,896	31,828
Presidency "	44,764	48,492	40,448	43,957	31,925	41,242
Rajshahi "	24,859	22,222	22,278	28,691	19,432	18,556
Dacca "	62,327	64,758	63,433	63,403	73,473	68,551
Chittagong "	37,364	38,718	49,196	50,149	41,066	30,681
Patna "	77,070	81,447	67,335	74,925	38,732	44,329
Orissa "	16,984	17,243	22,339	17,927	22,579	19,048
Total ...	2,91,000	3,10,469	2,96,871	3,19,313	2,64,103	2,54,235

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE MUFASSAL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAKER laid on the table the following statement which was promised at the last meeting of the Council:—

Statement showing the amount spent on account of water-supply (including water-works) by Municipalities and District Boards in the several districts of Bengal, during the five years 1893-94 to 1897-98.

Names of Divisions.	Names of districts.	Amount spent during 1893-94—		Amount spent during 1894-95—		Amount spent during 1895-96—		Amount spent during 1896-97—		Amount spent during 1897-98—	
		By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.	By Municipalities.	By District Boards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	26,694	2,987	17,348	3,418	12,770	4,905	18,609	8,881	11,606	7,170
	Birbhum ...	252	211	250	618	96	489	469	1,963	711	5,319
	Bankura ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	260	1,781	147	1,768
	Midnapore ...	148	452	309	708	1,155	1,823	1,705	2,315	789	3,154
	Hooghly ...	500	755	272	1,704	1,215	85	30	5,487	.....	3,117
	Howrah ...	14,627	.....	5,16,793	.....	3,46,247	.....	1,16,995	3,494	66,520	2,635
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	27,769	820	58,836	1,672	45,848	2,690	37,887	6,334	29,895	7,084
	Nadia ...	1,561	932	3,096	3,846	1,998	3,682	5,237	3,116	3,678	1,241
	Murshidabad	.....	1,375	.....	2,911	253	507	995	2,721	3,375	5,501
	Jessore ...	1,218	885	3,344	2,660	1,437	1,125	2,054	2,305	3,092	5,585
	Khulna ...	931	1,252	395	2,569	405	556	3,253	2,469	628	1,637
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	395	1	1,337	92	658	1,284	773	4,712	4,143	2,496
	Dinajpur ...	12	564	207	10	343	337	7	1,818	475	1,708
	Jalpaiguri ...	.....	1,498	5	.....	240	.....	101	.....	527	480
	Darjeeling ...	4,581	.....	18,500	.....	15,280	.....	12,625	.....	6,887	.....
	Rangpur ...	1,468	4,611	626	3,569	965	4,626	551	2,980	484	1,528
	Bogra ...	9	61	24	411	98	1,986	78	2,404	196	500
	Pabna ...	3,481	1,253	4,466	2,111	3,347	1,544	2,417	4,399	5,499	14,343
Dacca.	Dacca ...	14,793	994	14,769	1,359	16,356	2,497	18,111	5,185	31,737	3,917
	Mymensingh	33,871	2,896	12,409	3,677	8,766	3,278	12,354	18,368	12,709	27,962
	Faridpur ...	185	2,295	2,101	3,710	2,814	1,508	4,568	7,855	3,032	8,462
	Backergunge	748	6,146	118	3,904	4,520	4,627	2,676	7,320	1,026	14,644
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	4	145	208	269	12	1,246	865	1,265	577	7,672
	Noakhali ...	511	781	440	1,183	465	2,227	355	2,042	388	4,313
	Chittagong ...	504	413	505	27	814	2,610	910	665	218	3,279
Patna.	Patna ...	.....	1,679	.....	2,590	55	1,868	1,193	999	4,574	679
	Gaya ...	1,007	.....	3,016	3,470	2,011	2,480	4,731	3,473	4,066	1,605
	Shahabad ...	25	2,546	1,00,335	425	5,792	2,794	7,593	3,133	5,580	2,342
	Saran ...	99	228	283	3,476	259	3,583	342	9,271	1,209	3,347
	Champaran ...	.....	.....	138	1,235	49	1,290	558	1,763	750	6,993
	Muzaffarpur	427	2,789	762	4,953	414	3,183	2,157	4,893	1,307	2,438
	Darbhanga ...	9	.....	404	695	149	1,479	702	811	1,115	2,371
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	222	4,180	400	4,443	765	7,857	254	10,086	1,080	5,858
	Bhagalpur ...	12,425	148	25,938	649	15,821	1,271	2,84,461	11,218	49,274	43,877
	Purnea ...	103	.....	970	510	630	748	330	1,657	746	1,240
	Malda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	21	1,513	3	.....
	Sonthal Parganas.	381	.....	549	.....	226	.....	514	.....	169	.....
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	679	280	995	874	429	1,040	282	47	1,343	7,550
	Balasore ...	.....	.....	447	19	723	.....	383	...	81	.....
	Puri ...	2,082	.....	22	.....	.....	124	48	1,125	13	2,985
[illegible]pur.	Hazaribagh ...	164	.....	1,097	.....	336	.....	535	.....	284	.....
	Lohardaga ...	507	.....	1,140	.....	163	.....	300	.....	302	.....
	Palamau ...	150	.....	151	.....	601	.....	337	.....	217	.....
	Manbhum ...	3,851	.....	4,337	.....	1,415	.....	736	.....	601	.....
	Singhbhum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	68	.....	84	.....

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill together with two notes of dissent.

CIVIL COURTS AMINS' BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bolton moved for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Civil Courts Amins' Act, 1856, in Bengal. He said:—

"With Your Honour's permission I will offer some remarks on the measure at this stage.

"In the course of the discussion of the last Financial Statement I stated, in reply to Raja Bahadur Ranajit Singha, that the Government intended to submit this Bill to the Council. Messrs. Toynbee and Stevens, who were deputed some years back to report on the strength and pay of the ministerial establishments of the Civil Courts in this Province, brought to notice the very unsatisfactory working of the system of Civil Court Amins, and recommended its abolition. Their view was accepted by the Government, and eventually by the High Court, and it will, I think, be generally admitted that a change in the present system is desirable. The Act of 1856 provides for the appointment of paid Amins in the districts for the carrying out of local enquiries required by the Civil Courts and for other specified duties, and the difficulty of finding a suitable non-official agency for such duties in those days doubtless rendered the provision necessary. Every district, however, now possesses a large Bar, from the junior members of which competent persons could be selected to act as Commissioners for local investigations ordered by the Civil Courts under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and other qualified persons are also available. A certificate of qualification in surveying will be needed in the case of enquiries involving surveys, but those who desire employment of this kind will have facilities for acquiring a knowledge of surveying in the survey schools which exist in all parts of the Province. The retention of the present system is, therefore, no longer necessary, and the Bill proposes its abolition by repealing the Act of 1856, so far as it applies to Bengal. The abolition can, however, only be effected gradually. The appointment and remuneration of the existing Amins must be saved, but it will no longer be compulsory to fill vacancies, and gradual reductions will thus take place until the staff disappears. The new system will probably be confined in the first instance to the more advanced districts, in which it may be expected that a sufficient number of independent persons competent to execute commissions will be forthcoming.

"The Bill consists of a single section, which repeals the Act, saves the appointments of the existing Amins, and provides for their employment on such duties as may be required of them by the District Judge. It will, I presume, meet with no opposition, and its reference to a Select Committee appears unnecessary."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OF COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"Ithad been my intention to adjourn the Council till Saturday the 2nd proximo, but I have been moved by two of the Hon'ble Members to postpone the next meeting till the 9th of September. They represent that they will not be ready before that date with the amendments of the Municipal Bill, which they wish to bring forward. I cannot admit that the time given for the preparation of these amendments has been inadequate. The Bill is not a new one. It was under the patient consideration of a Select Committee of this Council for five months. The report of that Committee has been before the Council now for nearly four months, and the hon'ble gentleman, who represents the Corporation, succeeds to the careful labours of his predecessor, and the Select Committee of which his

predecessor was a member. I cannot, therefore, admit that the Hon'ble Members who have moved me in this matter have a sound claim for the postponement for which they ask. I understand, indeed, from my hon'ble colleague, Babu Surendranath Banerjee, that he does not justify their unreadiness, but appeals to our consideration on the simple ground of fact that they will not be ready. I yeild with reluctance, for a postponement will be of inconvenience to many other Members of the Council, but I am desirous of meeting the wishes of the Hon'ble Members as far as is possible, and I assent to the adjournment of the Council till Saturday, the 9th September."

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 9th September, 1899.

CALCUTTA;
The 5th September, 1899.

F. G. WIGLEY,
Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 1st September 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 50293.R.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1898-99.

THE principal administrative feature of the year 1898 99 has been the preparation of a scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts in Bengal outside Orissa. The Secretary of State, in according sanction to the scheme, expressed his concurrence with the views of the Government of India that it would be necessary to give better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Revised proposals based on this suggestion have been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the receipt of this sanction very late in the year, it was not considered feasible to give effect to that part of the scheme which contemplated the working of the Salt Department in Orissa through District Officers. During the year orders were issued under section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the district of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, so as to enable the Salt officers employed in these tracts to send up cases of illicit dealings in salt, including the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence, under the law as it now stands. A Bill to amend the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, was introduced during the year into the Bengal Legislative Council. The establishment of private bonded salt warehouses at places other than customs ports continues to gain in favour. An additional inland private warehouse was licensed by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Purulia and two others by native bonders at Narayanganj and Bhairab Bazar. On this point the Board observe:—"There are at present 17 such warehouses in the Province, and there was a considerable development in the trade in these warehouses during the past year, the quantity of salt despatched thereto from ship-board and from bond in Calcutta amounting to 8,86,627 maunds as compared with 6,95,355 maunds in 1897-98, or to an increase of 1,91,272 maunds."

2. The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department, including those connected with imported salt during each of the last six years:—

HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt	2,36,61,962	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,703	2,48,66,946	2,44,70,576	2,49,05,042	3,34,466	...
2. Excise ditto	61,232	96,787	1,86,588	1,15,560	42,017	1,69,387	1,16,770	...
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa	5,121	9,619	18,845	9,653	3,543	7,608	4,065	...
4. Rent of warehouses	...	...	...	...	73,451	1,07,473	34,022	...
5. Rowana fees	...	...	...	...	30,021	28,603	...	1,418
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12,787	15,901	3,114	...
7. One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	3,130	3,210	3,180	3,445	3,118	2,865	...	253
Total ...	2,37,33,454	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,413	2,49,95,604	2,46,86,113	2,51,26,879	4,90,766	...
Provincial—								
8. Rent of warehouses	43,085	1,04,351	1,41,888	92,089	...	...	...	...
9. Rowana fees	28,971	31,704	30,105	32,217	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous	5,316	5,185	6,353	9,055	...	...	...	...
11. Three-fourths value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	9,417	9,630	9,567	10,315	9,355	8,596	...	759
Total ...	86,789	1,50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	9,355	8,596	...	759
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	2,46,45,468	2,51,35,475	4,90,007	...

HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99, as compared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
12. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	...	...	...	...	44,551*	55,056	10,505	...
13. Compensation paid under the convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
14. Refunds of customs duty on salt.	1,84,658	1,78,287	2,14,173	1,61,417	1,79,511	2,38,670	59,159	...
15 Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	1,15,482†	1,04,267†	...	11,215
Total ...	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,449	...
Provincial—								
16. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	26,838	52,220	52,834	50,799	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,449	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,34,59,479	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,541	2,47,62,701	2,42,85,924	2,47,17,482	4,31,558	...

* Revised figures as given in the Accountant-General's final accounts.
† Includes the charges incurred for the salt operations in the 24-Parganas under Act XII of 1882.
NOTE.—The figures for 1898-99 are subject to revision, as the Accountant-General's final figures for the year are not yet available.

3. When compared with the statistics of 1897-98, the figures of the year under review show an increase of Rs. 4,90,007 or 1·9 per cent. in the receipts and of Rs. 58,449 or 16·2 per cent. in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, rose by Rs. 4,31,558 or 1·7 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and stood higher than in any of the preceding 10 years, except in 1896-97. The advance of Rs. 3,34,466 in import duty is attributed by the Board to the increased clearances of salt during the year. The revenue from excise salt also shows a material improvement of Rs. 1,16,770 owing to the increased sales of this salt in the district of Puri, stimulated by the reduction in its wholesale price. There was also a considerable increase in the proceeds from rent of warehouses on account of the larger stocks of salt in bond during the year. The increase in the charges was mostly under the head of "Refunds of customs duty on salt," and the Board of Revenue attribute this increase to the usual variations due to the greater or less miscalculation of salt on boardship.

The Salt trade.

4. The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last 3 years, excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal :—

		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock ...	Sea imported salt in bond	33,74,112	10,61,713	28,86,733
	Excise salt in bond ...	2,70,619	4,13,589	5,58,893
	Total ...	36,44,731	14,75,302	34,45,626
Import and manufacture.	Sea imported	82,21,647	1,22,20 919	1,03,49,286
	Manufactured or added ...	1,95,000	1,62,351	10
	Total ...	84,16,647	1,23,83,268	1,03,49,296
Clearances ...	Sea imported salt for ship-board.	44,92,526	52,16,628	42,94,072
	Sea imported salt from bond	59,38,463	51,02,643	60,66,480
	Excise salt from bond ...	46,224	17,047	63,755
	Total ...	1,04,77,213	1,03,36,318	1,04,24,307
Closing stock ...	Sea imported salt in bond	10,61,713	28,86,733	27,78,268
	Excise salt in bond ...	4,13,589	5,58,893	4,84,510
	Total ...	14,75,302	34,45,626	32,62,778

The stock of salt in the golas, which at the commencement of the year stood at nearly 34½ lakhs of maunds, fell at the close of the year to 32⅔ lakhs of maunds. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 2,31,956 maunds dropped, during the year 1898-99, to 2,23,534 maunds.

Imports.

5. In Bengal salt is imported by sea direct into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong only. The combined imports into these two ports show a net decrease of 18,71,402 maunds compared with those of the previous year, the decrease having occurred in both the ports. The decline in the total imports both into Calcutta and Chittagong is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent heavy stocks in bond at its close. The following statement shows the different countries and ports from which shipments of salt were made during the last three years :—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1896-97.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1897-98.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom	44,81,722	71,15,291	63,76,968	54·52	58·22	60·04
II. Hamburg	6,09,498	9,73,322	5,08,510	7·41	7·96	4·91
III. Madagascar and states on the east coast of Africa.	.....	20,307	47,107	.....	·24	
IV. Ras Rawayah	6,41,497	5,87,576	8,01,111	31·18	28·31	28·30
Muhammad Goul	2,44,707					
Muscat and other States ...	2,85,624	11,16,037	8,79,307			
Aden	10,79,069	11,28,113	9,85,076			
Haujam	1,36,371	5,45,233	2,19,018			
Linga	1,78,984	82,374	96,558			
V. Madras	24,172	86,564	79,434	·30	·71	·77
VI. Bombay	5,41,946	5,67,347	5,57,473	6·59	4·56	5·38
Total ...	82,20,410	1,22,21,964	1,03,50,562	100·0	100·00	100·00

There was no importation of salt during the past two years from the Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal (group III), while, with the exception of Madagascar and other States on the east coast of Africa, Ras Rawayah and Linga, all the foreign countries sent out smaller quantities of salt this year. On this point the Board write:—"The falling off in salt from the Asiatic ports was, it is stated, due to the low prices offering for these salts in the market, and that in the importation from Germany to want of freight and to low prices." The imports of Madras salt decreased by 8·2 per cent., while those of Bombay were nearly the same as in 1897-98.

From a statement furnished in the report showing the clearances of Liverpool, Hamburg and crushed salts during the past five years, it is seen that consumption of Liverpool salt has increased at the expense of Hamburg and crushed salts. The importations of Hamburg salt were small and no stocks were left in the golas, while the decrease in the clearance of crushed salt was due to a fall in the price of Liverpool salt, which checked competition by the former. A large and regular supply of Liverpool salt is now sent out in liner steamers and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years.

Clearances of salt.

6. Excluding 98,197 maunds of Madras and Bombay salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 41,95,875 maunds cleared from ship-board against 52,02,818 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 45,15,621 maunds to 56,22,188 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds including those of Bombay and Madras salts and of excise salt, rose from 1,03,36,318 maunds to 1,04,24,307 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

7. Deducting from the above clearances, the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 6,09,671 maunds, and adding 18,692 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption rose from 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98 to 98,33,328 maunds in 1898-99. The rate of consumption per head was 4 seers and 15 chitaks against 5 seers in 1897-98. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, the consumption of licit salt increased by 31,534 maunds, and the average consumption rose from 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers and 14 chitaks which was the rate in

1896-97. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the consumption increased in all the saliferous districts except Midnapore and Chittagong. This satisfactory increase in the net result is attributed by the Board of Revenue to the improved condition of the people owing to the good harvests of the year, but in a far greater degree to the activity of the special establishment employed in the 24-Parganas to check illicit manufacture of salt. The lowest rate prevailed during the year in Chittagong where the consumption fell from 4 seers 11 chitaks to 4 seers 1 chitak. The falling off is attributed by the Collector of the district to the impoverished condition of the people owing to scarcity which prevailed during the preceding two years and to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897, from the effects of which the people have not yet been able to recover. In the 24-Parganas and Khulna, the rate of consumption of licit salt rose from 4 seers and 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers 10 chitaks and 5 seers 3 chitaks respectively, while in Midnapore the figure fell from 4 seers 14 chitaks to 4 seers 12 chitaks. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 4 seers 14 chitaks in 1897-98 to 5 seers and 7 chitaks in 1898-99.

7. The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ships side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 80-4-3 to Rs. 66-11-4, while the selling price, exclusive of duty) which in 1897-98 had varied from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 63-1-1 ranged during the past year between Rs. 73-0-8 and Rs. 61. This falling off is attributable to the fact, remarked in paragraph 5 above, that a large and regular supply of this salt is now sent out in liner steamers and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the 12 chief marts of Bengal fell from Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 3-10-9. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal also fell from Rs. 3-14-11 to Rs. 3-13-1 per maund.

Inter-provincial trade.

8. The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt rose from 6,09,213 maunds to 6,34,008 maunds during the year, the increase being due mainly to larger importations from Madras. The exports from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Central Provinces rose by 52,401 maunds, against a decrease of 48,115 maunds in the exports to Assam, Rajputana and Central India, and Nipal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan. The net result was an excess of exports over import of 6,09,671 maunds against an excess of 6,30,180 maunds in 1897-98.

Working of the salt laws and rules.

9. The number of cases in which contraband salt was attached, including cases that occurred in the Orissa district, rose from 1,032 to 1,096 during the past year, but the quantity of salt confiscated fell from 747 maunds to 510 maunds, thus showing a decrease of 31·7 per cent. On an average 24¼ seers of salt were attached and 20¾ confiscated in each case as against 34½ seers and 28½ seers, respectively, in the previous year. The quantity confiscated was largest in the 24 Parganas (276 maunds) followed by Chittagong (130½ maunds). In Midnapore the number of cases in which salt was attached and confiscated decreased by 48·8 and 47·5 per cent. with a corresponding diminution in the quantities of salt attached and confiscated of 97·4 per cent., and 26·1 per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year. In Orissa the number of cases in which salt was confiscated fell from 569 to 231, and the quantity of salt confiscated from 538 to 73 maunds only. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 966 as against 904 in 1897-98. The number of cases instituted in the 24-Parganas rose from 178 in 1897-98 to 409 during the year. Out of these 409 cases, 353 involving as many persons, were sent up by the Salt Preventive officers for trial for illicit manufacture of salt under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and 2 cases, affecting three persons, for transporting large quantities of salt unprotected by rowanas. Cases against four persons had to be withdrawn owing to a technical defect, and conviction was obtained in the case of 249 persons out of 252 actually tried. The result is undoubtedly satisfactory. In Midnapore, the number of cases instituted fell from 63 to 32, the decrease being confined to offences for illicit manufacture and for illicit possession or transport. The decrease in the first kind of offence is attributed to the ruling of the Sessions Judge that a police officer employed as a salt officer has not the power of search under section 28 of Act VII

(B.C.) of 1864, unless he is also an officer in charge of a police-station. The large decrease of 194 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board to a decline in crime "due, among other causes, to the splendid harvest since the close of 1897-98 and the vast field for labour thrown open by the works of construction of the railway lines, which were in full swing throughout the dry months of the year." The cases sent up for trial for manufacture of contraband salt in the Orissa districts numbered 150 against 366 in the previous year. Altogether there were 1,149 seizures and 39 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts in Bengal during the year against 1,051 and 57 respectively in the previous year. Of 991 persons apprehended, 841 were convicted. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 4,924.

Salt in Orissa.

10. As usual, a separate portion of the Board's report deals with the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa, which continues to be under the immediate control and supervision of the Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, subject to the orders of the Excise Commissioner, Bengal. The salt law in force in this Province during the year was the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882. The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department amounted to Rs. 1,66,995 against Rs. 46,160 in 1897-98, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,15,482 to Rs. 62,641. The increase in receipts, which was mainly confined to the receipts from duty, was due to enhanced sale of the lake salt on account of the reduction in its wholesale price. The decrease in expenditure was due to the new scheme under which the salt establishment employed in Orissa under the Madras Administration underwent considerable reduction, and the surplus was employed in the 24 Parganas. It is anticipated by the Excise Commissioner that the completion of the East Coast Railway will give a great impetus to the trade in Madras *karkatch* as compared with that in Liverpool salt, not only in the Orissa districts, but even so far north as Calcutta. In view of the fact that the highest price of Madras salt per 100 maunds is Rs. 41-11-4 less than the lowest price of Liverpool salt, there can be little doubt that the anticipation will be realised, and that the consumer will receive the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of salt. A new departure has been made by the establishment of several depôts by an English firm for the sale of salt manufactured by them on English principles in Madras. The salt turned out by them is reported to be equal in quality, and lower in price than Liverpool salt, and may prove a serious competitor to the latter. All this information is of much importance. With every new source of supply the cost of salt to the consumer is steadily decreasing, and the Coast Railway is bringing abundant supplies of a good and cheap article to people who were largely dependent on the inferior stuff made on their shores. The greater the facilities for the distribution of cheap salt and good salt, the smaller become the temptations to illicit manufacture.

General remarks.

11. The following general remarks are offered by the Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, regarding the year's work:—

"The Department is yet far from being properly organised, but yet the results obtained both in Orissa and the 24-Parganas are hopeful and by no means unsatisfactory In the former Province the expenditure has been reduced 38·4 per cent., salt crime has been kept well under control, the receipts from local salt have advanced 261·7 per cent., and consumption has attained the highest figure in many years. In the 24-Parganas, too, where but a small corner has yet been tapped, several successful raids have been made in spite of organised opposition from the people, and consumption has already so far increased that the duty receipts on that account will more than cover the cost of the operations."

12. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. K. G. Gupta, Commissioner of Excise, Bengal, and the Board of Revenue for their administration of the Department The duties of it are difficult, for discretion is just as necessary as firmness in the application of the law, and all ranks seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to have done their duty well.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME-TAX DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Dated Calcutta, the 5th September 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 51078.R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1898-99.

No change of any importance was effected during the year in the administration of the Income-tax Act.

2. The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants ...	113,625	115,643
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	111,680	113,785
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	121,081	122,978
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid tax within the year ...	117,834	119,324
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income tax for the year 1898-99	49,22,207	50,60,501
Final demand of income-tax, including penalties, fines and arrears	51,15,878	52,67,536
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	48,01,512	49,31,568
Gross receipts	49,46,973	50,85,059
Charges	1,88,447	1,90,627
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	3·8	3·7
Net revenue	47,58,526	48,94,432

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,35,906, or 2·9 per cent., against an increase of ·5 per cent. in the previous year. In other words, in place of the large reduction in the average annual increase which was noted last year, a sensible advance on it has now to be recorded, adding yet another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the Province to prosperity, since the famine of 1896-97, which have been noticed in other branches of the administration. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to Rs. 50,85,059, of which Rs. 49,56,352 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

3. There was an increase in the final demand in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Palamau and Singhbhum. The increase is due to agricultural prosperity and to more careful and accurate assessment. The causes assigned for the decrease in districts where it occurred are various, but in no district does the percentage exceed 3·6, except in Singhbhum, which shows a decline of 19·5 per cent. due to some railway contractors and shopkeepers having left the district on the completion of work on the Sini section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In other cases the causes given call for no comment, except in Palamau, where the decrease was attributable to exemptions on revision consequent on careless assessments originally made.

4. *Assessments.*—The number of assessors employed during the year was 50, the same number as in the previous year. The number of villages (a street in Calcutta is held to be village for this purpose) visited by these assessors was 74,519 as against 75,623 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,104.

The most marked decrease (1,038) is in Jessore, and is attributed to neglect of duty on the part of the assessor of which due notice has been taken. The number of persons finally assessed was 113,785 against 111,680, showing an increase of 1·9 per cent. Calcutta again shows the largest increase (724), followed by Faridpur, Shahabad, Midnapore, Khulna, Nadia and Monghyr, with an increase ranging from 288 to 100 persons. A decrease occurred in 15 districts against 21 in the preceding year, but no district shows a reduction of more than 73, except the 24-Parganas, Chittagong, Gaya and Saran, where the decrease ranges from 147 to 107. The decrease in the 24-Parganas (147) is attributed mainly to decline of business in trades where supply of manual labour was assessed during the plague scare. In Gaya it was due to the exemption of a number of assessees who had previously been wrongly included. Enquiry also disclosed considerable under-assessment in the case of the higher class assessees; the result being that in spite of a reduction of 109 in the number of assessees, the final demand was increased by Rs. 2,558.

5. *Demands, Collections and Balances.*—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98 ...	113,625	111,680	45,19,407	44,02,690	42,81,995	97·3
1898-99 ...	115,643	113,785	46,59,.60	45,47,134	44,18,201	97·2

The outstanding balance, including penalties, costs and arrears was Rs. 1,81,239, as against Rs. 1,68,600 in the year 1897-98. Of this balance, Rs. 1,28,322 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 17,919 doubtful, and Rs. 34,998 bad and irrecoverable.

6. *Coercive measures.*—The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants		Distraints.		Sales.	
		No.	Percentage to column 2	No.	Percentage to column 2.	No.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1896-97 ...	111,190	4,958	4·4	2,142	1·9	337	·3
1897-98 ...	111,680	5,753	5·2	2,172	1·9	357	·3
1898-99 ...	113,785	5,725	5·03	2,081	1·8	324	·3

The number of distress warrants issued was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the proportion on the number of persons fell from 5·2 in 1897-98 to 5·03 in the year under review.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore (12·2), Shahabad (11·9), Muzaffarpur (10·1), Purnea (10·1), and Bhagalpur (10·09). Jessore and Bhagalpur,

which were also in this category in the previous year, show a slight decrease. As requested in paragraph 6 of last year's Resolution an enquiry has been made into the cause of the consistently high percentage of warrants which had been noticed in certain districts. In Jessore, the most noticeable instance, it is attributed partly to the litigious nature of the people—a characteristic understood to be not peculiar to Jessore—but also to wrong assessments made by an assessor who appears to have become too well acquainted with the district. It will be instructive to see whether the remedy which has since been adopted of transferring the assessor proves effective in reducing the proportion of coercive measures.

The largest number of sales reported was 60 in Rangpur, 28 in Dinajpur, 25 in Purnea, 23 in Mymensingh, 22 in Faridpur, and 20 in Rajshahi. Enquiries which have been made into the sale procedure have disclosed certain defects which are engaging the attention of the Board.

7. *Penalties and costs.*—The demands and realizations under the heads of penalties and costs for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Penalties.		Costs.	
	Demand.	Realizations.	Demand.	Realizations.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	31,454	16,675	12,951	9,573
1898-99 ...	29,532	14,983	13.226	9,324

8. The amount of tax collected during the year under review from companies and other employers, who agreed under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act to collect the tax from the salaries of their servants, rose from Rs. 3,19,319 in the previous year to Rs. 3,49,551; while the remission allowed by way of commission to the employers rose from Rs. 10,371 to Rs. 11,017. The number of companies who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 369 to 375. Twelve of them failed to collect the tax, which had to be realized by the District Officers. In Calcutta the number of companies collecting the tax rose from 244 to 251.

9. *Incidence of the tax.*—Excluding the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 15·6 persons, against an average of Re. 1 to every 16 2 persons in the preceding year. Darjeeling still continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons, while the incidence was lowest in the Sonthal Parganas, viz., Re. 1 to 75 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, the same as in the previous year.

Including the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence was Re. 1 to every 14·06 persons, against Re. 1 to every 14·5 in 1897-98. Outside Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to 31·1 persons.

The proportion of persons assessed for the whole Province was 1 to 625 against 1 to 637 in the preceding year.

In comparing the figures appended to the Report for 1897-98 with those of previous years, the Lieutenant-Governor was struck by the differences between different districts in the incidence of the tax and in the proportion of its increase since 1887-88. The Board were accordingly asked in October last to examine the causes of this, and the Lieutenant-Governor begins to apprehend that there were more grounds for this examination and enquiry than he felt at the time, for the reply of the Board is still awaited by Government.

10. The following statement illustrates for the year under review and previous years the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it, as between Calcutta and the rest of the Province :—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realized in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act, XXXII of 1860	*	241,297	241,297	20,60,061	34,79,428	55,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto	*	61,740	61,740	17,09,743	31,30,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto	*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto	*	51,367	51,367	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts, XXI and XXIX of 1867	23,332	160,040	183,372	4,05,286	10,70,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act, IX of 1868	9,824	94,161	93,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts, IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,30,455	26,16,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto	*	97,831	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act, XII of 1871	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	*	27,368	27,368	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License-tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1878	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,122	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880	6,142	65,414	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	10,25,656	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,088	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act, II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,301†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,41,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,11,674	17,75,861	34,86,615†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,20,966	18,37,364	35,58,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto	21,386	82,508	103,894†	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,84,774†
1893-94 ...	Ditto ditto	21,634	83,842	105,476†	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904†
1894-95 ...	Ditto ditto	21,426	85,549	106,975†	18,99,075	19,81,226	38,80,301†
1895-96 ...	Ditto ditto	21,745	87,156	108,901†	19,37,977	20,64,174	40,02,151†
1896-97 ...	Ditto ditto	23,013	88,177	111,190	21,59,792	20,88,266	42,48,058†
1897-98 ...	Ditto ditto	23,232	88,448	111,680	21,22,938	21,09,057	42,31,995†
1898-99 ...	Ditto ditto	23,956	89,829	113,785	21,91,949	22,99,282	44,18,231†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

11. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from Rs. 1,88,447 in the previous year to Rs. 1,90,627. The increase, which occurs under all the different heads of expenditure, except under Collector's establishment, is mainly attributable to the grant of increased pay to peons, increase of establishment in the district of Nadia, which moved up to class II, and the appointment of two additional bailiffs for the Warrant Department of the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

12. *General.*—No new administrative question has arisen during the past year which calls for special comment. The tax, though it naturally cannot be said to advance in popularity, has now ceased to arouse public feeling. Its successful administration must of course ultimately depend on the standard of energy and integrity which prevails among assessors, and on the amount of supervision exercised by the local officers. Over-assessment exposes itself; but under-assessments and omissions can only be gradually remedied by enquiry into the local circumstances prevailing in each particular district. That progress in this matter is being made is shown by the steady and continuous increase in collections since 1887-88.

No case of embezzlement was brought to light during the year. Two persons were prosecuted for personating assessors; one of whom was sentenced on conviction to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other was committed to the Sessions. The usual number of petty prosecutions for resisting execution of process were instituted, but call for no remark.

13. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of this Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·50, Kalna 1·14, Katwa 2·06, Raniganj ·93. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* completed. Weeding going on. Sugarcane, *aus* and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	14⅔	
Katwa	15 11/16	
Raniganj	15½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·70, Rampur Hât 3·41. Weather very hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·51, Vishnupur ·69. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for high lands. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Sadar 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·86, Contai 5·39, Tamluk 3·06, Ghatal 1·54. *Aus* paddy is being reaped; outturn good. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Prospects very good except in parts which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grasshoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Serampore 3·62, Jahanabad 1·65. In certain low lands transplantation of *aman* is reported to be continuing. Prospects of sugarcane and jute moderate. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·22, Ulubaria 1·21. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13⅞ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·82, Barasat 2·83, Basirhat 1·21, Diamond Harbour 7·78. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman*, cutting and steeping of jute, and harvesting of *aus* going on briskly. Heavy rainfall in Diamond Harbour during the week did some damage to newly-transplanted paddy on low lands. Cattle-disease reported from the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	16	0	
Diamond Harbour	12	5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kushtia 1·26, Meherpur 1·03, Chuadanga ·54, Ranaghat 1·23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over with an average outturn of 80 per cent. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·61, Kandi 3·12, Jangipur 4·94. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute continue. Paddy plants and mulberry doing well. Paddy partially damaged in Gowas police-station. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kandi	17	
Jangipur	15	

10. The following statement illustrates for the year under review and previous years the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it, as between Calcutta and the rest of the Province :—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realised in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of Province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act, XXXII of 1860	*	241,297	241,297	20,60,061	34,79,428	55,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,68,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto	*	61,740	61,740	17,09,743	31,30,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto	*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto	*	51,367	51,367	11,47,062	20,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts, XXI and XXIX of 1867	23,332	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act, IX of 1868	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts, IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	26,26,189	38,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto	*	97,831	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act, XII of 1871	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	*	27,308	27,308	5,04,187	9,52,110	14,56,297
1873-79 ...	License-tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1873	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,065	740,492	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880	8,142	63,414	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,600	10,25,056	14,29,656
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,13,670	10,39,072	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,798	61,084	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act, II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,301†	17,05,886	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,238†	14,24,912	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,314	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,41,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,159	80,829	102,988†	17,11,574	17,75,061	34,86,635†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,20,906	18,37,364	35,58,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto	21,386	82,598	103,984†	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,84,774†
1893-94 ...	Ditto ditto	21,634	83,842	105,476†	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904†
1894-95 ...	Ditto ditto	21,426	85,549	106,975†	18,99,075	19,81,226	38,80,301†
1895-96 ...	Ditto ditto	21,745	87,156	108,901†	19,37,977	20,64,174	40,02,151†
1896-97 ...	Ditto ditto	23,018	88,177	111,190	21,59,792	20,88,266	42,48,058†
1897-98 ...	Ditto ditto	23,232	88,448	111,680	21,22,938	21,59,057	42,81,995†
1898-99 ...	Ditto ditto	23,956	89,829	113,785	21,91,949	22,20,252	44,18,201†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities.

11. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from Rs. 1,88,447 in the previous year to Rs. 1,90,627. The increase, which occurs under all the different heads of expenditure, except under Collector's establishment, is mainly attributable to the grant of increased pay to peons, increase of establishment in the district of Nadia, which moved up to class II, and the appointment of two additional bailiffs for the Warrant Department of the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

12. *General.*—No new administrative question has arisen during the past year which calls for special comment. The tax, though it naturally cannot be said to advance in popularity, has now ceased to arouse public feeling. Its successful administration must of course ultimately depend on the standard of energy and integrity which prevails among assessors, and on the amount of supervision exercised by the local officers. Over-assessment exposes itself; but under-assessments and omissions can only be gradually remedied by enquiry into the local circumstances prevailing in each particular district. That progress in this matter is being made is shown by the steady and continuous increase in collections since 1887-88.

No case of embezzlement was brought to light during the year. Two persons were prosecuted for personating assessors; one of whom was sentenced on conviction to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while the other was committed to the Sessions. The usual number of petty prosecutions for resisting execution of process were instituted, but call for no remark.

13. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

14. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor thanks the Board for their administration of this Department during the year under review.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·50, Kalna 1·14, Katwa 2·06, Raniganj ·93. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* completed. Weeding going on. Sugarcane, *aus* and other standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa stationary. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kalna	14⅔	
Katwa	15 1/16	
Raniganj	15½	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·70, Rampur Hât 3·41. Weather very hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·51, Vishnupur ·69. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain wanted for high lands Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Sadar 17½ seers and at Vishnupur 17 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·86, Contai 5·39, Tamluk 3·06, Ghatal 1·54. *Aus* paddy is being reaped; outturn good. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Prospects very good except in parts which were inundated. Cattle-disease and grasshoppers reported from some places in the Sadar subdivision. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32, Serampore 3·62, Jahanabad 1·05. In certain low lands transplantation of *aman* is reported to be continuing. Prospects of sugarcane and jute moderate. Common rice sells at 14 seers 6 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·22, Ulubaria 1·21. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13⅞ seers per rupee.

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	Srs.	CH.	
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Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	16	0	
Diamond Harbour	12	5	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·36, Kushtia 1·26, Meherpur 1·03, Chuadanga ·54, Ranaghat 1·23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* nearly over with an average outturn of 80 per cent. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice stationary.

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·61, Kandi 3·12, Jangipur 4·94. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* and cutting of jute continue. Paddy plants and mulberry doing well. Paddy partially damaged in Gowas police-station. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Kandi	17	
Jangipur	15	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·33, Jhenida ·96, Magura 1·87, Narail 2·40, Bangaon 3·20. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on. Prospects good. Rivers are going down. Cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18	
Narail	17	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·57, Bagerhat 1·93, Satkhira ·97. Weather hot with occasional rain. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·05, Nator ·62, Naugaon 2·16. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus* and steeping of jute in progress. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·59. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·25, Alipur Duars 5·85. Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *haimanti* paddy and steeping of jute rapidly going on. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water ample. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 4·68, Kalimpong 5·04, Siliguri 4·72. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Kalai* and *phaphar* being sown; *bhutta*, *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, and *haimanti* paddy progressing well. *Terai*—Jute and *bhadoi* being cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Hills	10½	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·66, Gaibanda 2·53, Nilphamari 8·30. Weather rainy. Steeping of jute and transplantation of winter rice in progress. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 18 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall ·97. Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* still going on. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·34, Sirajganj 2·27. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Harvesting of *aus* paddy complete; yield moderate. Price of common rice 14¾ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Manikganj 2·96, Munshiganj 2·58, Narainganj 3·28. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·52, Tangail ·31, Kishorganj 3·72, Jamalpur 2·50, Netrokona 8·15. Frequent heavy showers. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at Sadar 20 seers, Tangail 17½ seers, and Netrokona 22 seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·28, Goalundo 1·60, Madaripur ·22. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·61. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·74, Brahmanbaria 3·44, Chandpur 1·97. Weather cloudy with light showers. Jute harvest goes on; *aus* harvest nearly over. Rice being transplanted on high lands. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·21, Feni 9·63. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* continue. Cattle-disease reported from Chagalnaya. Water sufficient. Fodder less good than usual. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 5·12. Weather seasonable. *Aman* transplanting progressing. Reaping of *aus* continues. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Dinapore ·93, Barh ·78, Bikram ·36, Barh ·53, Hilsa ·45. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops unfavourable. *Makai* very poor. *Marua* being reaped. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 15½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·67, Jahanabad ·74, Aurangabad 2·68, Nawada ·55. Transplantation of paddy approaching completion. *Marua* being harvested. Common rice selling at 14½ seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·84, Buxar 2·74, Bhabua 3·46, Sasaram 2·76. Paddy transplanting progressing. 134 cases of cattle-disease reported in Sasaram. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·74, Siwan 3·56, Gopalganj 3·14. Weather warm. Paddy transplantation still continues, and high land paddy doing well. Drier weather is doing good. Average price of common rice 13·8 seers and of *makai* 18·8 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 2·37, Bettiah 4·28, Barharwa 5·91, Bagaha 2·17, Ramnagar 1·93. Early paddy and a little of *bhadoi* being harvested. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy practically over and prospect is good. Price of common rice 13½ seers and of maize 21 seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·83, Hajipur 3·23, Sitamarhi 2·88. Transplantation of rice nearly completed. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, and *rahar* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·55, Samastipur 1·13, Madhubani 5·99. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sell as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	12	0	per rupee.
Samastipur	13	0	
Madhubani	12	6	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·04, Begusarai 5·18, Jamui 3·28. Weather hot and bright with occasional showers. Transplantation of winter rice nearly over. *Sama* and *makai* being harvested in places. Sowing of *mircho* continues. Outturn of *bhadoi* very poor. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	11	10	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	0	
Jamui	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·44, Banka ·90, Madhipura 2·70, Supaul 2·92. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* commenced; outturn poor. Transplantation of winter rice almost completed; prospects good. Cattle-disease reported from some villages in Madhipura, Banka and Supaul. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·69, Kishanganj 1·94, Araria 2·23. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and jute continues. *Aghani* rice being transplanted. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	15	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	21 (new *aus*)	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·09, Gajol 2·63. Shibganj 1·18. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice finished. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy still going on. Price of coarse rice 17 seers a rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather hot and showery. Indian-corn poor. Prospects of paddy good. Cattle-disease reported from Dumka, Godda, and Rajmahal, and glanders from Dumka. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of Indian-corn 18 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·40, Jajpur 5·07, Kendrapara 1·43, Banki 2·08. Weather seasonable and hot. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being cut. It is being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Cuttack	15	12	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Banki	16	13	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·82. Weather hot. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Beali* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of *sarad* good. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers per rupee at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul ·84, Bisipara 3·02. Good rain in the interior. Weather hot and cloudy. More rain expected. Puddling in Angul and transplantation in both the subdivisions in progress. More rain wanted in Angul. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops commenced. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·06, Khurda ·47. Weeding, puddling, and transplantation of *sarad* going on. Insufficiency of rain keenly felt in many places. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut. Fodder sufficient. Insect-pests causing damage to *sarad* and *beali* in some parts. Cattle-disease continues in some places. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	ch.	
Sadar	15	12	per rupee.
Khurda	17	1	
Interior of the district	16	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·31, Giridih 1·82. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·68. Weather hot. Prospects good so far, but more rain seriously wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 16 seers per rupee, and in the interior 18 seers. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·57. Weather not seasonable. More rain wanted for rice crop. *Sawan* and *gondli* being harvested. Other crops doing well. Rice selling at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·53, Gobindpur 2·02. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice generally good. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Manbazar and Topchanchi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers 9 chitaks and Gobindpur 14 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 3·91. Prospects good. Common rice sells at 17 seers 7 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The rain during the week was moderate in amount, but general in its distribution. The transplantation of winter rice is being rapidly completed, and the reports of the crop are generally good. More rain is, however, still required in Puri and Angul and in the Chota Nagpur Division. Some slight damage by insects is reported from Cuttack and Puri. Early rice is being harvested. Jute is being cut and steeped. The *bhadoi* harvest in Bihar is yielding a poor outturn, as was expected. The price of common rice has fallen in some districts, but on the whole it is practically stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 5th September 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT

IN THE

HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 31ST AUGUST 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

Number.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee in: Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	15 0	19 0	9 12	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 8	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 12	15 0	15 [illegible]	12 12 to 13 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 12	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 6	..	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	17 8	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	10 0	18 0	16 4	11 8	..	...	..
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	13 8	10 0	...	...	.
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	8 0	13 0	13 8	11 8	.	..	...
Presidency Division. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 14	10 0	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	12 4	12 4	12 12	16 0	17 12	16 0	8 0	7 10	7 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	16 0	17 12	16 0
9	Nadia ...	16 13	16 0	13 5	29 1	29 1	...	7 4	7 2	5 15	13 14	14 3	12 0	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 14 0 Gaugajali. 13 0	Jamali. 18 0 Gaugajali. 17 0	15 8	26 0	32 0	20 0	12 0	12 4	10 0	15 0	14 0	old 14 0 new 14 12	...	.	...
11	Jessore ..	13 0	13 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	.	.	..
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 14	16 0	16 0	12 14	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division. 13	Rajshahi ...	18 12	18 12	14 4	30 0	33 0	21 0	12 12	12 12	6 0	16 2	15 0	12 0	...	...	.
14	Dinajpur ...	15 4	16 0	14-5-2 t.	17-12-3 t.	17-12-3 t.	16 0	12 0	12 0	9 9½	16 12	18 0	13 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 8	15 0	12 0	...	...	..
[illegible]	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	13 0	12 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	7 0	14 8	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	12 0	12 0	9 12	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 12	17 4	18 0	12 12	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 0	18 12	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 2	18 12	15 0	...	...	...
Dacca Division. 20	Dacca ...	12 14	14 0	11 8	32 0	42 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	25 0	23 0	...	46 0	49 0	...	6 0	6 0	5 8	19 0	17 0	13 8	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	11 4	13 8 aus rice. 16 0	15 0 17 0	11 12 13 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks; Katwa 10 seers 15 chittacks; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks.
B. At Rampur Hât the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9¼ seers per rupee.
D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 8 seers; Tamluk 10½ seers; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.
E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 10½ seers; Jahanabad 10¾ seers.
F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chittacks per rupee.
G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 10¼ seers; Baraset 11¼ seers; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks; Magrahat 10 seers 11 chittacks.
H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10 seers 8 chittacks (panga); Chuadanga 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga); Meherpur 10 seers (karkatch); Ranaghat 12 seers (crushed).
I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (karkatch) per rupee are:—Lalbagh 11 seers; Jangipur 10 seers.
J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers; Magura 9¾ seers; Narail 10 seers; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)						Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)					
Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.	
S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
6	13	0	11	4		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		14	0	14	0	14	0
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...		...		...	

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	12 8
...	...	...	18 15	18 0	16 8
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	19 0	18 8	12 8
10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	23 11	26 6	18 13
...	...	...	20 0	26 0	20 0
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	13 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	19 0	21 0	19-2-3
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 4	22 8	12 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8
...	...	...	14 2	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	26 0	23 0	9 0
...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 4

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur-Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	A 11 8	11 8	12 0	Crushed. 3 3 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	10 8	Karkatch. 3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 14	12 8	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	D 11 4	11 4	10 8	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	E 10 8	10 8	10 0	Crushed. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	F 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	11 8	13 4	11 8	G 10 12	10 12	10 8	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
...	...	12 4	11 6	11 6	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	11 13	12 5	...	H 11 13	11 10	11 3	Panga. 3 6 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	..	I 11 12	11 0	9 8	Karkatch. 3 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	J 9 2	9 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	21 0	22 8	24 0	L 9 12	9 12	9 0	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	10 14	9 9½	...	10 0	10 0	10 5	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
24 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						8 8	9 0	8 0	Rora. 4 7 0	4 7 0	5 0 0			
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	O 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	15 0	16 2	...	10 5	10 5	9 12	Panga. 3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	Panga. 3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	9 2	10 8	11 0	Q 10 0	10 0	10 8	Panga. 3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	R 10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 9 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.
L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 14 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.
M. In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N. At Kurseong and Siliguri the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
O. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 10 seers ; Kurigram 8 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.
P. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chittacks Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.
R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.
S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.
T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Pirojpur 8 seers; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	Districts.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*concluded.*																
Chittagong Division. 24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 8	14 12	14 12	11 0	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division. 27	Patna	16 0	15 8	18 8	21 0	17 0	27 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	15 8	14 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	26 0
28	Gaya ...	15 0	16 8	14 8	25 0	25 0	23 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	21 0	18 8
29	Shahabad*	{	11 0 & 13 8	14 8 & 15 0 }		20 0	22 0 {		9 0 to 11 8 }	7 0 {		13 0 & 14 0	11 0 to 14 0 }	...	...	...
30	Saran ..	15 8	15 8	17 0	23 0	19 0	26 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	16 8	16 8	15 8	22 0	21 8	26 0	7 0	6 12	6 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	11 12	12 0	11 4	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division. 34	Monghyr ..	14 14	15 15	16 4½	...	...	21 0	9 8	9 8	7 5½	11 10	11 11	12 1½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	15 4	16 8	15 4	21 8	22 12	25 4	11 0	10 4	10 12	13 4	13 4	14 0	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0 {	12 0 now 18 0 }	16 0	16 0 {	17 0 now 20 0 }	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	10 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	.	...	...
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division. 39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	15 12	15 12	13 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	12 7	12 7	8 0	...	..	...	7 14	8 8	7 14	15 12	17 11	13 2	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division. 42	Hazaribagh ...	13 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	12 4	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	{ 7 8 to 12 8	7 0 to 12 0	6 0 to 10 0 }	...	18 0	13 0	10 0	10 0 {	8 8 to 9 0 }	16 8	16 0 {	11 0 to 12 0 }	..	...	...
44	Palamau ...	16 14	15 12	15 0	22 8	23 10	23 10	13 8	12 6	12 15	15 12	14 2	14 1	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	13 4	...	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	9 8	16 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	16 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

U. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
V. At Feni Hât the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
VI. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers.
W. In the Jahanabad, Aurangabad, and Nawada subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
X. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
Y. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Z. In the Hajipur and Sitamarhi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers ; Madhubani 10½ seers.
b. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 10½ seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.
c. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers ; Madhipura 9½ seers ; Supaul 10 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th September 1899.

[illegible]	MARUA OR CUMBU. (*[illegible]ssum typhoideum.*)			MARUA OR RAGI. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
[illegible]	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
[illegible]	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	27 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	25 0
[illegible]	...	...	21 0	...	25 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	...	...	24 0	24 0	19 0
[illegible]	...	...	30 0	28 0	22 0
[illegible]	...	...	28 10	20 4	21 0
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	—
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	—

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana Chhola, Kadaka or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11
16 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	23 0
14 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	19 8	19
...	...	...	...	19 0 & 20 0	20 & 21
12 0	12 0	8 0	19 8	19 0	22
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	19
...	...	.	18 0	17 0	21 0
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17
...	...	18 14	19 15	20 8	19 1
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0
...	...	...	28 0	26 0	...
...	...	..	24 0	25 0	20 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
			Birl or kalal.		
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	13 13
			Chhola.		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
			Birl.		
			18 0	18 0	13 0
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	15 8	16 0
...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	12 0 to 13 0	13 8
...	...	...	18 9	20 4	18 9
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0

***Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899*—(concluded).**

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	V 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
25 0	27 0	25 8	14 0	13 0	...	VI 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	W 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...		12 8	...		10 8	10 0		3 14 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
19 0	20 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	...	X 10 12	10 12	10 8	Panga. 3 11 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
...	22 0	18 0	13 0	13 8	...	Y 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
17 8	16 0	25 0	13 0	14 0	...	Z 11 4	11 0	11 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	20 0	22 0	16 8	12 0	...	a 10 8	10 4	10 0	3 8 0	3 14 6	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	28 5½	12 10	12 12	13 7	b 10 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 3	3 8 6	3 11 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
19 0	19 0	27 12	12 0	12 0	...	c 10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	...	d 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	e 9 8	10 0	8 0	Karkatch. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	9 8	Panga. 3 14 0	4 0 0	4 0 0			
19 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	f 10 0	10 0	9 0	Karkatch. 3 14 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...	...	22 5	19 11	18 6	g 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	h 12 0	11 8	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 7 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	hl 13 0	13 0	13 0	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
22 8	22 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	Panga. 4 6 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
27 0	...	16 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
22 8	19 2	20 4	15 3	15 12	...	8 6¼	8 11½	8 8	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	i 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
18 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

* 12 was a mistake for 17 in the return of 15th August 1899.

d. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

e. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.

f. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers ; Godda 10 seers ; Jamtara 11 seers ; Pakaur 10½ seers ; Rajmahal 11 seers.

g. In the Jajpur and Keudrapara subdivisions the retail price of salt (panga) is 9 seers per rupee.

h. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

hl At Khurda the retail price of salt is 13 seers per rupee.

i. At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	4 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 6 0
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 4 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 5 0	2 10 0	2 1 0	4 5 0	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 1 3	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 3 3	2 2 0	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 4 0	5 12 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	3 4 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
7	Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 6 6	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 1 0	1 13 0	2 5 0	1 6 6
9	Muzaffarpur ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 0 3	3 1 3	2 13 6	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 6
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 10 3	3 14 6	3 10 6	3 0 3	3 0 3	2 13 6	2 9 3	2 6 9	2 9 0	1 13 9	1 12 0	1 9 6
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 9	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 12 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 7 0 to 4 11 0	2 6 9	2 8 0	3 5 0 to 3 10 0	3 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 5 3 to 5 11 0	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	...	2 3 6	3 1 0

Calcutta,
The 5th September 1899.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	5 6 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	12 0 0	12 8 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 4 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
3 14 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	2 13 9	2 15 3	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 3 0	16 0 0	14 0 0	16 8 0	...	...	...
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	4 11 0 to 5 15 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
33 0 0	32 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	Per 100 pieces— 250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 3	0 12 3	0 12 3
33 0 0	33 0 0	35 4 0	... Madhakhali.	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—
33 0 0	32 0 0 to 33 8 0	37 0 0	6 12 0 Pulta. 7 8 0	6 12 0 7 8 0	5 4 0 6 12 0	Uncleaned hides, per piece— 0 14 0 to 2 4 0 Cleaned hides, per piece— 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0 1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 8 0 to 2 2 0 0 12 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	...
52 0 0	50 0 0	48 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	—
36 0 0	— 0 0	37 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	...
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	...
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 0 0 per maund.	18 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	...
30 0 0	30 0 0	32 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
30 7 6	30 7 6	35 10 6	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	...
36 0 0	35 0 0	36 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	—
31 0 0	31 0 0	34 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0 per maund.	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	—
29 8 0 to 36 0 0	30 7 6 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0 per piece.	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 3 3	0 2 8

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 4 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 4 0	3 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	2 7 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	2 1 6	1 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 6	2 1 6	2 3 6	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 9	2 1 9	1 14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 2 6	2 12 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	3 1 0 to 3 5 3	2 15 6

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur — Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
...	...	2 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	4 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 12
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 8 0 3 4 0	4 8 3 10
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	4 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12
1 9 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 5
2 3 6	2 5 6	1 9 6	2 13 9	2 5 6	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1 9	2 1 9	1 6 6	3 5 3	3 5 3	1 13 6	4 3 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 1
...	...	...	1 12 9	1 14 6	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4
...	...	...	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	4 0 0	3 1 0	2 8 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 1 to 3 1

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31st August 1899.

Straw.			Juar stalks.			Prices per maund of 40 standard seers. Iron.			Firewood.			Salt.			Marts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
0 9 0	0 9 0	0 11 0	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0 Panga.	3 6 0	1. Calcutta.
0 5 3	0 4 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 3 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	2. Burdwan.
0 5 0	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 0 0 to 4 8 0	4 8 0 to 4 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 8 0	3. Midnapore.
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0 Panga.	3 14 0	4. Pabna.
0 7 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 3	4 0 0	4 0 0 Panga.	4 0 0	5. Rangpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	6. Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0 Panga.	3 10 0	7. Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 0	0 6 6	0 5 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	8. Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 10 6	6 10 6	8 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0 Crushed.	3 10 0	9. Muzaffarpur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	5 4 0	0 5 9	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 12 0	3 12 0 Panga.	3 14 0	10. Bhagalpur.
0 9 6	0 8 6	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 0 0	3 0 0 Karkatoh.	3 2 0	11. Cuttack.
No fixed rate.			...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 11 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0 Panga.	4 6 0	12. Ranchi.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

No. *Statistics.*—The following is published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the Stocks of Rice in and around Calcutta during September 1899.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Sept. 1898.	1st week of Oct. 1898.	1st week of Nov. 1898.	1st week of Dec. 1898.	1st week of Jan. 1899	1st week of Feb. 1899.	1st week of March 1899.	1st week of April 1899.	1st week of May 1899.	1st week of June 1899.	1st week of July 1899.	1st week of August 1899.	1st week of Sept. 1899.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	3,27,000	2,53,500	1,77,000	1,88,000	2,12,000	2,41,000	6,20,000	6,55,000	7,18,000	8,11,000	7,73,000	4,71,000	2,20,000
Ultadanga	60,500	63,500	64,000	42,000	46,500	55,500	73,000	75,500	77,500	77,000	70,000	52,000	46,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	2,98,500	2,68,000	2,97,500	2,69,000	2,33,500	2,95,000	3,26,000	3,48,500	3,33,500	3,16,500	3,00,500	2,97,000	2,63,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	2,900	2,500	2,000	1,900	2,500	3,300	4,000	3,800	3,700	3,000	2,900	3,000
Tallygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,10,400	1,08,200	1,09,900	90,900	1,32,000	1,38,700	1,75,000	1,99,000	1,85,500	1,89,000	1,72,000	1,74,200	1,63,000
Minor bazars (1)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops (1)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Ramkristopur*	75,000	61,000	83,500	60,500	96,700	1,09,000	1,27,200	1,42,000	1,38,000	1,24,500	96,500	87,000	1,26,500
Baidyabati, Nawabganj, Bhadreswar, and Chandernagore.†	3,455	1,533	17,398	19,596	52,657	14,256	18,776	1,237	1,594	1,872	869	1,131	2,534
Total ...	13,36,855	12,53,733	12,41,798	11,62,996	13,14,257	13,46,056	18,33,276	19,15,887	19,47,894	20,23,572	19,06,869	15,75,231	13,22,634
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.‡	5,394 (on 3rd Sept. 1898.)	8,298 (on 3rd October 1898.)	5,106 (on 3rd Nov. 1898.)	18,838 (on 3rd Dec. 1898.)	22,394 (on 3rd Jan. 1899.)	18,348 (on 3rd Feb. 1899.)	25,062 (on 3rd March 1899.)	19,294 (on 3rd April 1899.)	5,438 (on 3rd May 1899.)	4,688 (on 3rd June 1899.)	838 (on 3rd July 1899.)	1,503 (on 3rd August 1899.)	Returns not received.
On boats not yet unloaded—													
By Port Commissioners' returns.	20,567 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	25,338 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	26,666 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	23,250 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	37,843 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	63,148 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	47,062 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	43,856 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	34,983 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	28,190 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	20,576 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	23,147 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	27,333 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)
By Canal returns	22,450 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1898.)	34,594 (1st to 3rd October 1898.)	46,369 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1898.)	29,191 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1898.)	81,558 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1899.)	1,02,288 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1899.)	52,706 (1st to 3rd March 1899.)	41,311 (1st to 3rd April 1899.)	30,944 (1st to 3rd May 1899.)	29,697 (1st to 3rd June 1899.)	23,356 (1st to 3rd July 1899.)	38,490 (1st to 3rd August 1899.)	30,775 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1899.)
Grand-total of Stocks ...	13,85,266	13,21,963	12,23,139	12,44,375	14,56,051	15,27,949	19,88,126	20,20,348	20,09,259	20,86,147	19,51,639	16,48,471	13,80,742

* This mart is in the Howrah district, and the figures have been obtained by local enquiry.
† Figures furnished by the Collector of Hooghly.
‡ Ditto by the Railway authorities.
(1) Estimated as a constant quantity.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th September 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th August to 2nd September 1899.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°		°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	27th	141·4	3·5	29·602	83·8	89·6	10·2	79·4	80·5	1·000	79·2	86	E and ESE ...	134	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	28th	147·8	4·4	·627	83·5	89·4	9·4	80·0	80·6	1·008	79·5	88	ESE, E and SE ...	144	0·35	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	29th	145·7	3·2	·574	83·6	87·9	8·5	79·4	80·5	0·999	79·2	87	SE by E and SSW	89	0·03	Chiefly cloudy, o, d.
"	30th	148·8	1·5	560	85·1	88·9	8·4	80·5	81·5	1·028	80·1	85	SSW and S ...	92	Nil	Chiefly cloudy.
"	31st	101·3	Nil	·592	82·3	84·1	4·6	79·5	80·9	1·037	80·3	94	SSE, SSW and calm	59	1·37	Cloudy, o, g, p, t, d.
Sept.	1st	140·6	1·4	·631	84·7	91·3	11·1	80·2	81·0	1·009	79·5	84	Calm and variable	56	0·07	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, ⌓.
"	2nd	133·3	Nil	·666	86·0	92·3	14·1	78·2	81·4	1·011	79·6	81	WNW and calm	47	Nil	Cloudy o.

The mean pressure of the seven days	Inches. 29·607
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·635
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	Hours. 14·0
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	88·1
The mean temperature of the seven days	° 84·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·7
The extreme variation of temperature	14·1
The maximum temperature	92·3
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	Miles. 12
The mean relative humidity	° 86
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
The total fall of rain from 27th August to 2nd September 1899	Inches. 1·90
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·14
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd September 1899	60·23
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	48·93

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 4th September 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd September 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	842	1,08,125	1,668	436	54,825	868
Jute	50	26,850	386	39	11,700	198
Firewood	116	84,675	1,267	72	62,450	947
Other articles	595	1,39,160	1,764	619	1,52,262	1,977
Total ...	1,603	3,58,810	5,085	1,166	2,81,237	3,990

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Principal Commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1899, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,652	8,478	5,004	14,059	11,130	19,063	.....	7,933
Cotton, raw	1	91	76	352	92	428	.....	336
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	285	.....	282	.....	285	282	3	.....
Ditto, Indian	161	105	244	181	266	425	.....	159
Piece-goods, European	1,438	7	1,830	3	1,445	1,833	.....	388
Ditto, Indian	20	.....	23	4	20	27	.....	7
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	8	18	3	19	26	22	4	.....
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....
Others	56	14	85	44	70	129	.....	59
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Myrabolams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cutch	19	.....	19	7	19	26	.....	7
Turmeric	18	288	34	468	306	502	.....	166
Alizarine and aniline dyes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (Morinda Citrifolia)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	7	3	21	7	10	29	.....	19
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	13	2,065	53	729	2,098	782	1,316	.....
Paddy	1,133	3,660	2,048	3,903	4,793	5,951	.....	1,158
Rice	3,146	2,694	3,103	2,744	5,840	4,847	993	.....
Jowar and bajra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gram and pulse	1,818	4,302	1,229	1,534	6,120	2,763	3,357	.....
Others	22	455	147	102	477	249	228	.....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....						
Raw	39	348						
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned	.....	.....	41	1,109	451	1,150	.....	699
Raw	5	60						
Horns	1	1	.....	1	2	1	1	.....
Hemp and other fibres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jute—								
Raw	69	3,829	858	7,346	3,898	8,204	.....	4,306
Gunny-bags and cloth	694	738	824	1,299	1,432	2,123	.....	691
Lac—								
Stick	.....	3	.....	4	3	4	.....	1
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	14	.....	11	.....	14	11	3	.....
Liquors—								
Ale and beer	23	.....	37	.....	23	37	.....	14
Spirits of all kinds, including country spirits	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Wines	58	.....	90	.....	55	90	.....	32
All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brass, ditto	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	35	.....	35
Copper, wrought	11	7	15	.....	18	15	3	.....
Brass, do.	69	36	129	76	105	205	.....	100
Iron and steel { cast	37	.....						
Iron and steel { unwrought	.....	.....						
Iron and steel { wrought	613	27	1,222	160	1,005	1,382	.....	377
Iron and steel { manufactures of	256	62						
Others	140	32	130	149	172	279	.....	107
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,866	90	9,960	101	5,956	10,061	.....	4,105
Castor	4	.....	10	.....	4	10	.....	6
Cocoanut	95	.....	91	.....	95	91	4	.....
Mustard and rape	205	5	238	5	279	243	36	.....
Others	69	.....						
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	.....	1,371	.....	830	1,371	830	541	.....
Rape and mustard	274	1,605	370	906	1,879	1,276	603	.....
Til or jinjili	.....	1,435	.....	402	1,435	402	1,033	.....
Poppy	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Earthnuts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	22	20	126	91	42	217	.....	185
Opium	3	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	.....
Paper and pasteboard	199	243	236	297	442	533	.....	91
Provisions—								
Ghee	61	4	57	1	65	58	7	.....
Dried fruits and nuts	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Others	788	946	884	966	1,729	1,850	.....	121
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines, and tenders and parts thereof.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	253	.....	.....	.....	253	.....	253	.....
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers, and keys of steel and cast-iron.	27	.....	3,217	.....	27	3,217	.....	3,190
Other sorts	809	65	603	4	874	607	267	.....
Salt	5,350	81	8,484	163	5,431	8,647	.....	3,216

STAPLES.	1899.		1898.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1899.	1898.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	
Other saline substances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	.....	14	.....	15	14	15	.....	1
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian—								
Muga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Endi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	325	233	782	831	657	613	44	.....
Pepper	23	.....	44	.....	23	44	.....	21
Ginger	.....	113	.....	82	113	82	31	.....
Chillies	96	134	53	333	150	386	.....	236
Cardamoms	.....	12	.....	5	12	5	7	.....
Others	73	103	83	237	176	320	.....	144
Lime and lime-stone	759	2,359	1,376	807	3,118	2,183	935	.....
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	172	.....	349	1	172	350	.....	178
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	978	846	1,104	417	1,824	1,521	303	.....
Tea—								
Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian	7	5,331	.....	4,741	5,338	4,741	597	.....
Timber	322	99	370	256	421	626	.....	195
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	150	3,380	169	2,862	3,530	3,031	509	.....
Manufactured—								
Cigars	14	.....	1	8	14	9	5	.....
Other sorts								
Wool, raw	2	46	.....	152	48	152	.....	104
Wool, manufactured—								
Carpets and rugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piece-goods, European	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, Indian	6	.....	9	5	6	14	.....	8
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise	4,519	2,769	5,692	4,498	7,288	10,190	.....	2,902
Total	34,242	48,745	50,420	52,796	82,987	1,03,216	11,094	21,323

A. HYDE WOLLASTON,
for Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th August 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)306,644	(a) 2,02,367 6 0	37,44,039 10	(b) 6,26,414 14 0	(c) 14,701 0 0	9,33,483 4 0	95,032	142,019	237,051
Or per mile of railway	.....	170 12 0	.....	365 13 6	8 9 4	545 2 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*2,033,558	*20,19,854 13 0	†2,32,15,525 10	‡39,53,404 7 0	‡89,593 0 0	59,61,852 4 0	§585,779	§945,324	§1,531,103
Total for 7½ weeks ...	2,340,202	23,12,222 3 0	2,69,59,564 20	45,78,819 5 0	1,04,294 0 0	69,95,335 8 0	680,811	1,087,343	1,768,154
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	257,372	2,45,214 10 2	34,35,017 0	(d) 5,91,808 5 10	(e) 17,524 1 5	8,54,637 1 8	91,108	134,236	225,344
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	143 13 0	.....	347 2 2	10 4 6	501 3 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	2,176,140½	21,19,405 2 0	3,73,62,162 20	50,63,956 15 4	1,40,338 10 0	73,32,700 11 4	664,766	1,115,629	1,780,395

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the B and C districts, owing to movements of pilgrims.
(b) Deducted Rs. 27,315, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(b) The increase is chiefly in coal traffic from Gaurangdi and Giridih, and in food-grain traffic from stations in the loop district.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
* Added No. of passengers 14,214 and Rs. 45,257 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 6 days of July 1899.
† Deducted Mds. 1,89,573 and „ 3,743
‡ Do. „ 358
§ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal, Rs. 25,002 0 0
(e) „ „ of mileage and demurrage „ 5,243 5 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 1,712·25 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a) 311,193	(a) 2,82,246 0 0	41,15,515 30	(b) 6,46,734 2 0	(c) 14,754 0 0	9,43,734 2 0	95,633	145,177	240,810
Or per mile of railway	.....	164 13 5	.....	377 11 4	8 9 11	551 2 8	.....	.....	...
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	*2,352,990	*23,35,048 3 0	†3,71,25,325 20	† 45,78,140 5 0	‡1,03,159 0 0	70,16,347 8 0	§ 632,295	§ 1,084,818	§ 1,767,113
Total for 8½ weeks ...	2,664,183	20,17,294 3 0	3,12,40,841 10	52,24,874 7 0	1,17,913 0 0	79,60,081 10 0	777,948	1,229,995	2,007,943
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	282,021	2,63,130 14 6	41,00,983*10	(d) 6,78,421 15 11	(e) 23,116 9 1	9,64,669 7 6	90,579	142,014	232,593
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	154 5 2	.....	397 14 1	13 8 11	565 12 2	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year ...	2,453,161½	23,82,536 0 0	3,14,63,145 30	57,42,378 15 3	1,72,455 3 1	82,97,370 2 10	755,343	1,257,643	2,012,986

(a) The increase is in outward traffic, chiefly from stations on the A and B districts, owing to movements of pilgrims.
(b) Deducted Rs. 25,121, being the estimated amount of rebate on coal for the week.
(c) Payments on account of mileage and demurrage being more than the receipts, nothing is included.
* Added No. of passengers 12,788 and Rs. 22,826 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 16th July 1899.
† Do. Mds. 1,65,761 and deducted „ 670
‡ Deducted „ 1,135
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.
(d) Includes amount of rebate on coal Rs. 27,689 0 0
(e) „ „ of mileage and demurrage „ 7,412 15 9
(e) „ „ of hire of locomotives and vehicles „ 2,279 6 0

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	(a)16,116	(a)3,868 4 0	10,600 20	330 11 0	10 0 0	4,198 15 0	1,118	70	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	174 0 2	.....	14 6 10	0 7 2	188 14 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*117,317	*27,504 8 0	†54,992 0	†2,569 3 0	‡53 0 0	30,125 11 0	§6,694	§683	§7,377
Total for 7½ weeks ...	133,433	31,372 12 0	65,592 20	2,899 14 0	62 0 0	34,324 10 0	7,812	753	8,565
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	13,706½	2,927 13 3	5,328 20	229 4 0	1 4 3	3,158 5 6	1,149	177	1,326
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	131 11 4	.....	10 5 0	0 0 11	142 1 3	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	141,322½	33,522 2 4	52,227 10	2,160 6 0	50 3 9	34,732 13 1	8,267	843	9,180

(a) The increase is chiefly due to pilgrim traffic to and from Tarkessur.
* Added No. of passengers 1,426 and Rs. 638 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of July 1899.
† Deducted Mds. 2,107 and „ 11
‡ Added „ 2
§ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	M. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,472	3,460 7 0	10,518 0	327 5 0	9 0 0	3,796 12 0	1,114	74	1,188
Or per mile of railway	.....	155 10 8	.....	14 11 7	0 6 5	170 12 8	.....	.....	..
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	*135,387	*31,490 12 0	†1,05,306 20	†3,106 14 0	‡71 0 0	34,668 10 0	§7,872	§797	§8,669
Total for 8½ weeks ...	150,859	34,951 3 0	1,16,824 20	3,434 3 0	80 0 0	38,465 6 0	8,986	871	9,857
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	15,424½	3,372 6 3	18,906 30	471 2 0	4 10 9	3,848 3 0	1,135	53	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	151 11 3	.....	21 3 1	0 3 5	173 1 9	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year.	156,747	35,894 8 7	70,434 0	2,631 8 0	54 14 6	38,580 15 1	9,402	916	10,318

* Added No. of passengers 1,904 and Rs. 118
* Do. Mds. 40,714 and ,, 217
‡ Do. ,, 9
on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,436	13,650 7 0	85,319 0	10,298 1 0	67 0 0	24,015 8 0	6,778	3,327	10,105
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	84 2 3	.....	63 7 7	0 6 7	148 0 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year	*113,466	*98,062 14 0	†4,09,038 10	†54,575 7 0	‡441 0 0	1,53,099 5 0	§43,941	§19,230	§63,171
Total for 7½ weeks ...	130,902	1,11,733 5 0	5,54,357 10	64,873 8 0	508 0 0	1,77,114 13 0	49,719	22,557	72,276
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,766½	13,627 9 3	64,539 30	10,004 11 4	68 12 6	23,701 1 1	6,794	2,933	9,727
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	83 15 11	.....	61 10 8	0 6 10	146 1 5	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 7½ weeks of previous year ...	1,33,723½	1,07,403 15 6	3,85,013 20	55,238 10 3	395 10 0	1,63,038 3 9	51,823	21,543	73,365

* Added No. of passengers 923 and Rs. 1,863
† Deducted Mds. 18,367 and ,, 266
‡ Added ,, 17
on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 8 days of July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 162·24 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P. (a)	Mds. S. (b)	Rs. A. P. (b)	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	15,573	13,017 3 6	1,22,315 10	17,969 13 0	67 0 0	30,993 15 0	6,886	3,486	10,372
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	80 5 9	.....	110 6 3	0 6 7	191 0 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	*130,434	*1,11,979 5 0	†3,40,023 10	†65,068 3 0	‡496 0 0	1,77,545 13 0	§40,780	§22,165	§71,945
Total for 8½ weeks ...	146,007	1,24,996 7 0	6,62,337 20	83,978 5 0	565 0 0	2,08,539 12 0	56,666	25,651	82,317
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	16,464	10,443 3 7	57,894 0	8,505 14 3	49 12 6	18,998 13 4	6,991	2,915	9,906
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	64 5 11	.....	52 6 10	0 4 11	117 1 8	.....	.....	.....
Total for corresponding 8½ weeks of previous year.	150,207½	1,17,947 2 1	4,42,907 20	63,744 8 6	445 6 6	1,82,037 1 1	58,813	24,458	83,271

* Deducted No. of passengers 468 and added Rs. 246
† Ditto Mds. 14,355 and ditto ,, 195
‡ Ditto ,, 10
On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.
(a) The increase is due to a deduction having been made from the earnings of the corresponding period of 1898 in connection with two extra troop trains run in April 1898.
(b) The increase is due to a heavy despatch of wheat from *viâ* Umballa Cant. to Delhi and *viâ*.

SOUTH BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	M. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	7,302	3,643 6 0	18,108 20	1,262 8 0	9 0 0	4,934 14 0	877	236	1,113
Per mile of railway	.....	46 3 6	.....	16 4 3	0 1 10	62 9 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 5½ weeks of half-year	45,692*	22,761 15 0*	69,800 0†	5,850 11 0†	48 0 0	28,640 10 0	5,053‡	953‡	6,006‡
Total for 6½ weeks ...	52,994	26,405 5 0	87,908 20	7,113 3 0	57 0 0	33,575 8 0	5,930	1,189	7,119
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 39 and deducted Rs. 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the period ended 8th
† Deducted Mds. 125 and " 16 } July 1899.
‡ Audited figures up to 8th July 1899.

SOUTH-BEHAR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th August 1899 on 78·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings estimated.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	7,933	3,726 10 0	13,057 10	1,185 6 0	7 0 0	4,919 0 0	874	239	1,113
Per mile of railway	.....	47 4 5	.....	15 0 7	0 1 5	62 6 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6½ weeks of half-year.	*54,359	*27,672 5 0	†91,673 20	‡7,566 3 0	‡58 0 0	35,296 8 0	§5,533	§1,566	§7,099
Total for 7½ weeks	62,292	31,398 15 0	1,04,730 30	8,751 9 0	65 0 0	40,215 8 0	6,407	1,745	8,152
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for corresponding weeks of previous year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Added No. of passengers 1,365 and ... Rs. 1,367 }
† Do. Mds. 3,765 and ... ... " 453 } On account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 15th July
‡ Do. " 1 } 1899.
§ Audited figures up to the week ended 15th July 1899.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	194,800	88,600 0 0	11,19,640 0	2,57,750 0 0	36,260 0 0	3,82,590 0 0	35,368	42,338	77,706
Per mile of railway	234	106 0 0	1,342 0	309 0 0	29 0 0	*444 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,390,770	6,53,460 0 0	55,23,110 0	10,37,280 0 0	84,260 0 0	17,75,000 0 0	250,410	250,994	501,404
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,585,570	7,42,060 0 0	66,42,750 0	12,95,010 0 0	1,20,520 0 0	21,57,590 0 0	285,778	293,332	579,110
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	165,416	70,023 0 0	9,36,892 0	1,55,863 0 0	37,594 0 0	2,93,480 0 0	33,211	38,088	71,299
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	203	86 0 0	1,146 0	237 0 0	35 0 0	346 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,509,950	6,32,457 0 0	64,95,317 0	11,41,311 0 0	1,20,686 0 0	18,94,454 0 0	2,78,753	276,774	555,532

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase in jute.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,790	6,300 0 0	18,270 0	1,870 0 0	110 0 0	8,280 0 0	2,470	1,408	3,878
Or per mile of railway	230	73 0 0	212 0	22 0 0	1 0 0	96 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,59,040	49,150 0 0	70,710 0	6,820 0 0	870 0 0	56,840 0 0	18,808	9,288	28,096
Total for 8 weeks ...	1,78,830	55,450 0 0	88,980 0	8,690 0 0	980 0 0	65,120 0 0	21,278	10,694	31,972
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,384	6,318 0 0	15,541 0	1,218 0 0	540 0 0	8,071 0 0	2,352	2,077	4,429
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	74 0 0	180 0	14 0 0	6 0 0	94 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,93,828	56,777 0 0	171,455 0	12,017 0 0	1,682 0 0	70,476 0 0	19,661	18,340	38,002

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,210	740 0 0	2,340 0	290 0 0	.....	1,030 0 0	294	*1,152	1,436
Or per mile of railway	97	22 0 0	71 0	9 0 0	.....	31 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	19,800	4,720 0 0	8,680 0	910 0 0	10 0 0	5,640 0 0	2,100	5,644	7,744
Total for 8 weeks ...	23,010	5,460 0 0	11,020 0	1,200 0 0	10 0 0	6,670 0 0	2,384	6,796	9,180
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 512.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,170	370 0 0	5,900 0	970 0 0	110 0 0	1,450 0 0	188	*738	926
Or per mile of railway	47	15 0 0	238 0	39 0 0	5 0 0	59 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	9,770	2,570 0 0	39,390 0	2,380 0 0	420 0 0	5,370 0 0	1,465	7,545	9,010
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,940	2,940 0 0	45,290 0	3,350 0 0	530 0 0	6,820 0 0	1,653	8,283	9,936
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 576.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,730	650 0 0	4,580 0	650 0 0	80 0 0	1,380 0 0	318	†968	1,286
Or per mile of railway	51	19 0 0	136 0	20 0 0	.....	*39 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	12,470	5,060 0 0	44,270 0	5,100 0 0	310 0 0	10,470 0 0	2,441	5,836	8,277
Total for 8 weeks ...	14,200	5,710 0 0	48,850 0	5,750 0 0	390 0 0	11,850 0 0	2,759	6,804	9,563
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,148	405 0 0	3,776 0	438 0 0	93 0 0	936 0 0	144	536	680
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	52	18 0 0	171 0	20 0 0	.....	38 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	9,891	3,415 0 0	25,779 0	2,455 0 0	843 0 0	6,713 0 0	1,252	5,395	6,647

* Excluding ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 576.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,653	11,817 0 0	80,111 0	8,363 0 0	320 0 0	20,500 0 0	4,642	3,292	7,934
Or per mile of railway	220	†91 0 0	576 0	60 0 0	2 0 0	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year*	213,203	80,155 0 0	3,34,072 0	30,571 0 0	7,870 0 0	1,18,596 0 0	30,105	18,347	48,452
Total for 7 weeks ...	241,856	91,972 0 0	4,14,183 0	38,934 0 0	8,190 0 0	1,39,096 0 0	34,747	21,639	56,386
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,586	9,389 0 0	26,249 0	2,157 0 0	86 0 0	11,612 0 0	4,550	2,423	6,973
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	75 0 0	210 0	17 0 0	1 0 0	93 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	242,010	81,870 0 0	4,77,921 0	33,168 0 0	1,983 0 0	1,07,021 0 0	31,109	20,324	51,433

* Audited up to first 8 days of July 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th August 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	137,410	49,760	5,37,180	60,380	12,480	(a)1,22,620	26,892	(b)25,184	52,076
Or per mile of railway	126·64	45·86	495·10	55·65	11·50	113·01	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7½ weeks of half-year	949,250	3,70,430	37,65,510	4,43,710	1,14,890	9,29,030	1,82,379	1,95,588	377,967
Total for 8½ weeks ...	1,086,660	4,20,190	43,02,690	5,04,090	1,27,370	10,51,650	2,09,271	2,20,772	430,043
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	109,741	36,139	4,43,701	49,297	14,431	99,867	21,434	(c)23,796	45,230
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	118·64	39·07	479·68	53·29	15·60	107·96	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	916,362	3,34,637	40,09,311	5,00,406	1,15,654	9,50,697	1,77,6[illegible]	2,10,537	388,15[illegible]

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 7,014 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,282 ,, ,, ,,

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,901	9,785 0 0	2,70,479 0	18,304 0 0	828 0 0	23,417 0 0	3,242	7,393	10,635
Or per mile of railway	42·68	24·71	637·93	31·38	0·77	56·86	8·19	17·45	25·63
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	136,336	77,278 0 0	15,94,033 0	71,090 0 0	3,705 0 0	1,52,073 0 0	21,630	44,961	66,591
Total for 7 weeks ...	153,237	87,063 0 0	18,64,512 0	84,394 0 0	4,033 0 0	1,75,490 0 0	25,072	52,354	77,426
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,579	8,674 0 0	2,47,550 0	11,818 0 0	228 0 0	20,720 0 0	2,859	4,814	7,673
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	58·38	30·54	844·88	40·33	0·78	71·65	10·07	16·43	26·50
Total to corresponding date of previous year	139,298	74,484 0 0	18,35,858 0	83,442 0 0	3,111 0 0	1,61,037 0 0	21,143	35,780	56,923

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 19th August 1899.			Receipts for week ending 20th August 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 19th August 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 20th August 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	23,417	56·86	293	20,720	71·65	424	5,57,460	.....	293	4,99,964	.....	57,445	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th August 1899	13,866	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	13,822	0	0
Increase	44	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th August 1899	271	14	1
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	271	0	4
Increase	0	13	9
Receipts from 1st July to 26th August 1899	97,920	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,04,729	0	0
Decrease	6,809	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on 6th September 1899.

REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 37 of 1899.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1899.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1730Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1898-99.

The following statement shows the receipts of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

PARTICULARS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels	2,242	3,841	1,599	...
Ditto mail steamers	14,271	14,964	693	...
Miscellaneous	251	99	...	152
Government contribution	12,500	...	...	12,500
Total receipts ...	29,264	18,904	...	10,360

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,901	9,785 0 0	2,70,479 0	13,304 0 0	328 0 0	23,417 0 0	3,248	7,393	10,632
Or per mile of railway	42·69	24·71	637·92	31·38	0·77	56·86	8·19	17·44	25·63
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	136,336	77,278 0 0	15,94,033 0	71,090 0 0	3,705 0 0	1,52,073 0 0	21,830	44,961	66,791
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FINANCIAL YEAR.

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Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
434	23,417	56·86	293	20,720	71·85	424	5,57,469	.....	293	4,99,964	.....	57,445	.....

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No. 1730Marine.

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Dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1899.

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The following statement shows the receipts of the year under review, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

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1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels	2,242	3,841	1,599	...
Ditto mail steamers	14,271	14,964	693	...
Miscellaneous	251	99	...	152
Government contribution	12,500	...	...	12,500
Total receipts ...	29,264	18,904	...	10,360

The large decrease is due to no Government contribution having been made during the year.

2. The expenditure during the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

PARTICULARS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	10,731	8,148	...	2,583
Light-house establishment	4,758	4,114	...	644
Vessels and boats establishment ...	1,850	1,736	...	114
Dockyard services and supplies ...	9,406	5,292	...	4,114
Miscellaneous	488	370	...	118
Other charges	1,344	3,185	1,841	...
Total charges ...	28,577	22,845	...	5,732

3. The expenditure shows a decrease as compared with that of the previous year. The principal decreases are under the heads "Establishment" and "Dockyard services and supplies." In False Point the decrease was chiefly due to the fact that Mr. Howard, the Port Officer, who has been appointed Assistant Port Officer of Chittagong, did not draw his pay for February 1899. In Balasore the decrease under the head "Dockyard services and supplies" is stated to be due to the fact that the Port Officer, Chandbally, has received instructions to prepare indents of stores for the port on a reduced scale.

4. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

YEAR.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5
False Point ...	1897-98	36	70,943	36	70,943
	1898-99	44	82,186	44	82,186
Balasore ...	1897-98	408	1,01,620	420	1,07,919
	1898-99	364	91,697	356	89,803
Puri	1897-98	17	27,464	17	27,464
	1898-99	26	36,531	26	36,531

Four hundred and thirty-four vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 357 were steamers, and all of these were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 77 sailing vessels, 7 were engaged in the foreign and 70 in the coasting trade.

5. The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	96,40,028	76,38,849	4,900	1,339	96,44,928	76,40,188
Imports	79,83,983	96,40,897	1,62,778	4,56,597	81,46,761	1,00,97,494
Total ...	1,76,24,011	1,72,79,746	1,67,678	4,57,936	1,77,91,689	1,77,37,682

The total value of the trade of the ports shows a decrease during the year under review of Rs. 1,63,404, as compared with the year 1897-98. In False Point, the decrease is ascribed to the lower price of rice exported to foreign ports; while in Balasore it is stated to be due to less rice having been exported to coasting ports.

6. A steamer service was regularly maintained between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. MacNeill and Company. Communication between Chandbally and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL ON THE WORKING OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE THREE YEARS 1896-1899.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—SANITATION.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1899.

RESOLUTION—No. 45538.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal on the working of the Vaccination Department during the three years 1896-1899.

THE report, which was due to Government on 15th June, was not received until the 8th of August. Major Dyson has, however, been severely handicapped during the past year by pressure of plague work and the want of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts this as sufficient excuse for the delay.

During the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 the work of superintending the Metropolitan and Northern Bengal Circles was thrown upon Major Dyson in addition to his other duties, while the Western Circle was in charge of an Assistant Surgeon for the greater part of the period under review.

2. *Strength of staff.*—The following table shows the strength of the establishment during the period under review as compared with the three preceding years:—

	Years.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.				Total number of operators.
								Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of Inspecting staff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta	1898-99 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	4	...	33
	1897-98 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	5	...	34
	1896-97 ...	1	1	4	...	2	8	29	...	4	...	33
	1895-96 ...	1	1	5	...	2	9	37	...	4	...	41
	1894-95 ...	1	1	4	...	2	8	30	...	6	...	36
	1893-94 ...	1	1	4	...	2	8	30	...	4	...	34
Calcutta Animal Vaccine Depôt.	1898-99 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1897-98 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1896-97 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1895-96 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1894-95 ...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2
	1893-94 ...	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	2
Provincial rural areas.		C. S. & D. S. C.										
	1898-99 ...	47 + 3	...	50	142	1	243	85	2,232	...	1,130	3,447
	1897-98 ...	47 + 3	...	50	142	10*	252	180†	2,144	...	1,096	3,420
	1896-97 ...	47 + 3	...	50	142	9	251	165	2,101	...	1,177	3,443
	1895-96 ...	47 + 3	...	53	142	9	254	181	2,057	...	1,099	3,337
	1894-95 ...	47 + 3	...	51	140	10	251	173	1,985	...	1,095	3,253
	1893-94 ...	46 + 3	...	50	136	10	245	163	1,829	9	985	2,988
Mufussal municipalities, dispensaries, &c.	1898-99 ...	...	...	4	5	1	10	241	...	...	...	241
	1897-98 ...	...	...	4	5	1	10	245	...	...	...	245
	1896-97 ...	...	...	5	4	1	10	253	...	...	...	253
	1895-96 ...	...	...	5	4	1	10	269	...	2	...	271
	1894-95 ...	...	...	5	3	1	9	274	...	1	...	275
	1893-94 ...	...	...	7	1	1	9	261	1	...	...	262
Total		C. S. & D. S. C.										
	1898-99 ...	48 + 3	1	58	147	5	262	357	2,232	4	1,130	3,723
	1897-98 ...	48 + 3	1	58	147	14	271	456	2,144	5	1,096	3,701
	1896-97 ...	48 + 3	1	60	146	13	271	449	2,101	4	1,177	3,731
	1895-96 ...	48 + 3	1	64	146	13	275	489	2,057	6	1,099	3,651
	1894-95 ...	48 + 3	1	62	143	14	271	479	1,985	7	1,095	3,566
	1893-94 ...	47 + 3	1	63	137	14	265	458	1,830	13	985	3,286

* Includes 7 head vaccinators of Angul, whose services were dispensed with after the 15th May 1897.
† Includes 73 paid vaccinators of Angul ditto ditto.

The large decrease in the staff paid by Government is due to the substitution of licensed for paid agency in Angul and to the employment of fewer paid vaccinators in Puri. The number of operations performed by each paid vaccinator rose from 678 in 1893-96 to 720. In the agency employed by District Boards there was an increase of five vaccinators only; but the work done shows decided improvement, the average number of operations per man having risen by no less than 232. In municipal agency there was a decrease of 36 vaccinators and of 3,473 operations, giving an average per man of 481 against 437 in the previous triennial period.

3. *Operations.*—The total number of operations performed was 2,293,655 in 1896-97, 2,319,536 in 1897-98, and 2,147,452 in 1898-99, giving an increase for the triennial average, as compared with that of the preceding period, of 155,053.

In 1898-99 the six-puncture system of vaccination was introduced, and the novelty, being unfortunately synchronous with the plague inoculation scare, appears to have been generally regarded as indicating some sinister intention on the part of Government. Consequently there was a decrease in the number of operations for the year as compared with the previous year which extended to 34 out of 49 districts. The general increase, however, in the triennial average is satisfactory and shows that progress is being made. It extends to 33 districts out of 49 as against a decrease in 16. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to ascribe the instances of decrease not so much to the special causes noted by the Civil Surgeons as to the defects in the constitution of the vaccinating staff, on which the Sanitary Commissioner remarks in another part of his report, and to the want of effective supervision. The advantages of vaccination are, except in Orissa, believed to be very fairly recognised by the people of Bengal, and the conscientious objector is consequently not a factor to be seriously reckoned with. Such passive opposition to vaccination as does exist, originates partly, no doubt, in natural impatience of Government interference in family matters, but principally in a reluctance to pay the fees demanded for the operation, which again is consistent with other experiences of domestic life. If the operators are compelled to devote time to realising their fees, which would otherwise be spent in operating, there is of course diminished outturn. To establish, however, a system of paid vaccinators is beyond the resources of this province, and there is in the alternative system of licensed vaccinators an advantage of its own, which gave it a preponderating weight with the administrators of Bengal. When the vaccinators have to support themselves on the fees they have to recover, there is a powerful stimulus to thoroughly good, careful, and tactful work, and the improvement which can be attained under these conditions, by increased diligence and attention, is illustrated this year by several instances; and particularly by the case of Gaya, to the backwardness of which attention was specially called in last year's Resolution. Its figures for 1898-99 show an increase on the previous year of no less than 11,000. The Lieutenant-Governor, has also to admit that the progress of the department was seriously hampered by the absence of proper assistance to the Sanitary Commissioner. War and plague made so great a drain on the medical service that throughout nearly the whole of this triennial period, it was impossible to attach to the Sanitary Commissioner a single Deputy. This defect it is hoped to remedy next winter.

The districts which show the most noticeable increase in the triennial average are Cuttack (26,568), Backergunge (25,881), Mymensingh (15,311), Balasore (14,367), Gaya (12,627), and Patna (11,541). The largest decreases are in Angul (11,057), Noakhali (8,449), and Dacca (8,083). There can be little doubt that the large decrease in Angul is due, not to the stereotyped explanation given by the Civil Surgeon that the number of available subjects for vaccination is no longer sufficient to maintain the previous standard, but to the wilful slackness of the newly-introduced licensed vaccinators, which was noticed by the Sanitary Commissioner in last year's report. With regard to Dacca and Noakhali, it is to be regretted that work among the Ferazi Muhammadans has not been up to the level of the previous years. The same explanation is offered as in the case of Angul, but its incorrectness is exposed by the figures given in another portion of the report, which show that in each case there has been a diminution in the proportion of infant vaccinations to the number of births recorded.

4. *Protection afforded to infants.*—For the purpose of comparison the Sanitary Commissioner gives a table showing the proportion of infants successfully vaccinated in 1898-99 as compared with 1895-96, the year previous to the period under review. Taking the estimated births at 40 per cent. of the population shown in the census of 1891, and deducting the recorded deaths among infants under one year of age, the result arrived at for the whole Province is that 203·88 infants per mille were successfully vaccinated as

against 169·19 in 1895-96. The increase is satisfactory, but would be still more so if it were accompanied by a levelling up of the striking differences between the percentages of different districts which were commented on by Government in their Resolution last year. These differences range from a proportion of 856·55 per mille in Malda to one of 24·29 in Puri, and emphasise the conclusion drawn in the preceding paragraph that there is a very wide difference between the amount of attention given to vaccination in different districts. Of districts which have been previously noticed as exceptionally backward, the increase in Gaya from 37·72 to 227·07 is particularly noticeable, while Patna, which in 1895-96 was at the bottom of the list with 26·52, has risen to 85·27. The average in Puri is, however, the lowest on record, and the improvement in Shahabad is trifling. The backwardness of vaccination in Puri has attracted the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner, and he has arrived at very radical conclusions which must be separately discussed. In the meantime the opening of a training school for vaccinators at Cuttack. should be undertaken as soon as possible, and the Commissioner will be asked to use his influence with the Chiefs of the Tributary States to entertain trained and respectable men. As regards the other backward districts of the Province, Sir John Woodburn would call the special attention of the Civil Surgeons concerned to the example of Gaya; and hopes that in the near future a more uniformly high average may be attained.

It may be noted that in compiling this table an average birth-rate of 40 per mille has been assumed. In the Sanitary Report the accepted estimate of 50 per mille has been taken as the basis of calculation throughout, and it would be as well for the sake of uniformity if that estimate were adopted for the future in the Vaccination Report also.

5. *Primary operations.*—There was an increase of 130,006 primary vaccinations during the period under review as compared with the previous triennial period. The percentage of successful operations is given as 97·92 as against 98·29. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, ascribes this high ratio to the habitual falsification of returns by vaccinators, who include even absolute failures as successful cases; and points out that this practice can only be put a stop to by stricter supervision on the part of Civil Surgeons and the inspecting staff. The system of six-puncture vaccination has, in spite of considerable opposition, which has not yet altogether ceased, been generally introduced into the Province, and satisfactory results are now being obtained. It is hoped that the existing prejudice against it, which has no doubt been due to the plague inoculation scare, will in a short time vanish altogether.

6. *Revaccinations.*—The average number of revaccinations increased from 43,998 in the preceding period to 69,045, and the ratio of successful operations rose from 36·99 to 61·22. The increase in numbers is satisfactory, but the high ratio of successful cases must be regarded with suspicion.

7. *Recess work.*—The average number of operations performed during the recess rose from 110,541 in the previous period to 113,601. The average in Calcutta has, however, declined by almost one-half, the explanation given being that extensive recess operations were rendered unnecessary by the absence of small-pox in an epidemic form.

8. *Cost of vaccination.*—There has been a continuous decrease in the cost of vaccination, the average annual expenditure having fallen from Rs. 1,94,966 to Rs. 1,87,186, and the cost of each successful operation from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-1-4.

The saving has been effected by the absence of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners during the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 and by the reduction in the number of paid vaccinators.

9. *Protection from small-pox.*—The usual diagrams are appended showing side by side the death-rate from small-pox, district by district, for each of the three years under review, and the degree of protection afforded by vaccination during the seven preceding years. With a view to arriving at more definite conclusions as to the actual effect of vaccination on the death-rate, the Sanitary Commissioner has prepared a detailed statement comparing the death-rate from small-pox since the introduction of vaccination in five districts chosen at random with that during the five preceding years.

Both sets of figures, however, while interesting, are inconclusive in detail. The diagrams naturally do not render it possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule by which the amount of protection afforded by vaccination can be disclosed. The fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox epidemic among the unprotected would alone disturb any conclusion. For instance, the three consecutive districts of Jalpaiguri, Rungpore, and Bogra reached in the seven years ending 1899 almost precisely the same measure of protection, 180 per mille, but the ratio of deaths from small-pox in that period was 0·00 in Jalpaiguri; 0·13 in Rungpore; 1·01 in Bogra. The first district entirely escaped the epidemic among the unprotected majority, which was severe in the third, and more lightly felt in the second.

In the five selected districts the result generally, except in Saran, has been the reduction of small-pox mortality by a half. It is quite possible that this reduction is more accidental than real, for in not one of the five districts is the ratio of protection among the population particularly high. But, after all, this is the real test by which the department must be eventually judged, its success in checking the mortality from small-pox. Every year increases the area of its protection; every year increases the width of its statistics and the confidence with which inferences can be drawn from them; and in future at least, every triennial report should present an opportunity for a full and thorough examination of facts for encouragement or instruction, as the case may be. A striking feature in the diagrams is the position of Puri and Cuttack—the districts constantly noted as the hotbed of opposition to vaccination in Bengal. During the last six years Puri has shown the highest mortality in Bengal three times, the second once, and the fourth once, while Cuttack has held the first place twice, the second twice, and the fourth and fifth once each. Similarly, the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, to the backwardness of which in vaccination, attention has often been drawn, show, with a corresponding regularity, a high mortality from small-pox. It should be noted that the pre-vaccination figures date back to a period when death registration was extremely defective, and it may fairly be assumed that vaccination has had a considerably greater effect in reducing the mortality than that shown by the present figures.

10. *Vaccination direct from the calf.*—In the triennial report for the years 1893-96, great stress was laid by Major Dyson on the importance of introducing this method of vaccination throughout the Province. As is naturally the case in India with novelties of this nature, difficulties were at first experienced, but the anticipation of Major Dyson that these difficulties would, by tact and judicious perseverance, be gradually overcome, is, it is satisfactory to see, in a fair way to be realised. Major Dyson is to be congratulated on the successful introduction of this important reform.

11. *Inspections.*—Owing to the impossibility already noticed of continuously retaining Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the three circles into which the Province is divided, comparatively little inspection work has been done by these officers during the period under review. In the Government Resolution on the Vaccination Report for 1897-98, attention was drawn to the extraordinarily large number of villages shown as having been inspected by some Civil Surgeons. On enquiry it has been ascertained that this was due to the Civil Surgeon having in some cases ordered the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination to collect the vaccinated children at several villages, at a particular spot for inspection, thereby rendering it possible to return a large number of villages as having been inspected by him. Under ordinary circumstances this is a most objectionable practice, for it enables subordinates to set the seal of superior authority upon any concealment of deficiencies which a genuine inspection would have disclosed. But the Sanitary Commissioner asserts that under his orders his vaccinators maintain a nominal record of all vaccinations and of the cicatrices of all successful punctures. When the six-puncture system is in general operation, this plan may afford sufficient check, but, while making all excuse for the hard-worked Civil Surgeon, the Lieutenant-Governor is sorry to see that the practice of assembling children at centres has been meanwhile so frequent.

The Sanitary Commissioner notices the great variation in the number of inspections performed by the subordinate inspecting staff, and remarks that, in the case of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination, inspection of less

than 30 and 50 per cent., respectively, of the operations in their jurisdiction is inexcusable. The attention of the Civil Surgeons should be drawn to this matter. Admitting the correctness of the Sanitary Commissioner's conclusion that the return of so high a ratio as 97·92 per cent. of successful operations is incorrect, it would seem that inspection, as at present performed, is not an efficient check on it. In the cases seen by Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, this ratio is in the majority of cases equalled or exceeded, while in only one district, Singhbhum, has inspection disclosed results considerably below it. In that district the proportion of successful cases to the number inspected by the Civil Surgeon, the Inspectors and the Sub-Inspectors was 87·72, 88·89, and 79·13, respectively. It would be interesting to know if this result is due to greater care and efficiency in inspection or to any special cause.

The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Major Dyson for his work during the year. It was carried on at high pressure under many disadvantages, but there was notable improvement in some of the worst districts. It is on these that his attention must be concentrated, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that next winter he may be able, with a full staff of assistants, to advance this useful work still further.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th September 1899.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* commenced. Rain wanted for *aman*. Steeping of jute and weeding of *aman* going on. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa slightly increased. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Kalna	14⅓	
Katwa	15 1/16	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Rampur Hât ·13. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—No rain. Weather fair and unusually hot for the season. Rain badly wanted Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at 16 seers a rupee both at Bankura and Vishnupur.

Midnapore.—Rainfall only at Tamluk ·95. Reaping of *aus* paddy going on. Winter paddy still being transplanted. Prospects very good. Cattle-disease and grass-hoppers reported from some places. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	16	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—No rain. Harvesting of *aus* paddy continues. State of standing crops fair. Common rice sells at 14 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—No rain at Sadar, Ulubaria ·09. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13⅞ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·13, at other stations nil. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *aman* fair except in low lands in Barasat and Diamond Harbour. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. *Aus* being cut and jute steeped. Cattle-disease reported from Hasanabad police-station. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	13	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	12 5/16	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Kushtia 1·00, Meherpur nil, Chuadanga nil, Ranaghat ·08. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* almost over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	14⅔	
Chuadanga	14⅓	
Ranaghat	13	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall at Sadar ·41, Jangipur ·50, Kandi ·64. Weather cloudy and hot. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still continues Paddy plants, mulberry and jute doing well. Fodder insufficient in Daulatabad police-station. Water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar ·15, Jhenida ·62, Magura 3·45, Narail 1·56, Bangaon nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute going on. Cultivation for winter crops has commenced. Rivers receding. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16½	per rupee.
Jhenida	16	
Magura	18¾	
Narail	17	
Bangaon	17	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·11, Bagerhat ·47, Satkhira ·10. Weather hot with slight rain. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16¾	per rupee.
Bagerhat	16	
Satkhira	15	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar ·79, Nator 1·00, Naugaon 3·59. Weather very hot. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *bhadoi* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water available. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 3·75. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 9·64, Alipur Duars 4·52. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy and cutting and steeping of jute going on. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy nearly finished. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 5·83, Siliguri 3·83. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *kalai* and *phaphar* doing well. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute nearly cut; *haimanti* paddy being transplanted ; sugarcane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Hills	10	per rupee.
Terai	16	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·71, Kurigram 3·82, Nilphamari 8·52. Weather hot and cloudy. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute going on. Prospects good. Common rice selling at 17 seers 9 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 2·75. Harvesting of *aus* finished. Steeping of jute and transplanting of *aman* nearly finished. Prospects good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·50, Sirajganj 2·48. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 5½ chitacks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·43, Manikganj 2·39, Munshiganj 3·50, Narainganj 2·49. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·82, Jamalpur 3·80, Kishorganj 5·91, Tangail 3·98, Netrokona 9·03. Weather stormy. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Common rice 18 seers per rupee at Sadar, Kishorganj and Tangail, and 15 seers per rupee at Jamalpur and Netrokona. Fodder and water sufficient.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·65, Goalundo 4·55, Madaripur 2·67. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·01. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 15 seers (*aman*) and 18 seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·40, Brahmanbaria 3·30, Chandpur 2·10. Weather seasonable. *Aus* harvest nearly over. Jute cutting progresses. Prospects continue favourable. Average price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·86, Feni 4·93. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* continue. Fodder and water good. A veterinary assistant has come to treat cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Common rice (*aman*) 16 seers and (*aus*) 19 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·91. Weather seasonable. *Aman* transplanting progressing. Reaping of *aus* nearly finished. Prospects fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Transplantation of paddy finished. Rain urgently required now. Outturn of *makai* very poor. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Common rice in Patna sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05. Transplantation of paddy completed. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and *mandua* going on. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall nil. Paddy prosperous. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. Fodder and water abundant; 149 cases of cattle-disease in Sasaram.

Saran.—Rainfall at Gopalganj ·26. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished. In places fields being prepared for *rabi*. Paddy prospects better. Average price of common rice 13·10 seers and of *makai* 17·11 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari ·37, Bagaha ·54, Ramnagar ·17. *Bhadoi* paddy, *makai*, *mandua* and *kodo* are being harvested. Prospects of *aghani* good. Common rice and maize selling at 15½ and 20 seers per rupee respectively.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80. Rice crop, which has escaped any damage, is doing well. It is being retransplanted in low lands where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 20 seers, *makai* 18 seers, gram 19 seers, *rahar* 20 seers, and *marua* 20 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·78, Samastipur ·63, Madhubani 1·04. Weather hot and bright with occasional showers. Transplantation of paddy is still in progress. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	13½	
Madhubani	12⅜	

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr ·76, Begusarai ·13, Jamui nil. Weather hot. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Sowing of *kurthi*, *kalai* and castor seeds commenced. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	11	9	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	0	
Jamui	13	8	

Bhagalpur.—Weather hot and close. Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Banka 1·12, Madhipura 1·78. Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues. Winter rice and sugarcane doing well. Cattle-disease reported from Banka, Katoria, and Madhipura thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·65, Kishanganj 4·40, Araria ·34. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on briskly. Transplantation of *aghani* rice and steeping of jute still going on. Very little cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kishanganj	15	
Araria	21	

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·51, Chanchal 2·43, Gajol ·46, Shibganj 1·22. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of winter paddy good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy completed. Price of coarse rice 17 seers per rupee. Fodder ample.

Sonthal Parganas.—Average rainfall ·35. Weather hot and cloudless. More rain wanted for high land paddy. *Makai* being reaped; average not more than six annas. Ploughing for *rabi* crops progressing. Cattle-disease reported from Rajmahal. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice 13 seers 6 chitaks and of *makai* 18 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Kendrapara ·14, Banki ·01. Weather seasonable and hot. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, and *arhar* are growing. *Beali* being cut. Crops being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	Ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·20. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. *Asu* is being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of *sarad* good in the Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in the Bhadrak sub-division. Rice sells at 18¾ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Angul nil, Bisipara ·71. Local showers reported from some places in the interior. Weather hot and dry. Clouds passing over daily. Rain urgently wanted. Upland paddy and late *aus* paddy suffering. Lowland paddy doing tolerably. Harvesting of early *bhadoi* crops going on. Sowing of *biri* and winter *til* are in progress, but in some places retarded for want of rain. Paddy loans being withheld by dealers. In the Khondmals the prospects of the lately transplanted winter paddy have become bad for want of sufficient rain. Coarse rice selling at 20 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar ·52, Khurda ·40. Weather hot and cloudy. Weeding, puddling, and transplantation of *sarad* continue. Insufficiency of rain badly felt throughout the district. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut. Insect-pests causing damage in some parts. Condition of sugarcane and miscellaneous crops good. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 15¾ seers and in the interior 15 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·17, Giridih nil. Weather cloudy. Prospects so far good, but more rain seriously wanted. Common rice sells at 13 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall ·16. Weather very hot and dry during the week, now cloudy and wet. Prospects improved by rain yesterday (10th) and to-day (11th), but only moderate. Much more rain wanted. Rice sells at Ranchi 14 seers, and in the interior 19 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—No rain. Weather not seasonable. Rain urgently wanted for rice crop. Sugarcane doing well. *Sawan* and *gondli* being harvested. Rice sells at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·05. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice has suffered from want of rain, but it is raining to-day (11th). Average crop expected. Cattle-disease reported from thanas Gobindpur, Nirsa, Topchanchi, and Tundi. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and at Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall ·08. *Goradhan* is being reaped; its yield is bad owing to deficient rain in July and August. The prospect of winter paddy is excellent, but rain is badly needed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 3 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—Good general rain fell during the week in North and East Bengal. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good except in Angul and Puri, where the rainfall is still very deficient. More rain is also required in the Chota Nagpur Division and the west of the Burdwan Division. The harvesting of the autumn crops and jute is going on, and the preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops has begun. Sugarcane is generally doing well. The price of common rice is reported to have risen in some districts. Fodder supply is sufficient, and cattle are generally in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 12th September 1899.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Interior by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1899.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bardwan	97,948	92,498	1,55,159	4,581	3,103	1,041	1,63,884	.....	19,355	5,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birbhum	1,03,498	15	1,03,502	1,970	697	.....	1,06,169	.....	3,115	2,085	.....	.....	1	4	24,34,686	.....	.....	.....	348	18
Midnapore	94,661	6,187	98,528	.....	4,093	560	1,03,181	...	3,515	2,532	427	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hooghly	31,533	17,283	42,135	1,667	3,184	44	47,056	11,479	749,165	2,146	272	.....	.....	94	5,076	.....	.....	3,333	.....	.....
24-Parganas	2,34,897	41,311	2,60,716	47	2,917	.....	2,63,680	13,559	1,651,431	2,880	.....	.....	3,030	.....	2,901	.....	.....	7,903	7,850	1,703
Nadia	10,314	773	10,797	96,141	2,29,792	1,403	3,38,133	9,651	7,844	34,202	4,887	.....	138	5	5,515	.....	1,333	20,164	3,644	695
Murshidabad	13,446	.....	13,446	25,780	13,793	393	53,421	2,186	.....	11,734	114	.....	.....	861	.....	.....	266	3,440	3,336	.....
Jessore	8,909	5,500	14,122	.....	21,357	.....	35,479	1,201	375	1,857	1,131	.....	126	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khulna	40,695	17,225	51,898	764	37,563	.....	80,225	617	140	225	831	.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,333	2,256	.....
Rajshahi	243	.....	243	4,382	1,993	.....	6,618	1,409	70	2,848	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	5,500	1	.....
Dinajpur	9,397	.....	9,397	.....	.....	.....	9,397	1,476	32,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jalpaiguri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,643	109,305	.....	.....	7,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,750	9,590	.....	.....	15,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,719	.....
Rangpur	249	.....	249	2,854	.....	.....	3,103	32,273	.....	6	630	129	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	597	.....
Bogra	42,877	.....	42,877	.....	562	.....	43,439	3,720	245	520	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,423	.....
Pabna	.....	.....	.....	325	3,918	.....	4,243	73,258	8,120	1,070	7,601	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooch Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524	105	.....	541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	231	.....
Dacca	682	.....	682	255	.....	.....	937	2,38,833	315	1,501	1,470	.....	3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	42	.....	42	.....	214	.....	256	29,850	735	400	4,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Faridpur	62,265	375	62,499	15,979	2,67,473	.....	2,85,931	49,073	2,975	12,073	20,857	.....	611	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	92,660	325	92,863	.....	2,125	.....	94,988	2,939	.....	1,147	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippera	6,979	.....	6,979	.....	500	.....	7,479	265	.....	777	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noakhali	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	600	.....	.....	9,078	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,155	.....	.....	94	4,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	8,50,305	1,85,327	9,66,134	1,54,774	15,23,684	3,441	16,48,233	5,01,003	2,601,150	92,783	44,240	23,062	12,900	1,441	24,48,178	7	2,124	55,678	46,409	2,616
BIHAR.																				
Patna	70	.....	70	6,069	45,670	16,313	68,127	.....	280	1,87,345	11,443	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	638	36
Gaya	10	.....	10	1,169	362	.....	1,541	.....	35	29,359	688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	572
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	17,779	16,332	.....	34,111	.....	70	80,234	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,336	.....	.....
Saran	.....	.....	.....	1,307	.....	.....	1,307	.....	.....	50,948	7,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Champaran	.....	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	475	.....	.....	47,168	4,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzaffarpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,808	10,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darbhanga	683	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	683	.....	.....	1,50,272	7,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	.....
Monghyr	4	.....	4	12,308	16,756	.....	29,068	.....	140	54,250	24,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	257	.....
Bhagalpur	22	.....	22	3,437	5,552	17,668	53,689	.....	560	31,884	19,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Purnea	.....	.....	.....	10,504	1,277	556	12,337	2,545	1,925	4,997	17,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,949	.....
Malda	254	.....	254	1,937	827	1,093	4,117	.....	...	768	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Parganas ...	32	.....	32	41,173	13,431	8,222	62,858	1,396	1,675	26,394	26,047	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	220
Total of Bihar ...	1,075	.....	1,075	1,23,148	1,00,207	43,863	2,68,293	3,941	4,585	7,23,395	1,28,967	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,644	15,498	832

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.

† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

Whence imported.	Food-grains.							Fibrous products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and coke.	Indigo.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags. †	Linseed.	Mustard seed.						Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
	Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Orissa.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	28,312	1,400	29,187	515	339	.....	30,061	.....	7,000	185	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....
Total of Orissa ...	28,312	1,400	29,187	515	339	.....	30,061	.....	7,000	221	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....
Chota Nagpur.																				
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	32	.....	35	1,516	.....	.....	24	.....	1,69,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	6,275	.....	6,275	.....	.....	.....	6,275	.....	70	29	.....	582	.....	.....	11,02,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singhbhum	550	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	70	1,954	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpur.	6,825	.....	6,825	.....	.....	32	6,857	.....	175	3,499	.....	584	24	.....	13,22,292	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,86,517	1,88,727	10,03,221	2,78,487	6,24,450	47,336	19,53,414	5,04,944	2,612,910	8,19,898	1,73,297	23,646	13,089	1,449	37,70,476	7	3,134	57,317	62,245	3,448
Other Provinces.																				
Assam	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	110	1,774	5,900	60,858	31,359	24,022	187	.....	14,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	13	.....	13	8,12,567	83,833	.....	8,96,413	.....	1,575	4,26,743	1,44,049	1,333	16,527	.....	.....	11	.....	749	.....	.....
Punjab	17	.....	17	1,202	376	.....	1,595	.....	.....	.....	722	546	3,424	54	.....	.....	.....	1	35	.....
Central Provinces ...	4,371	.....	4,371	.....	5,847	.....	10,218	.....	.....	.....	8,065	.....	535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajputana and Central India.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	.....	1,100	.....	.....	8,733	5,127	.....	8,608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....	.....	.....	487	.....	487	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,433	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Madras	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,067	.....	3,067	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Burma	2,423	.....	2,423	.....	1,077	.....	3,500	.....	107,400	.....	.....	8	2,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other places	10	.....	10	.....	18	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	33	16,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of Imports in May 1899	3,93,351	1,56,727	10,10,055	10,92,316	7,20,226	47,336	28,69,933	5,06,718	2,738,635	13,15,232	3,63,129	49,555	55,182	1,536	38,01,189	18	2,124	58,067	62,293	3,449
Grand Total of Imports in May 1898	6,55,198	1,24,812	7,33,206	25,80,401	2,79,827	25,639	36,19,082	6,34,996	1,936,256	8,47,623	3,54,819	29,723	55,844	1,350	48,09,134	1,756	66,634	29,522	32,567	5,255

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of May 1899 was as follows:—

...TED FROM CALCUTTA.	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed seed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indian Ports, ...—																		
...mbay	35,460	30	35,479	50	2,567	136	38,232	11,047	984,750	.....	13,930	452	.....	4	374	.....	.....	27
...her ports in Bombay ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,250	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...dras	7,015	.....	7,015	751	35,589	299	43,654	30	65,950	.....	407	24	.....	23	181	.....	.....	17
...her ports in Madras ...	1,76,367	5,386	1,79,753	48	791	.....	1,80,482	.....	92,500	.....	2,033	1	.....	1	37	.....	.....	55
...rma	3,902	.....	3,902	1,577	19,232	449	25,160	.....	563,675	22	35	183	214	7	426	963	9,088	338
...her Indian ports	4	.....	4	422	1,033	.....	1,459	.....	25,460	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3,324	1,629	3,270	35
...odichery ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	162	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
...Total of Inter-portal Trade	2,22,748	5,416	2,26,183	2,848	59,284	884	2,89,149	11,077	1,942,685	22	16,405	688	217	34	4,342	2,491	12,367	472
...reign Ports—																		
...ited Kingdom	85,135	.....	85,135	6,60,728	1,98,435	.....	9,44,298	2,22,365	1,621,760	6,22,363	16,585	54,615	737	306	.....	.....	.....	41
...her foreign ports	4,41,478	3,546	4,42,694	56,954	53,210	7,455	5,61,313	1,68,740	10,417,156	7,32,162	82,231	807	16,976	316	3	.....	161	117
...tal of Foreign Trade ...	5,26,613	3,546	5,28,829	7,17,682	2,51,645	7,455	15,05,611	4,11,105	12,038,916	13,61,537	98,816	55,622	17,763	1,122	3	.....	161	158
...d Total Exports ...ly { 1899	7,49,361	8,962	7,54,962	7,20,530	3,10,929	8,339	17,94,760	4,22,182	14,001,595	13,61,549	1,15,221	56,310	17,980	1,156	4,345	2,491	12,528	630
...d Total Exports ...ly { 1898	61,925	634	62,331	15,27,027	76,066	2,403	22,08,716	5,75,570	11,867,460	75,544	1,66,994	23,711	34,098	1,095	2,265	956	6,312	929

III.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

The following statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of May 1899.

...NTIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Food-grains. Rice.	Food-grains. Paddy.	Food-grains. Wheat.	Food-grains. Gram and pulses.	Food-grains. Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Fibrous Products. Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Oilseeds. Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Coal and Coke.	Indigo.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Tobacco. Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
...untry boats ...	3,64,030	77,065	58,831	2,52,403	341	1,01,211	2,258,020	67,026	21,715	.....	1,581	28	6,859	...	1,894	22,254	8,872	590
...ur steamers ...	6,461	268	6,030	7,029	1,601	1,66,151	10,115	62,258	30,935	12,600	2,249	71	14,168	...	220	167	616	...
B. I. Railway	2,14,150	87,932	9,56,964	1,99,278	44,259	17,461	32,915	11,54,472	2,62,118	2,463	36,927	1,010	37,57,999	18	.....	2,394	12,809	851
E. B. S. Railway.	1,23,007	.....	70,724	2,60,740	1,135	1,92,196	294,760	39,093	27,962	22,539	2,017	366	402	...	.....	20,579	32,037	...
Assam-Bengal Railway.	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,339	536	.....	11,558	2,606	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	4,611	.....	.....	4,084	.....	.....	105	.....	399	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...
... ...	1,50,151	21,363	47	2,102	.....	23,699	19,360	1,063	.....	.....	2,361	...	5,120	...	.....	12,673	6,359	2,008
... ...	28,067	.....	.....	4,490	.....	.....	111,250	185	.....	95	7,441	41	16,551	...	.....	.....	...	...
...Total of ...ts in { 1899	8,93,351	1,86,727	10,92,316	7,20,226	47,336	5,06,718	2,728,635	13,15,233	3,63,129	49,555	55,183	1,536	33,01,189	18	2,124	58,067	62,293	3,449
...Total of ...ts in { 1898	6,55,198	1,24,812	25,60,401	2,79,827	25,639	6,34,906	1,926,256	8,47,533	3,54,819	29,723	55,844	1,350	46,09,134	1,755	66,634	29,533	32,567	5,22[illegible]

IV.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of May 1899 :—

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	2,48,376	32	319	1,379	33,254	4,696	143,975
Birbhum	1,46,480	2,912	47	1,255	15,954	3,060	87,605
Midnapore	2,80,268	3,360	1,873	33	36,091	2,544	10,295
Hooghly	1,23,092	15,360	207	36	2,481	4,691	21,722
24-Parganas ...	2,69,792	5,197	1,180	.....	12,955	50,544	10,505
Nadia	3,32,996	352	1,238	1,033	26,365	9,224	122,680
Murshidabad ...	1,35,824	6,208	45	198	5,635	4,174	52,815
Jessore	74,285	.....	907	20	15,015	4,435	16,255
Khulna	57,804	.....	222	.....	4,156	705	22,470
Rajshahi	1,17,213	672	155	59	14,864	2,768	18,935
Dinajpur	76,451	.....	19	89	13,690	1,301	28,245
Jalpaiguri	71,816	.....	.....	334	13,078	3,652	2,135
Darjeeling	74,404	.....	80	75	9,329	3,438	4,760
Rangpur	1,97,921	160	340	145	26,515	3,291	6,825
Bogra	1,64,339	.....	97	130	14,204	1,549	47,040
Pabna	94,162	.....	271	25	42,520	11,305	22,120
Cooch Behar ...	46,146	2,592	.....	64	3,227	.....	875
Dacca	2,93,658	.....	1,719	25	11,290	17,496	6,230
Mymensingh ...	1,91,180	.....	67	192	3,346	2,902	9,275
Faridpur	1,01,894	192	921	134	27,757	11,539	67,095
Backergunge ...	18,840	.....	179	.....	27,725	18,800	980
Tippera	84,607	.....	546	.....	7,522	1,193	4,620
Noakhali	2,937	.....	184	.....	1,950	100	1,890
Chittagong... ...	1,31,221	.....	243	.....	.....	2	3,860
Total of Bengal ...	33,39,316	37,037	10,962	5,226	369,243	1,93,799	713,207
BIHAR.							
Patna	4,41,151	2,634	132	410	26,741	20,273	308,350
Gaya	2,02,929	384	6	55	12,890	1,450	16,555
Shahabad	5,44,186	4,120	.....	334	23,199	670	58,835
Saran	3,46,076	1,472	36	16	24,039	2,638	42,385
Champaran ...	2,22,767	1,792	.....	18	19,558	5,405	54,950
Muzaffarpur ...	2,02,653	1,344	.....	49	24,938	4,616	46,925
Darbhanga ...	2,70,590	4,704	51	482	34,847	7,002	49,210
Monghyr	3,04,104	1,792	6	557	18,401	4,111	99,365
Bhagalpur	3,63,230	5,152	100	348	26,942	5,003	99,820
Purnea	3,27,253	.....	76	769	*17,265	5,338	43,750
Malda	30,794	160	67	86	3,329	665	9,275
Sonthal Parganas...	2,76,102	9,312	145	1,236	23,042	4,917	104,580
Total of Bihar ...	35,31,805	32,656	619	4,353	254,782	62,148	933,100

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Cuttack	13,872	2,072	.....	53	.....	982	1,3[illegible]
Balasore	25,845	672	504	3,409	14,244	5,673	22,[illegible]
Total of Orissa ...	39,717	2,744	504	3,462	14,244	6,655	23,[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR.							
Hazaribagh	98,392	.....	.....	292	6,283	857	4,[illegible]
Manbhum	1,29,317	960	110	1,144	22,474	3,505	3[illegible]
Singhbhum	5,918	128	.....	18	4,073	215	[illegible]
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	2,33,627	1,088	110	1,454	32,830	4,577	4[illegible]
Grand Total of Supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	71,44,465	74,725	12,195	14,495	6,71,099	2,67,179	1,71[illegible]
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	5,32,672	.....	1,117	57	42,655	21,410	[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	31,90,223	3,560	1,643	68	34,644	23,353	1,0[illegible]
Punjab	4,98,172	26,204	723	46	9	1,845	[illegible]
Central Provinces	65,758	928	286	6	.....	5,348	[illegible]
Rajputana and Central India	85,410	480	50	.....	.....	615	[illegible]
Berar	3,872	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nizam's Territory... ...	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	4,469	576	.....	10	.....	.....	[illegible]
Madras	6,100	27	26	.....	.....	676	1,21[illegible]
Pondicherry...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13[illegible]
Burma	1,00,453	1,768	605	2,741	.....	200	56[illegible]
Sind	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]
Other places*	2,477	7,239	.....	22,716	.....	52	13,038[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May 1899 ...	1,16,34,249	1,15,657	16,445	40,139	7,48,407	3,20,677	17,24[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May 1898 ...	1,31,96,910	60,517	14,544	45,175	6,49,589	2,11,045	16,61[illegible]

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of May 1899 was as follows :—

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Cotton piece-goods. Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Cotton twist. Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
From Foreign Ports—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
United Kingdom	1,29,82,957	.....	14,713	.....	4,04,359	.....	.....
Other foreign ports	57,154	.....	1,089	.....	3,56,511	4,82,761	107,[illegible]
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,30,40,111	...	15,802	.....	7,60,870	4,82,761	107,[illegible]
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	14,560	5,01,512	.....	.....	47,154	.....	.....
Madras	4,597	22,321	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras	46,852	1,069	21	.....	.....	23,946	[illegible]
Burma	9,872	637	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,[illegible]
Other Indian ports	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Interportal Trade ...	75,881	5,26,599	21	.....	47,154	23,946	3,[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in May 1899	1,31,15,992	5,26,599	15,823	.....	8,08,024	5,06,707	111,[illegible]
Grand Total of Imports in May 1898	1,00,33,236	13,906	18,022	16,309	4,46,105	9,92,906	11,3[illegible]

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the above Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of May 1899 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES—	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country-boats	1,66,386	15,400	627	.....	1,17,710	35,631	33,[illegible]
" river steamers	9,80,305	.....	4,247	316	1,27,190	64,804	16[illegible]
" rail — East Indian Railway	80,35,451	77,756	3,806	8,396	3,55,763	99,987	2,6[illegible]
" rail — Eastern Bengal State Railway	18,0[illegible],302	1,376	5,210	2,465	1,80,635	1,03,207	381,[illegible]
" rail — Assam-Bengal Railway	87,935	.....	532	.....	297	53	3,[illegible]
" rail — Bengal-Nagpur Railway...	14,618	7,104	.....	163	161	2,268	13,[illegible]
" road	2,83,608	4,997	876	.....	6,907	8,137	[illegible]
" sea	2,52,830	9,024	1,147	28,799	10,644	6,591	14,001,[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May ... 1899 ...	1,16,34,249	1,15,657	16,445	40,139	7,48,407	3,20,677	17,24[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in May ... 1898 ...	1,31,96,910	60,517	14,544	45,175	6,49,589	2,11,045	16,61[illegible]

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 2nd September 1899.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Beng[illegible]

Abstract of the Results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1899.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·581		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29·598		
The highest pressure in the month	29·732	1st	10th
The lowest pressure in the month	29·432	8th	16th
The range of pressure	0·300		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	94·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398·4		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	84·6		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers ...	83·1		
The highest temperature in the month	94·3	6th	
The lowest temperature in the month	75·1	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	19·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	10·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	16·2	19th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	87		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	1·031		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers ...	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·35		
The average cloud proportion of August from 22 years' registers	7·94		
	Ins.		
The total rainfall of the month	8·90		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	8·20		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·20	31st	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	24		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers	25		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	° 141·0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	51·3		
The greatest sun temperature	154·5	2nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	62·8	2nd	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	78·7		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·1		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	2·5	8th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	81·4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	149·0	28th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	14·0	10th, 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 20, N.E. 3, E. 66, S.E. 145, S. 203, S.W. 133, W. 29, N.W. 33, Calm 112.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6° higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew Standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th September 1899.

Meteorological Report of the Province

Meteorological Division	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Air Pressure. Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Wind. Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Temperature. Lowest of month.	Temperature. Mean daily maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.	Temperature. Variation from normal mean.
				STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·615	29·425	29·530	29·575	—·024	S18°E	54	95·4	76·3	90·9	80·0	85·4	[illegible]
			Raniganj	29·388	29·159	29·250	29·561	—	S53°E	53	95·7	73·9	91·9	78·9	85·4	[illegible]
		Birbhum	.....													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·293	29·215	29·293	29·540	—	E	30	95·1	74·6	90·7	79·1	84·9	[illegible]
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·593	29·378	29·474	29·569	—·033	S56°E	56	96·3	75·1	91·2	79·1	85·2	[illegible]
		Hooghly	.....													
		Howrah	.....													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·731	29·452	29·604	29·573	—·025	S6°W	236	93·9	76·1	89·2	80·2	84·7	[illegible]
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·728	29·492	29·609	29·576	—·020	S22°E	84	94·4	75·2	89·9	79·8	84·9	[illegible]
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·704	29·465	29·567	29·582	—	S38°E	101	94·8	75·2	90·1	79·3	84·7	[illegible]
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·669	29·439	29·555	29·570	—·034	S41°E	55	93·7	75·3	88·7	79·2	84·0	[illegible]
		Jessore	Jessore	29·725	29·482	29·600	29·586	—·025	S11°E	66	93·5	76·2	89·7	79·6	84·7	[illegible]
		Khulna	.....													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·669	29·455	29·555	29·574	—·028	S30°E	128	95·1	75·1	88·5	79·6	84·0	[illegible]
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·638	29·417	29·520	29·507	—·020	S64°E	75	96·8	75·7	88·6	78·4	83·5	[illegible]
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·475	29·261	29·363	29·606	—·029	N71°E	66	95·9	75·1	88·4	77·3	82·9	[illegible]
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·001	22·857	22·930	—	+·017	N74°E	69	73·2	56·5	66·4	57·6	62·2	[illegible]
		Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29·610	29·393	29·499	29·610	—	S73°E	46	96·9	73·1	88·5	78·2	83·4	[illegible]
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·534	29·411	29·519	29·596	—·037	S76°E	54	97·2	75·2	88·4	78·5	83·5	[illegible]
		Bogra	Bogra	29·691	29·418	29·571	29·584	—	—	—	94·7	73·2	(a) 88·5	78·8	(a) 83·7	[illegible]
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·701	29·456	29·581	29·580	—·042	S21°E	84	92·3	73·7	87·3	79·1	83·2	[illegible]
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·758	29·492	29·629	29·603	—·025	S21°E	213	93·6	76·2	87·7	79·7	83·7	[illegible]
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·716	29·467	29·594	29·604	—·032	S36°E	16	94·2	—	87·2	—	—	[illegible]
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·730	29·491	(c) 29·613	29·607	—·028	S3°E	(a) 67	93·3	74·4	(c) 88·2	(c) 78·9	(c) 83·6	[illegible]
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·772	29·501	29·647	29·605	—·013	S20°E	117	93·3	74·1	87·7	78·8	83·3	[illegible]
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·762	29·495	29·640	29·634	—	S35°E	171	93·3	75·8	88·0	77·5	82·8	[illegible]
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·762	29·486	29·632	29·622	—	S31°E	159	93·7	73·8	86·2	76·3	81·3	[illegible]
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·721	29·408	29·598	29·632	—·041	S53°E	194	93·0	74·1	86·8	77·0	82·0	[illegible]
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·534	29·330	29·437	29·562	—·026	S72°E	120	95·5	74·2	89·9	79·5	84·7	[illegible]
		Gaya	Gaya	29·323	29·142	29·234	29·562	—·020	S27°W	108	96·9	74·8	92·2	78·1	85·1	[illegible]
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·351	29·160	29·258	29·561	—·011	S10°W	78	95·3	76·0	90·4	79·4	84·9	[illegible]
			Buxar	29·444	29·231	29·353	29·546	—·032	S11°E	132	94·5	75·1	89·1	78·8	84·0	[illegible]
			Arrah	29·523	29·317	29·418	29·559	—	S14°W	41	97·4	75·0	90·6	79·0	84·8	[illegible]
		Saran	Chapra	29·525	29·327	29·426	29·560	—	S66°E	79	96·3	75·1	90·3	79·5	84·9	[illegible]
		Champaran	Motihari	29·304	29·317	29·306	29·577	—	N81°E	111	96·0	72·6	89·0	77·9	83·6	[illegible]
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·546	29·301	29·428	29·568	—	S65°E	54	95·7	74·1	89·1	79·0	84·1	[illegible]
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·551	29·344	29·448	29·567	—·034	S63°E	49	95·3	71·6	89·0	79·7	84·4	[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	.....													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·560	29·300	29·448	29·560	—·021	S60°E	53	95·7	76·1	89·6	79·4	84·2	[illegible]
		Purnea	Purnea	29·604	29·377	29·498	29·577	—·025	S81°E	104	96·3	76·2	88·9	(a) 79·0	(a) 83·6	[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	29·662	29·435	29·546	29·570	—	S45°E	83	96·6	73·5	89·9	79·7	84·8	[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·315	29·002	29·115	29·559	—·030	S45°E	40	95·5	73·8	90·8	77·8	84·3	[illegible]
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·670	29·407	29·553	29·575	—·026	S80°W	57	97·4	76·2	92·4	79·4	85·9	[illegible]
			False Point	29·742	29·443	29·610	29·572	—·029	S84°W	216	95·5	75·6	89·1	79·3	84·2	[illegible]
		Balasore	Balasore	29·687	29·471	29·575	29·567	—·016	S88°W	(a) 98	95·4	76·2	90·6	79·1	84·9	[illegible]
			Shortt's Island													
		Puri	Puri	29·754	29·445	29·622	29·585	—	N80°W	256	96·2	77·1	90·9	79·7	85·3	[illegible]
			Gopalpur	29·758	29·454	29·622	29·583	—	N85°W	223	95·3	76·1	89·5	79·0	84·3	[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·726	27·570	27·639	29·581	—·010	S63°W	192	90·2	72·8	86·0	74·5	80·3	[illegible]
		Ranchi	Ranchi	27·599	27·459	27·519	29·575	—·008	N79°W	186	89·7	72·4	85·7	74·1	79·9	[illegible]
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·957	28·803	28·882	29·564	—	S16°W	122	96·1	74·0	91·0	77·1	84·1	[illegible]
		Manbhum	.....													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·963	28·767	28·851	29·555	—	S63°W	37	94·9	74·5	90·6	77·7	84·2	[illegible]
Assam.	.....	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·439	29·246	29·349	29·638	—·035	N63°E	56	94·7	75·0	88·4	77·2	83·8	[illegible]
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·652	29·410	29·530	29·599	—·038	N87°E	101	91·2	75·8	85·5	78·4	81·9	[illegible]
		Cachar	Silchar	29·714	29·454	29·601	29·657	—·015	N45°E	74	100·6	75·3	90·0	77·8	83·9	[illegible]

(a) Mean of 23 days.

Bengal for the month of August 1899.

Humidity. Mean, 8 A.M.	Humidity. Variation from normal mean.	Cloud. Mean cloud amount, 8 A.M.	Cloud. Variation from normal mean, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.	District observations. Rainfall— Of month. Mean of district.	Of month. Normal mean.	Of month. Variation from mean.	Of month. Number of rainy days.	Of month. Normal mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th May 1899. Mean of district.	Since 16th May 1899. Normal mean.	Since 16th May 1899. Variation.	Since 16th May 1899. Mean number of rainy days.	Since 16th May 1899. Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
88	+1	6·6	0	10·19	9·44	11·65	−2·21	14·20	15·04	46·69	35·80	+10·89	52·80	43·59	Burdwan.
89	—	7·0	—	4·96											
		(a)			7·22	12·09	−4·87	12·75	15·76	38·73	38·27	+0·46	52·00	47·81	Birbhum.
86	—	7·1	—	7·23	6·81	12·42	−5·61	12·20	14·57	35·53	33·68	−3·16	44·60	46·72	Bankura.
88	—	8·8	—	9·17	12·29	13·18	−0·89	14·83	15·03	52·45	38·51	+13·94	46·16	44·76	Midnapore.
					7·88	12·46	−4·58	13·33	16·62	54·26	36·97	+17·29	54·34	48·64	Hooghly.
					11·95	12·29	−0·34	17·50	16·96	55·36	37·21	+18·15	57·00	50·43	Howrah.
90	−1	9·0	+0·7	16·91	11·74	13·21	−1·47	16·45	16·35	52·78	39·29	+13·49	52·63	49·46	24-Parganas.
87	−2	8·3	−0·5	8·90	8·90	12·95	−4·05	18·00	18·12	54·89	39·17	+15·72	63·00	52·61	Calcutta.
88	—	7·6	—	5·90	8·54	11·29	−2·75	15·60	15·02	43·47	35·12	+8·35	56·00	47·65	Nadia.
91	+3	9·1	−0·1	10·48	14·67	10·11	+4·56	17·25	14·34	46·51	34·20	+11·31	55·62	46·07	Murshidabad.
90	0	7·8	−1·4	13·46	8·98	10·75	−1·83	14·40	15·37	47·41	36·11	+11·30	56·20	49·34	Jessore.
					11·13	11·78	−0·65	18·67	16·77	47·56	40·51	+7·05	63·00	54·80	Khulna.
91	—	8·0	—	11·51	13·27	10·65	+2·62	15·17	16·09	50·62	36·08	+14·54	55·77	46·34	Rajshahi.
91	—	7·9	—	32·85	21·86	11·61	+10·25	19·00	15·63	70·08	42·73	+27·35	63·80	48·60	Dinajpur.
93	—	3·9	—	28·98	24·14	23·49	+0·65	19·25	17·71	95·61	85·00	+10·61	71·25	60·97	Jalpaiguri.
96	+3	7·9	−1·0	23·72	31·67	27·98	+3·69	23·50	22·44	100·51	97·96	+2·55	53·25	74·50	Darjeeling.
90	—	8·6	—	22·65	24·43	22·37	+2·06	18·50	17·53	93·71	84·60	+9·11	67·50	62·79	Cooch Behar.
91	—	7·2	—	21·31	20·44	12·05	+8·39	17·40	13·29	62·46	53·75	+8·73	62·60	46·63	Rangpur.
89	—	7·9	—	18·13	17·94	11·53	+6·41	16·75	15·16	57·89	41·51	+16·31	60·25	49·55	Bogra.
93	—	8·8	—	16·20	13·18	11·17	+2·01	16·00	15·25	49·00	37·63	+11·37	60·50	49·16	Pabna.
90	−1	9·0	+0·8	12·16	13·22	12·64	+0·58	16·40	17·66	54·93	44·03	+10·90	65·40	56·02	Dacca.
91	—	7·9	—	17·71		14·88			16·61		55·76			55·06	Mymensingh.
(c) 93	—	(c) 2·5	—	11·50	9·61	11·51	−1·90	13·00	15·95		40·10			51·83	Faridpur.
91	—	7·0	—	9·82	17·09	15·28	+1·81	20·00	19·48	62·22	54·55	+7·67	67·14	61·21	Backergunge.
87	—	8·0	—	19·64		12·85			15·35		45·19			50·85	Tippera.
92	—	8·4	—	34·26	27·79	24·60	+3·19	22·50	21·05	98·57	76·59	+21·98	76·50	64·60	Noakhali.
88	−2	7·9	0	17·41	26·12	21·18	+4·94	20·40	19·82	102·13	78·96	+23·17	68·60	64·70	Chittagong.
					15·28	18·03	−2·75	23·00	21·85	80·93	69·09	+0·86	78·00	69·70	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
86	+1	7·4	−0·8	10·96	11·16	11·27	−0·11	12·00	13·29	43·54	31·83	+11·71	47·50	36·79	Patna.
83	+3	6·3	−1·7	10·78	10·49	11·84	−1·35	13·78	13·77	43·37	30·60	+12·77	43·22	36·00	Gaya.
82	—	7·5	—	10·96											
86	—	6·7	—	10·75	11·03	12·26	−0·23	13·50	13·32	45·96	29·99	+15·97	44·97	35·36	Shahabad.
86	—	5·9	—	9·05											
85	—	6·5	—	16·37	20·43	10·89	+9·54	13·67	12·76	50·72	30·97	+19·75	50·67	36·11	Saran.
85	—	4·8	—	11·51	19·15	13·22	+5·93	12·75	13·57	58·22	38·78	+19·54	54·00	39·25	Champaran.
89	—	4·7	—	25·60		11·26			12·71		32·52			35·17	Muzaffarpur.
90	+4	6·1	+0·2	21·19	21·76	12·91	+8·85	17·40	14·11	54·60	34·25	+20·35	51·00	38·10	Darbhanga.
					13·15	11·88	+1·27	11·80	12·72	47·74	33·78	+13·96	43·40	35·75	Monghyr.
88	—	8·7	—	13·00	16·15	11·68	+3·47	13·83	14·13	50·15	35·82	+14·53	53·99	41·64	Bhagalpur.
92	+4	9·0	+1·5	23·55		15·78			16·53		50·34			49·79	Purnea.
90	—	7·6	—	12·30	15·49	11·18	+4·31	14·50	14·94	53·46	37·44	+16·02	56·50	46·26	Malda.
87	—	5·1	—	8·22		11·39			15·11		35·66			46·14	Sonthal Parganas.
83	+1	7·6	+0·8	6·59		12·34			15·14		37·35			42·75	
86	0	8·2	+0·2	12·54											Cuttack.
86	—	7·1	—	9·09	9·58	11·50	−1·92	13·29	15·07	39·39	35·86	+3·53	47·29	43·86	Balasore.
85	—	6·0	—	9·57	9·28	12·08	−2·80	13·80	15·13	25·45	33·84	−8·39	33·20	39·85	Short's Island.
82	—	3·5	—	4·78											Puri.
84	−3	10·0	+0·6	6·33	6·22	13·45	−7·23	13·17	16·38	38·10	37·03	+1·07	51·90	45·69	Hazaribagh.
83	—	8·4	—	6·15	6·41	13·67	−7·26	12·33	16·16	31·55	37·01	−5·46	42·67	46·07	Ranchi.
84	—	4·6	—	4·70		14·05			15·14		35·60			40·67	Palamau.
					6·17	13·25	−7·08	11·17	16·30	35·00	37·69	−2·60	40·84	46·13	Manbhum.
86	—	4·5	—	12·63	9·00	12·41	−3·41	12·80	15·60	33·09	37·57	−4·48	46·75	45·00	Singhbhum.
84	+3	8·7	−0·3	18·39											Sibsagar.
81	−3	7·8	+0·4	23·17											Dibrugarh.
81	0	9·4	+1·0	15·07											Cachar.

(a) Mean of 30 days. (c) Mean of 28 days.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·09	0·06	0·10	0·20	1·98	1·40	...	...	0·01	...	0·05	0·04	0·41	0·06	0·64	0·03	1·17	0·06	0·50	0·[illegible]
			Burdwan ...	0·11	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·93	0·61	...	...	0·44	...	0·66	0·26	...	0·19	0·[illegible]
			Katwa ...	0·06	...	2·34	...	1·15	...	...	0·02	0·15	1·10	0·14	0·10	0·29	0·02	0·17	0·27	0·28	0·06	0·18	...
			Raniganj ...	0·10	0·02	0·77	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·15	...	...	0·65	...	0·20	0·01	0·01	1·04	0·01
			Mankur ...	...	...	1·03	0·85	0·05	...	...	...	0·45	2·10	...	...	...	...	1·65	1·50	0·07	...	0·13	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·35	...	0·24	...	0·47	...	...	...	0·01	0·15	0·09	0·10	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	1·08	0·03
			Hetampur ...	...	0·09	0·88	0·60	0·03	...	...	...	0·01	0·14	0·02	0·44	0·02	0·15	0·41	0·01	...	...	0·13	...
			Rampur Hat	0·04	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·01	0·45	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·10	0·65	0·04
			Bolpur ..	0·06	...	1·67	0·17	0·02	...	0·07	...	...	1·35	0·10	0·08	...	...	0·30	0·25	...	...	0·22	...
			Murarai ...	...	0·11	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·16	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·53	0·39	0·25	0·98	...
			Labpur ...	0·22	0·21	0·43	0·07	...	...	0·10	0·03	...	0·96	...	0·42	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·07	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	0·12	...	0·04	...	...	0·11	1·40	...	...	0·28	0·59	0·52	...	0·09	0·55	0·22	0·02	...	0·60	...
			Vishnupur ...	0·02	...	...	0·04	0·22	2·25	1·17	...	0·03	0·12	0·10	0·09	...	...	1·00	0·12	0·10	...	0·41	...
			Maliara ...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·79	0·38	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·15	...	0·86	...
			Khatra ...	...	...	0·38	0·04	...	...	0·63	...	...	0·35	0·39	0·10	...	0·18	1·60	...	0·03	...	0·66	...
			Indas ...	...	0·05	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·66	1·31	0·18	0·13	...	...	0·26	...	0·06	...	0·59	0·19
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·06	...	...	1·17	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	1·00	...
			Onda ...	...	...	...	0·65	...	1·33	...	...	0·41	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·68	...	...
			Gangajalghati	0·63	...	1·03	...	...	...	1·05	...	0·22	1·63	0·19	0·24	...	0·45	...	0·08	0·07	...	0·43	...
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·46	0·52	...	0·48	...	0·38	...	...	0·70	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	1·65	0·44	...	0·23	...	...	0·27	0·86	...	...	...	0·82	0·16	...	...	0·41	...
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	...	1·04	0·17	0·69	0·30	0·24	0·21	...	0·08	0·85	0·18	...	0·[illegible]
			Tamluk ...	0·07	...	0·01	0·04	0·10	0·32	1·03	...	...	1·78	0·17	0·29	0·22	...	...	0·15	0·82	...	2·68	0·01
			Midnapore ...	0·24	...	...	0·35	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·24	0·85	0·28	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·78	...
			Ghatal ...	0·15	...	...	...	0·05	3·38	1·27	...	0·10	0·55	0·27	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	4·40	0·44
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	...	...	0·73	0·20	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...	2·45	...	1·49	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	0·26	...	0·15	...	...	...	0·40	0·22	0·40	...	...	0·30	0·22	...	...	4·00	0·[illegible]
			Panskura ...	...	0·01	0·03	0·08	...	0·12	0·65	0·06	0·03	0·22	0·31	0·05	...	...	...	0·42	0·38	...	2·25	0·2[illegible]
			Dantoon ...	...	...	0·25	0·31	...	1·48	...	...	0·07	0·54	0·51	0·03	...	...	...	1·65	0·25	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·16	...	...	0·37	...	0·02	...	...	0·33	0·20	0·29	0·07	0·80	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·85	...
			Hooghly ...	0·48	0·01	...	0·06	...	0·26	...	...	0·07	...	0·28	0·51	0·74	0·08	0·11	0·91	0·41	...	0·37	...
			Jahanabad ...	0·36	...	...	0·32	...	0·05	...	...	0·27	1·14	0·29	0·02	...	...	...	0·08	0·44	...	1·67	0·02
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·13	...	...	0·45	0·98	0·81	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·30	0·77	0·19	...	...	0·89	...	0·37	...
			Mohesreka ...	0·49	...	...	0·83	0·02	1·89	1·90	...	0·34	...	0·05	0·38	0·44	0·03	...	0·25	1·10	...	1·65	...
			Ulubaria ...	0·15	...	...	0·85	0·12	1·20	0·22	...	...	0·15	0·20	0·32	0·49	...	...	0·15	1·30	...	1·12	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	...	0·38	0·19	0·26	0·58	0·04	0·40	...	0·86	...	0·66	0·3[illegible]
			Diamond Harbour.	0·22	0·05	0·10	0·02	0·28	0·50	0·65	...	...	0·18	0·19	1·37	0·03	1·00	...	0·16	2·53	...	1·32	0·0[illegible]
			Canning Town	...	0·18	0·21	0·90	0·89	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·26	0·28	2·50	0·37	0·14	...	0·59	...	0·94	...
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·11	0·04	...	...	1·13	0·13	0·02	...	0·08	0·12	0·20	0·70	0·87	0·26	...	0·26	0·41	...	0·20	0·1[illegible]
			Barrackpore...	0·25	...	...	0·67	...	0·03	...	...	0·60	0·05	0·18	0·11	0·91	...	...	...	0·98	...	0·29	0·1[illegible]
			Dum-Dum ...	...	0·15	...	...	0·85	1·29	...	...	...	0·18	0·15	0·59	0·15	0·10	...	0·09	0·80	0·06	...	...
			Barasat ...	0·06	0·06	...	...	1·21	0·35	...	...	...	0·08	0·19	0·25	0·23	...	0·02	0·01	0·60	...	0·18	0·1[illegible]
			Basirhat ..	...	...	0·81	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·10	2·76	0·25	0·12	0·08	0·49	0·03	0·02	...
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·09	0·27	...	1·14	1·65	0·59	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·06	0·12	0·09	0·57	0·11	1·44	0·04	0·15	...
			Krishnagar ...	0·08	0·04	0·02	0·29	0·42	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·11	0·11	0·02	0·39	0·11	0·85	0·29	0·21	...
			Chuadanga ...	0·01	...	0·07	...	0·15	0·02	0·26	...	...	0·23	0·38	0·49	0·08	0·16	0·04	0·02	0·63	2·40	0·25	...
			Meherpur ...	0·01	0·20	0·10	...	0·07	1·30	0·20	...	...	0·75	0·12	0·03	0·24	0·07	...	0·06	0·50	2·82	0·37	...
			Kushtia ...	...	0·23	0·19	...	0·83	1·50	...	...	...	1·35	0·28	0·06	0·97	0·05	0·42	...	0·63	1·35	0·60	...
		Murshidabad..	Kandi ...	...	...	0·96	1·55	0·19	...	...	...	0·03	0·25	0·03	0·79	0·15	...	...	0·24	0·05	0·14	0·04	...
			Berhampore...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·06	0·18	...	...	1·95	0·13	0·45	0·18	0·74	0·09	0·55	0·04	1·54	0·00	...
			Lalbagh ...	0·41	...	0·70	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	1·90	0·20	1·28	...	0·25	0·24	1·19	0·46	1·80	0·70	...
			Azimganj ...	0·11	0·32	0·95	0·46	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	1·03	...	1·62	0·30	0·12	0·13	0·97	0·61	1·80	1·00	...
			Jangipur ...	...	1·78	0·83	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·91	0·10	0·07	...	1·95	...	0·52	1·95	1·40	0·57	0·2[illegible]
			Lalgola ...	...	1·50	0·50	2·00	...	...	0·25	...	...	2·00	...	0·35	...	0·20	0·25	1·50	3·15	1·05	5·00	...
			Akriganj ...	0·15	0·09	0·72	1·05	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·68	0·02	0·01	0·30	0·43	0·97	0·23	1·48	0·82	0·74	...
			Patkabari ..																				
			Dumkal ...	0·15	...	0·20	0·70	2·90	0·15	0·18	...	...	3·20	0·18	...	0·55	...	0·95	...	0·40	3·43	0·18	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	0·08	...	0·23	...	1·97	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·02	0·12	0·10	0·15	0·37	0·40	5·40	0·01	...
			Jessore ...	0·12	0·06	...	1·19	0·30	1·60	...	...	...	0·35	0·31	0·02	0·58	0·81	0·21	0·95	1·66	4·17	0·06	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	0·40	...	0·10	0·01	1·12	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·03	...	0·26	0·11	0·02	0·60	2·13	0·01	...
			Magura ...	...	0·03	...	0·18	0·24	0·85	...	...	0·11	0·30	0·22	0·11	0·52	...	0·35	0·05	0·04	2·36	0·16	...
			Bangaon ...	0·11	...	...	0·48	0·75	0·35	...	...	0·06	0·55	0·39	...	0·76	...	...	0·19	0·40	0·09	0·02	0·3[illegible]
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	0·05	0·21	...	1·45	0·57	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·02	0·57	0·16	0·71	0·11	0·24	0·79	0·05	0·3[illegible]
			Bagerhat ...	...	0·11	1·37	0·05	1·23	0·30	...	...	0·03	0·04	0·38	0·18	0·36	1·08	1·05	...	0·29	5·00	0·12	1·5[illegible]
			Khulna ...	0·30	0·25	0·05	0·50	0·10	0·52	...	...	...	0·10	0·12	...	0·09	0·51	0·50	0·25	1·16	2·40	...	...
			Kaliganj ...	...	0·13	...	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·53	0·50	0·25	0·50	0·58	0·08	...	0·47	...
			Nakipur ...	...	...	1·82	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	0·22	0·32	0·62	0·58	...	0·74	...	0·58	0·12	...	...
			Dumuria ...	...	...	...	0·45	0·37	0·54	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·02	0·33	0·46	0·10	0·05	1·22	2·23	...	...
			Rampal ..	0·08	0·07	0·06	0·09	0·04	0·11	...	0·09	...	0·05	0·02	0·04	...	...	...	0·08	0·05	0·07	0·04	0·0[illegible]
			Kalaroa ...	0·36	...	0·11	...	0·70	0·56	...	...	...	0·17	0·17	0·05	0·24	1·50	0·07	0·04	0·25	0·76	0·04	0·2[illegible]
			Paikgacha ...	0·70	0·40	0·35	...	2·31	1·02	...	...	...	0·82	0·26	0·51	2·38	0·60	0·80	0·90	0·55	2·78	...	1·[illegible]
			Mollahat ..	0·05	3·21	0·12	2·25	1·15	3·25	...	...	2·75	2·15	1·11	2·15	3·15	2·75	1·25	1·11	4·25	5·75	1·15	...
			Morellganj ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·17	0·40	0·60	0·35	1·02	2·76	2·65	1·06	0·51	4·97	0·61	...
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·16	0·05	0·07	1·05	0·26	...	0·95	...	...	1·13	0·02	0·11	0·03	0·11	...	0·24	1·63	0·62	0·73	...
			Nator ...	...	0·03	0·35	0·12	1·40	0·27	...	...	...	0·70	0·05	0·40	0·15	0·01	0·20	0·62	1·06	2·80	1·60	0·6[illegible]
			Naugaon ...	...	0·11	1·45	0·25	...	0·27	...	...	...	0·11	0·41	1·22	0·12	0·60	0·16	0·72	0·43	5·90	2·18	...
			Lalpur ...	...	...	2·03	0·90	0·57	...	0·21	...	...	2·60	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·97	1·44	0·74	...
			Mahadebpur	...	...	1·96	0·32	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·51	0·13	...	0·45	...	...	0·45	4·53	3·27	2·8[illegible]
			Manda ...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·70	0·40	0·30	0·30	1·80	1·00	1·3[illegible]
		Dinajpur ...	*Nithpur* ...	...	...	0·95	0·11	0·01	0·04	2·00	...	...	...	0·08	0·06	...	...	0·11	0·75	...	2·82	2·50	0·0[illegible]
			Nawabganj ...	0·05	...	1·22	0·10	...	2·06	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·06	0·30	0·66	4·30	1·02	2·14	1·55	...
			Gangarampur	0·10	1·05	1·00	...	...	1·90	1·10	...	...	...	0·20	0·30	0·30	0·40	0·50	0·35	2·60	1·10	3·50	0·12
			Churaman ...	0·05	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·22	...	...	1·11	0·77	0·19	1·00	2·45	2·75	3·77	0·36	4·20	1·4[illegible]
			Raiganj ...	...	0·36	...	...	0·98	1·10	1·52	...	...	...	0·06	2·55	0·14	0·21	0·90	1·44	2·81	0·65	2·35	0·2[illegible]
			Dinajpur ...	...	0·04	1·84	0·03	2·74	3·09	0·20	...	...	...	0·24	0·36	1·34	0·78	1·30	2·60	1·95	6·48	3·76	0·1[illegible]
			Baloorghat .	0·05	0·20	0·07	0·34	0·02	0·61	...	...	...	...	0·56	1·34	...	1·02	0·16	0·57	1·01	2·26	2·54	...
			Thakurgaon..	1·44	...	...	0·46	0·70	3·40	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·25	0·65	1·08	0·54	1·32	0·64	1·55	1·80	0·1[illegible]
			Setabganj ...	0·12	...	...	1·81	0·70	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	3·26	1·70	1·20	1·30	3·10	1·30	2·00	2·40	1·3[illegible]
			Ramganj ...	0·27	0·26	...	0·65	...	4·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·31	2·03	0·30	1·23	0·93	0·64	2·14	0·7[illegible]
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri .	2·53	0·62	0·03	2·05	2·83	2·29	...	...	...	...	1·69	0·03	1·82	1·08	3·40	1·46	0·35	6·10	1·73	...
			Alipore Duar	1·22	1·35	1·50	0·51	0·02	11·15	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·84	0·21	0·79	2·12	0·91	0·52	0·32	...
			Fallacotta ...	0·14	0·25	0·08	...	1·60	2·08	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·40	2·05	0·25	0·50	1·30	0·18	1·34	0·73	...
			Debiganj ...	0·55	0·87	...	0·10	0·76	1·20	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·25	0·15	1·27	1·10	0·46	2·20	2·31	...
North Bengal.			*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*																				
			Kalchini ...	2·37	0·20	1·32	3·30	2·42															0·3[illegible]
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	5·60	4·30	0·22	4·77	2·70	5·25	0·28	...	...	...	4·96	0·70	0·72	2·20	0·65	1·12	0·70	0·16	3·10	0·1[illegible]
			Siliguri ...	3·95	0·39	0·35	1·20	0·13	4·77	0·50	...	...	0·13	...	2·40	2·32	4·50	1·35	0·38	0·26	...	2·65	0·1[illegible]
			Darjeeling ...	0·55	0·23	0·14	0·96	0·74	4·13	0·85	...	...	0·02	0·22	0·37	1·56	1·30	0·51	0·95	0·14	0·08	2·38	0·4[illegible]
			Kalimpong ...	1·24	0·16	0·20	0·75	0·04	3·33	0·45	0·85	...	...	...	...	0·40	1·50	0·11	0·54	0·02	...	1·31	0·1[illegible]
			Mungpoo ...	1·01	0·65	0·60	1·61	0·16	6·40	...	...	...	0·37	0·11	0·06	1·32	2·43	0·45	0·74	0·22	...	2·17	...
			Kurseong ...	1·75	0·30	0·55	2·70	1·55	2·90	1·43	0·22	...	.	1·33	0·30	1·70	3·17	1·20	1·05	0·90	...	3·70	1·2[illegible]
			Pedong ...	1·25	0·25	1·30	1·31	0·57	0·61	0·11	...	...	0·23	0·47	0·08	1·06	1·71	0·81	0·51	0·52	0·07	1·86	...
		Tibet	Yatung ...	0·03	0·37	0·35	0·45	0·58	0·45	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·11	0·11	0·20	0·90	0·21	0·95	0·56	...	0·36	0·22	0·1[illegible]
		Cooch Behar..	Dinhatta ...	0·21	2·36	2·05	0·29	0·72	1·24	...	...	...	...	...	3·12	0·91	0·03	0·72	10·36	0·49	0·28	0·31	...
			Cooch Behar...	0·32	1·05	2·06	0·04	0·29	1·37	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·85	0·12	2·35	4·74	0·32	0·71	0·11	...
			Mekliganj ...	0·48	0·78	...	...	1·37	1·00	0·60	...	...	...	1·00	0·11	0·75	...	0·95	2·10	0·31	0·64	0·95	0·2[illegible]
			Mathabhanga	0·83	0·50	0·09	0·71	1·82	0·73	0·01	...	...	...	0·01	0·91	1·38	0·02	0·47	3·17	0·52	0·96	0·18	0·9[illegible]
			Fulbari ...	0·82	1·76	3·85	1·22	0·65	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·40	...	3·50	5·00	0·85	...	0·16	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	0·09	0·90	0·20	...	1·83	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·73	0·33	0·43	2·60	1·43	2·35	2·12	...
			Rangpur ...	...	0·26	1·58	0·68	0·34	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·85	0·03	0·25	4·56	0·68	1·87	3·41	0·07
			Peerganj ...	0·03	0·30	1·68	0·18	0·76	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·60	1·00	0·52	0·54	2·04	1·15	2·50	3·31	0·15	...
			Kurigaon ...	0·16	...	1·13	1·04	...	1·75	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·42	0·08	0·10	1·22	9·65	0·74	1·44	0·23	...
			Gobindganj ...	0·20	...	0·10	0·46	0·54	1·45	...	...	...	...	0·10	1·91	0·43	2·70	0·86	0·45	0·21	1·62	5·81	...
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*).	0·20	0·94	0·20	0·70	0·32	2·33	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·25	0·13	0·26	0·40	2·66	0·90	3·00	1·64	...
			Ulipur ...	...	0·15	0·86	0·50	0·00	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	0·19	0·83	0·11	6·73	1·43	3·55	0·97	0·0[illegible]
			Sunderganj...	...	0·04	1·35	0·02	0·06	2·32	0·02	...	...	...	...	3·15	0·40	0·25	0·13	8·09	1·45	5·04	1·70	...
	Bogra ...	Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·18	0·25	1·10	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·50	2·50	0·25	0·18	1·72	0·54	0·95	1·85	...
			Nowkhilla ...	0·37	0·14	1·06	..	1·26	1·84	...	...	...	0·50	0·07	0·52	0·08	1·07	1·01	2·62	0·65	0·83	1·24	...
			Bogra ...	...	...	1·27	1·25	0·65	0·64	0·02	...	...	0·12	0·76	3·04	0·65	0·75	0·04	0·98	0·61	0·86	2·77	0·[illegible]
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	2·00	0·31	0·45	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·73	...	...	0·30	3·75	3·82	2·42	2·00	...
	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	0·06	0·43	2·02	0·50	0·23	...	...	0·40	0·03	...	0·64	0·04	0·15	0·11	0·58	2·15	0·85	...
			Serajganj ...	0·10	0·13	...	.	2·56	1·65	...	...	...	0·43	0·78	0·06	0·39	0·14	3·00	0·74	0·74	1·68	2·53	...

…Bengal in August 1899.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	0·18	0·27	0·73	1·82	0·33	6·20	...	0·05	0·09	0·12	15	13·46	10·08	11·07	1·98	54·95	34·09	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
·21	0·08	...	0·86	0·96	0·02	0·04	0·13	0·02	0·95	1·12	16	16·19	10·10	11·37	1·70	47·68	35·41	Burdwan.			
·66	...	...	0·99	0·55	...	0·53	0·25	0·02	0·11	0·52	17	15·04	9·65	11·38	2·34	46·35	34·54	Katwa.			
...	...	...	0·07	0·04	0·30	...	0·69	0·03	0·02	0·17	11	16·23	4·96	13·23	1·04	28·95	38·63	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	1·30	2·05	...	...	0·10	...	0·70	0·30	12	14·27	12·33	11·18	2·10	53·57	36·93	Mankur.			
...	...	0·10	0·03	...	0·35	1·23	0·05	0·10	1·07	0·25	18	17·31	6·30	13·28	1·68	46·03	40·14	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	0·09	...	0·18	...	2·08	0·33	0·21	0·23	2·10	0·13	14	15·81	8·33	12·32	2·10	38·94	38·97	Hetampur.			
...	...	0·16	0·07	0·04	0·35	...	...	...	1·22	1·26	11	16·74	6·03	12·13	1·26	31·89	36·26	Rampur Hât.			
...	...	...	0·14	1·15	0·20	0·45	0·09	0·42	0·12	1·36	14	14·18	8·22	10·62	1·67	36·07	37·64	Bolpur.			
·31	...	0·03	...	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·34	0·08	0·39	2·63	12	?	8·93	?	2·63	53·43	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	0·24	0·58	0·24	...	0·23	0·24	...	1·96	13	?	5·83	?	1·96	41·24	?	*Labpur.*			
...	0·12	0·06	...	...	0·18	0·37	0·15	0·17	...	0·34	16	16·77	7·23	12·89	1·40	36·53	38·90	Bankura ...	Bankura.		
...	...	...	0·60	...	1·32	0·07	0·46	0·16	...	...	13	15·25	8·37	13·13	2·35	37·71	39·44	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	0·58	...	0·11	...	0·21	...	...	0·20	11	15·50	5·01	12·17	1·79	27·80	38·12	Maliara.			
...	0·28	...	0·91	0·10	0·05	0·75	0·65	0·08	...	0·63	14	16·56	7·02	12·47	1·60	37·20	41·13	Khatra.			
...	...	...	1·02	0·73	0·04	0·20	...	0·16	...	1·10	13	14·00	6·08	9·84	1·31	37·15	36·13	Indas.			
...	...	...	1·16	0·14	0·21	...	0·85	0·75	...	...	9	12·01	6·74	12·39	1·17	31·59	39·85	Kotalpur.			
...	...	0·05	...	0·40	...	0·40	0·35	...	...	...	9	13·91	5·10	12·19	1·33	38·52	33·83	Onda.			
...	...	...	...	0·11	0·65	0·07	0·78	0·08	...	0·38	13	13·27	7·99	13·13	1·63	34·30	41·11	Gangajalghati.			
...	...	...	2·14	0·25	0·22	0·07	0·51	...	...	0·03	10	15·55	5·76	15·53	2·14	35·42	43·84	Raipur.			
...	...	...	1·40	0·61	0·14	...	0·57	0·41	...	0·75	14	12·91	8·22	10·45	1·05	38·32	35·21	Sonamukhi.			
·3	0·43	0·40	2·55	0·45	0·04	0·04	0·17	0·47	0·09	3·68	18	15·38	14·09	13·07	3·88	69·89	39·43	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
	...	0·22	0·22	0·63	0·65	...	0·19	2·10	...	0·85	19	13·48	15·48	13·42	2·08	64·94	37·55	Tamluk.			
	0·06	0·25	0·09	4·59	0·52	0·11	0·41	0·25	...	...	13	15·85	9·40	12·33	4·59	45·97	35·80	Midnapore.			
·34	0·61	0·07	0·09	0·23	...	0·05	0·87	...	...	0·14	15	15·25	14·26	13·97	4·40	55·09	39·45	Ghatal.			
...	1·20	0·14	...	...	...	0·38	0·80	1·00	0·06	1·72	13	16·11	11·06	12·53	2·45	51·61	37·56	Kukruhaty.			
...	...	...	0·40	0·10	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	12	14·09	9·45	13·74	4·90	37·20	41·19	Garhbeta.			
0·17	...	0·05	1·03	0·85	0·75	0·25	0·11	0·24	0·05	2·58	10	?	10·95	?	2·58	49·51	?	*Panskura.*			
...	0·37	0·06	0·08	0·76	0·17	...	0·42	0·06	...	0·05	11	?	7·04	?	1·63	35·41	?	*Dantoon.*			
	...	0·06	0·13	2·16	...	1·35	0·16	0·03	...	1·99	14	17·40	10·91	11·90	2·16	64·56	36·48	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
0·15	...	0·05	...	0·48	0·01	...	0·18	0·18	0·02	0·25	13	15·88	5·26	11·21	0·87	52·14	34·69	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	1·11	0·67	0·08	0·10	0·41	0·18	...	0·27	13	16·28	7·48	14·26	1·67	40·08	39·74	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	0·22	...	0·35	0·17	0·28	0·31	...	1·35	16	17·38	7·72	11·83	1·35	53·15	36·75	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
·33	0·09	0·37	0·44	0·15	1·23	0·18	0·25	0·65	...	3·05	19	10·57	16·17	12·74	3·05	57·55	37·64	Mohesreka.			
·14	0·58	0·60	0·50	...	0·62	...	0·68	0·53	0·04	0·36	19	?	9·63	?	1·30	47·59	?	*Ulubaria.*			
1·90	0·16	0·04	5·40	0·89	...	0·39	0·55	0·41	1·35	0·15	19	16·81	16·91	15·22	5·40	50·21	43·13	Saugor Island	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
...	0·67	0·13	0·37	...	...	0·30	0·35	0·21	0·30	6·52	21	17·31	18·15	14·17	6·52	61·73	41·32	Diamond Harbour.			
·17	0·26	0·15	...	...	...	1·79	0·19	0·09	0·35	...	18	16·09	11·20	15·66	2·50	45·85	42·40	Canning Town.			
·24	...	0·06	0·38	0·01	0·86	0·99	0·07	0·38	...	1·20	18	18·12	8·90	12·95	1·20	54·89	39·17	Alipore (Obsy.)			
...	...	...	0·24	1·76	...	0·96	0·21	0·07	...	1·92	15	15·38	10·75	11·53	1·92	56·47	36·00	Barrackpore.			
·15	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·92	...	0·18	...	1·71	13	16·81	7·42	12·34	1·71	58·93	37·41	Dum-Dum.			
·02	...	...	0·18	2·10	0·81	0·50	0·39	0·14	0·28	1·45	17	16·00	9·33	11·38	2·10	60·65	34·79	Barasat.			
	...	0·09	0·06	0·09	0·97	0·21	0·16	0·04	...	0·61	12	10·04	8·45	12·19	2·76	35·65	40·01	Basirhat.			
	0·04	...	0·47	0·04	0·41	0·60	0·46	0·05	0·17	0·12	16	14·50	9·22	11·72	1·65	47·97	35·26	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
	...	...	0·15	0·33	0·08	0·21	0·50	0·25	0·33	0·88	17	14·12	5·90	10·54	0·88	45·55	33·58	Krishnagar.			
·22	0·12	0·02	1·13	0·02	...	0·05	...	0·04	0·18	0·11	14	14·81	7·05	11·37	2·40	39·75	34·62	Chuadanga.			
	0·93	...	0·37	1·20	0·07	0·04	...	0·13	0·03	0·07	15	15·42	9·02	11·87	2·52	37·35	35·06	Meherpur.			
	...	...	0·50	0·48	0·42	...	0·03	...	0·65	0·18	16	16·23	10·89	10·94	1·50	46·69	37·09	Kushtia.			
	0·25	...	...	0·06	0·31	0·08	...	0·58	1·16	0·89	14	14·71	8·35	10·43	1·55	41·00	34·65	Kandi ...	Murshidabad.		
	0·16	...	1·14	0·61	0·87	0·07	...	0·29	0·95	0·15	16	16·35	10·48	11·77	1·95	36·20	35·17	Berhampore.			
	1·53	...	0·20	0·15	2·08	0·14	0·52	0·15	1·64	0·15	21	15·79	16·89	11·02	2·08	42·47	35·14	Lalbagh.			
	0·68	...	0·36	0·36	1·93	...	...	0·25	0·95	0·15	20	15·83	14·21	11·01	1·93	37·24	34·83	Azimganj.			
	0·06	...	...	0·19	0·28	...	...	0·16	0·48	4·02	15	14·68	15·71	10·85	4·02	48·69	34·20	Jangipur.			
	0·20	...	...	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	3·00	16	14·61	21·95	10·71	5·00	71·85	35·48	Lalgola.			
	0·52	0·07	0·51	0·38	0·48	0·03	0·02	0·06	1·05	0·79	18	13·50	13·28	8·30	1·48	42·11	35·38	Akriganj.			
												9·78		8·18			28·23	Patkabari.			
	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·45	0·40	0·90	0·45	18	13·79	16·47	10·66	3·43	44·46	34·81	Dumkal.			
	0·04	0·02	0·09	0·08	0·18	...	...	...	0·09	1·36	11	14·08	10·17	10·00	5·40	50·36	33·38	Narail ...	Jessore.		
	0·14	0·05	0·16	...	0·16	0·03	0·23	0·03	0·29	0·32	18	17·12	12·46	11·33	4·17	50·38	38·84	Jessore.			
	0·06	0·02	0·25	...	0·07	...	...	0·08	0·10	0·19	11	15·88	6·24	11·32	2·13	35·80	36·86	Jhenidah.			
	0·46	...	0·14	...	0·30	0·06	...	0·87	0·04	0·15	16	14·65	7·12	9·37	2·36	47·27	35·77	Magura.			
	...	...	0·28	0·09	0·46	0·13	0·20	...	0·13	1·95	16	14·58	7·83	11·73	1·95	53·27	35·67	Bangaon.			
	...	...	0·20	0·14	1·43	...	0·23	0·09	...	0·89	18	16·58	8·70	11·08	1·45	39·33	39·03	Satkhira ...	Khulna.		
	0·18	0·30	0·20	...	0·03	0·14	0·02	0·15	0·01	1·00	19	16·76	15·20	12·24	5·00	49·09	44·34	Bagerhat.			
	0·10	0·29	0·01	...	0·33	0·71	0·07	0·13	0·05	0·61	19	16·96	9·50	11·47	2·40	54·28	38·16	Khulna.			
	...	0·62	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·09	0·05	0·84	13	?	8·73	?	0·84	49·90	?	*Kaliganj.*			
	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·12	0·49	0·30	...	13	?	7·67	?	1·82	45·76	?	*Nakipur.*			
	...	—	0·09	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·01	11	?	6·38	?	2·23	53·91	?	*Dumuria.*			
	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	—	0·25	0·10	0·15	4?	?	1·60?	?	0·25?	10·66?	?	*Rampal.*			
	0·05	0·03	0·27	0·03	2·00	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·65	0·60	15	?	9·58	?	2·00	44·79	?	*Kalaroa.*			
	0·14	...	0·04	...	0·27	...	0·11	0·45	0·10	0·52	21	?	17·12	?	2·78	61·27	?	*Paikgacha.*			
	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	0·75	0·25	0·12	0·05	1·25	21	?	41·23	?	5·75	119·73	?	Mollahat.			
	0·10	0·20	1·15	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·10	0·11	19	?	17·65	?	4·97	62·53	?	Morellganj.			
	0·40	0·01	0·06	0·00	1·06	0·03	0·02	0·03	1·55	1·30	15	15·19	11·71	11·61	1·63	48·23	35·02	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
	...	0·06	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·23	0·32	16	16·58	11·35	11·63	2·80	48·90	39·27	Nator.			
	...	0·18	1·80	0·04	0·21	...	...	0·03	0·89	1·12	20	14·46	18·86	8·92	5·90	60·67	37·11	Naugaon.			
	—	...	0·34	0·33	0·28	...	...	0·38	0·20	0·09	14	15·55	11·30	9·55	2·60	41·21	31·48	Lalpur.			
	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·47	13	15·28	15·83	11·91	4·52	60·57	39·00	Mahadebpur.			
	...	...	0·51	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·46	18	13·45	10·53	9·65	1·90	50·16	33·98	Manda.			
	...	...	0·75	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·21	1·29	11	?	11·98	?	2·82	53·22	?	*Nithpur* ...	Dinajpur.		
	0·04	...	0·08	0·42	...	...	0·38	...	1·60	2·69	15	?	19·90	?	4·30	67·13	?	*Nawabganj.*			
	...	0·10	...	...	1·80	...	...	0·10	1·00	1·20	21	?	19·10	?	3·50	56·26	?	*Gangarampur.*			
	...	0·45	0·08	...	0·75	...	0·35	0·06	0·22	0·92	18	15·12	21·92	11·01	4·20	72·93	40·06	Churaman.			
	...	1·53	0·32	0·12	0·09	...	...	...	0·10	2·40	18	15·80	20·11	13·23	2·81	60·10	45·44	Raiganj.			
	1·20	0·28	...	0·20	...	...	0·08	0·10	0·33	1·60	21	15·96	31·27	12·56	6·48	79·44	47·27	Dinajpur.			
	0·72	...	...	0·21	0·17	0·11	...	0·09	0·87	0·42	19	15·62	14·15	9·66	2·54	67·87	38·16	Balurghat.			
	0·12	2·23	...	—	0·05	...	0·25	...	0·08	1·20	18	?	18·52	?	3·40	57·41	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	1·05	15	?	24·94	?	3·26	66·01	?	*Setabganj.*			
	0·02	1·25	0·17	0·04	0·31	...	0·87	0·37	0·16	0·83	21	?	18·13	?	4·16	58·69	?	*Ramganj.*			
	0·12	1·50	0·02	0·40	0·26	...	1·25	...	0·30	2·10	20	19·04	28·56	25·74	3·40	88·59	89·12	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·68	...	0·65	3·95	18	17·30	31·19	25·93	11·15	119·26	97·67	Alipore Duar.			
	0·10	0·05	0·11	0·12	...	...	2·00	0·04	0·05	3·36	19	17·90	19·71	25·40	3·36	98·15	80·40	Fallacotta.			
	0·40	1·28	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	1·17	0·52	20	16·00	17·09	16·80	2·31	76·45	60·75	Debiganj.			
												?		?		56·75	?	*Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta).*			
	1·30	1·30	...	...	0·53				0·90	2·66	26	23·08	40·80	43·05	5·25	77·41	149·75	Kalchini.			
	1·70	0·98	0·30	...	1·56	0·07	1·84	2·65	0·25	0·57	23	21·02	33·90	25·37	4·77	138·39	89·98	Baxa ...	Darjeeling.		
	1·70	2·50	0·60	0·60	...	...	2·40	...	...	0·70	24	24·35	23·72	25·61	4·13	95·04	86·60	Siliguri.			
	1·05	2·83	1·23	0·14	0·54	...	1·19	...	0·06	1·45	21	20·69	19·15	17·88	3·33	101·24	65·61	Darjeeling.			
	0·98	1·77	1·81	0·02	0·20	...	1·00	0·20	0·58	0·58	22	?	27·35	?	6·40	67·85	?	Kalimpong.			
	...	3·05	2·26	0·22	0·11	...	1·18	...	1·00	1·70	26	?	42·22	?	4·90	111·45	?	*Mungpoo.*			
	2·24	4·90	2·86	0·08	0·20	0·30	...	0·40				?		?		136·72	?	*Kurseong.*			
												?		?		52·06	?	*Pedong.*			
	0·37	0·29	0·14	0·10	0·40							?		?		23·65	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
	...	1·81	0·33	0·14	...	...	0·21	0·05	0·09	7·91	18	15·94	33·68	17·67	10·36	97·76	73·72	Dinhatta ...	Cooch Behar.		
	...	1·50	0·91	0·02	...	...	1·19	...	0·05	3·07	18	17·25	22·65	22·20	4·74	96·86	80·71	Cooch Behar.			
	2·50	0·58	...	0·35	...	...	0·74	...	0·40	3·15	20	18·59	19·54	25·19	3·15	83·56	84·53	Mekliganj.			
	...	0·22	0·23	0·51	0·02	...	0·51	0·64	0·07	6·01	18	18·53	21·88	24·42	6·01	96·61	89·47	Matabhanga.			
	0·28	0·90	0·20	...	...	...	4·65	...	0·05	3·22	17	?	31·01	?	5·00	97·77	?	*Fulbari.*			
	0·63	0·10	0·06	1·06	...	...	0·12	...	0·50	0·64	17	13·44	17·53	10·65	2·60	50·30	45·58	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandu*).	Rangpur.		
	...	0·06	0·05	1·12	0·04	...	—	0·42	0·35	3·68	16	13·50	21·31	12·41	4·56	52·37	53·70	Rangpur.			
	...	...	0·10	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·40	1·83	1·32	19	?	19·68	?	3·31	52·54	?	*Peerganj.*			
	...	0·09	...	0·20	...	...	—	0·60	0·09	0·70	15	12·24	20·09	11·23	9·65	73·65	57·01	Kurigaon.			
	...	...	0·05	0·74	0·31							?		?		43·05	?	*Gobindganj.*			
	...	0·14	...	0·25	0·03	...	0·10	0·05	3·30	3·17	21	15·96	21·21	15·66	3·30	66·28	63·73	Baudogra (*Nilphamari*).			
	—	0·15	0·05	0·08	—	—	0·12	0·79	0·31	0·91	18	11·30	21·17	10·38	6·73	67·93	48·91	Ulipur.			
	...	0·29	...	0·24	...	...	...	0·60	1·55	1·35	16	?	20·18	?	3·09	64·47	?	*Sundarganj.*			
	...	...	1·74	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	16	15·95	14·20	12·26	2·50	48·82	41·25	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
	...	...	1·10	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·06	0·12	16	15·05	15·47	10·67	2·02	45·03	40·41	Nowkhilla.			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·68	0·71	0·04	...	...	0·06	0·43	0·21	18	16·08	18·13	11·97	3·04	61·54	44·11	Bogra.			
	[illegible]	[illegible]	2·00	1·54	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·15	17	13·55	23·96	11·21	3·83	75·17	40·28	Panchbibi.			
	[illegible]	0·20	0·07	0·16	0·35	...	...	0·78	0·10	0·35	17	16·66	10·15	11·41	2·15	44·14	30·83	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
	...	...	0·19	0·84	0·05	...	...	0·06	0·03	0·96	15	13·55	16·20	10·95	3·00	53·82	36·43	Serajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·50	0·63	...	...	0·05	0·21	0·20	0·36	0·81	1·27	0·35	0·25	1·88	...	...
			Dacca	...	0·06	...	...	0·50	1·32	0·68	...	...	0·01	0·12	0·15	0·17	1·35	3·41	1·98	1·31	3·55	0·37	...
			Narayanganj	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·97	0·62	...	...	...	0·32	0·17	0·23	0·23	3·58	0·74	0·56	2·90	0·12	...
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	0·12	0·05	0·74	...	...	...	0·02	0·27	...	0·34	0·16	1·35	1·28	0·72	4·13	2·03	...
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·66	...	...	...	0·30	0·10	0·33	0·25	1·40	2·05	1·60	0·53	5·95	0·03	...
		Mymensingh...	Kishorganj	...	0·25	0·08	0·10	0·34	0·55	...	...	...	0·23	0·13	1·36	...	0·72	2·78	0·84	0·75	0·74	0·22	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·15	0·04	0·26	0·20	0·88	0·96	...	...	...	0·19	0·32	0·13	0·70	0·05	0·98	0·58	2·17	0·92	1·96	0·92
			Mymensingh	...	0·07	0·17	1·20	0·88	2·10	0·05	...	...	0·03	0·39	0·85	0·22	2·60	0·16	0·75	0·68	0·95	0·32	...
			Jamalpur ...	0·20	...	...	...	0·10	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	0·85	1·05	1·57	0·35	0·55	0·90	0·75	...
			Netrakona ...	0·15	1·22	1·68	2·75	0·33	1·58	...	...	...	0·33	0·52	2·06	...	1·15	0·73	0·16	1·42	1·04	0·10	...
			Subarnakhali	...	0·53	0·73	0·33	0·77	...	...	0·93	0·25	0·15	0·52	0·73	0·75	1·15	1·15	...	0·75	1·35	...	...
			Durgapur ..	0·60	0·30	0·70	1·30	1·60	1·20	0·10	...	...	0·20	1·20	3·20	3·10	3·10	2·30	2·40	2·10	1·50	1·20	...
			Sherpur Town	0·20	0·20	...	...	1·00	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·30	3·30	1·10	0·50	1·50	0·75	1·35	1·90	0·60	0·30
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	0·24	1·09	0·16	1·71	0·07	...	...	...	0·01	6·25	0·48	3·85	0·63	0·89	0·92	0·72	1·20	0·44
			Nalitabari ...	0·21	0·40	0·14	1·75	1·38	...	...	...	0·20	0·68	3·20	0·48	1·38	1·74	0·55	2·00	0·50	0·43	...	0·18
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·07	0·33	...	0·15	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·34	0·70	2·20	0·05	0·40	2·00	0·05	...
			Faridpur ...	...	0·23	...	0·36	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·43	0·05	0·22	0·28	0·48	1·07	0·38	4·63	0·36	...
			Goalundo ...	0·09	0·05	...	0·21	0·06	...	...	...	0·04	0·38	0·51	...	0·48	0·04	0·71	0·03	0·30	3·30	0·28	...
		Backergunge..	Patuakhali ...	0·11	...	...	0·02	0·30	0·03	...	...	0·21	2·66	0·25	1·65	0·31	1·40	2·31	1·45	0·90	9·80	0·18	...
			Pirojpur ...	0·21	0·64	0·10	...	0·17	0·01	...	...	0·08	0·80	0·23	0·60	1·00	2·45	1·00	0·93	0·31	5·10	0·37	...
			Barisal ...	...	...	0·18	0·30	0·10	...	...	...	0·54	...	0·18	0·36	0·12	0·54	1·94	0·18	0·55	2·43	0·40	...
			Gaurnadi ...	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·04	...	0·03	...	...	0·49	0·02	0·09	0·14	1·50	0·96	2·26	1·27	0·37	2·54	0·12	...
			Bhola ...	0·34	0·05	0·10	...	0·96	0·34	0·08	...	0·07	0·10	0·49	0·99	0·84	2·26	1·28	0·16	2·83	3·54	0·12	...
			Doulatkhan ...	0·07	...	...	0·22	...	0·27	0·04	..	0·07	0·25	0·62	2·71	1·14	2·10	4·08	0·98	1·75	4·02	0·02	1·56
			Buaphal ...	0·31	0·17	...	...	0·65	0·10	0·02	...	0·35	0·15	0·80	0·80	0·60	0·90	3·50	1·40	0·20	3·50	0·35	...
		Hill Tippera...	Agartala ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·40	...	0·50	0·20	0·50	3·15	...	1·20	0·30	...	0·34	0·02
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·14	0·01	0·07	0·25	0·02	0·22	0·02	0·02	2·13	1·14	0·03	1·33	0·11	1·34	0·44	3·93	1·90	1·44	...	0·43
			Chandpur ...	0·17	0·15	...	0·45	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·20	0·72	0·04	1·36	1·12	2·06	0·62	2·25	0·07	...
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·25	0·09	2·45	0·23	0·68	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	0·10	0·27	...	1·46	...	2·00	0·80	...	0·12	0·50	...	0·65	...	0·80	0·52	0·72	0·50	0·90	0·08	0·13
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·34	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1·10	1·05	0·07	0·02	1·20	0·30	0·52	...	...
			Daudkandi ...	1·10	0·75	1·03	2·08	1·06	...	...	1·35	0·15	0·35	1·05	...	0·10	0·30	0·56	...	1·60	0·20	0·05	...
			Kasba ...	0·29	0·05	...	0·02	0·10	0·90	0·50	...	0·75	0·55	0·03	0·06	0·02	0·28	0·12	1·33	0·90	0·85	0·10	...
			Laksam ...	0·70	0·25	...	...	1·52	0·30	...	0·20	0·22	0·32	0·67	0·40	2·30	1·20	0·40	1·50	4·70	0·30	...	0·15
	Chittagong.	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·77	0·18	...	...	2·16	1·05	0·04	0·30	0·02	0·44	0·62	1·12	2·75	3·72	4·14	0·70	4·46	4·65	0·04	...
			Fenny ...	0·53	0·20	0·07	0·43	0·50	3·66	...	0·25	0·40	0·06	0·03	0·50	0·79	3·30	2·00	0·46	2·00	3·83	...	0·12
			Harishpur ...	0·07	1·48	0·26	0·06	...	1·54	0·17	0·09	1·21	...	0·13	2·73	1·37	3·30	5·22	2·18	0·21	2·15	0·22	0·79
			Ramganj ...	0·23	0·06	0·16	0·78	0·61	0·60	...	...	0·27	1·06	0·61	0·53	0·58	0·67	1·36	1·20	1·30	5·16	0·05	...
			Chhagalnaya	1·02	0·64	...	0·43	0·59	1·08	0·26	0·09	1·58	...	0·21	0·15	0·29	0·92	1·44	0·95	3·18	2·69	0·06	...
			Hatia ...	0·06	...	0·05	0·15	0·30	1·90	...	...	...	1·10	1·96	1·90	1·72	4·35	3·73	1·95	2·65	2·52	...	0·09
			Lakhipur ...	0·28	0·60	0·06	0·09	0·40	2·05	0·10	...	...	0·02	0·57	1·05	0·62	0·66	1·31	0·40	1·09	2·64	0·03	...
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	..	0·29	0·20	1·18	1·30	...	1·48	0·61	...	0·60	0·18	0·40	..	1·66	2·60	0·74	1·15	8·06	1·70	...
			Chittagong ...	...	0·48	...	0·07	0·06	...	2·64	...	...	0·02	0·11	0·05	...	0·43	1·80	3·81	1·74	1·58	0·90	0·23
			Kutubdia ...	0·45	0·10	0·20	...	3·04	2·00	...	4·82	...	0·03	...	0·10	...	...	7·43	0·54	4·02	2·63	0·86	0·34
			Satkanya ...	...	0·57	...	...	0·46	0·88	1·20	3·15	0·18	0·55	0·06	0·10	0·13	0·15	1·41	3·39	2·08	1·45	0·30	0·10
			Kodala ...	0·15	0·34	...	...	0·37	1·20	0·77	0·53	0·24	...	...	0·01	0·00	0·54	4·13	1·05	0·95	...	0·16	2·31
			Fenoa ...	0·08	0·10	0·11	...	...	0·45	...	0·68	0·67	0·05	0·04	...	0·80	1·44	4·18	1·82	3·52	0·40	...	0·17
			Mirsarai ...	0·18	0·30	0·14	0·37	0·54	1·06	0·03	0·04	0·10	2·18	0·05	0·90	0·81	1·47	4·55	2·34	6·43	2·56	0·12	0·43
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamatia ..	0·06	0·32	0·38	...	0·07	0·16	0·01	...	1·10	0·05	0·20	0·43	0·50	0·29	0·06	1·75	1·24	0·72	0·23	0·09
			Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	1·75	0·75	...	0·35	0·03	0·32	0·03	0·09	...	0·60	2·78	3·07	1·75	0·96	0·45	0·21
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna	...	...	0·28	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·19	...	1·15	0·20	...	2·36	0·42	...	2·86	0·3
			Dinapore	...	...	0·04	0·02	...	...	0·08	...	..	0·02	0·11	...	0·06	0·95	...	3·33	0·73	...	1·85	0·4
			Bihar	0·29	...	0·04	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·08	...	...	0·04	0·48	4·22	0·91	...	1·64	0·1
			Barh ...	...	...	0·24	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	1·46	...	2·40	4·53	1·42	...	3·75	0·6
			Bikram ...	0·33	0·52	0·76	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	4·90	0·14	...	...	...	1·13	0·0
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	3·15	0·70	...	0·90	0·1
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	1·13	0·13	0·04	0·45	...	...	0·07	0·1
			Gaya ...	...	...	2·13	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	0·17	...	...	0·15	...	2·70	0·42	...	1·65	0·2
			Nawada ...	0·06	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·55	...	...	0·63	0·53	1·93	1·31	...	0·75	0·3
			Jahanabad ...	...	0·21	0·70	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·15	0·06	6·12	0·20	...	1·90	0·0
			Arwal ...	0·03	0·05	0·50	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·40	0·50	...	2·50	1·20	3·15	...	...	0·50	0·1
			Daudnagar ...	...	0·23	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	0·79	0·27	0·13	1·82	...	...	0·95	0·3
			Sherghati ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	...	...	...	0·0
			Rajauli ...	...	...	2·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·20	...	...	0·15	2·09	...	2·37	...	1·07	0·09	0·3
			Pakri Barawan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·29	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·49	0·49	...	1·59	...
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·07	...	..	1·63	1·80	1·59	...	...	0·36	0·3
			Dehri ...	...	0·03	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·09	0·73	...	1·84	0·50	...	...	0·03	0·3
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·25	1·65	2·65	0·05	0·50	...	...	...	0·7
			Sasaram ...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·63	0·11	0·36	0·12	0·16	...	...	0·15	0·0
			Arrah ...	...	0·60	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·34	4·76	...	...	1·00	0·33	0·1
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·50	...	...	1·12	0·30	1·80	3·40	0·37	0·15	1·15	5·40	0·05	0·02	0·2
			Ahiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·40	0·65	0·20	...	...	...	1·1
			Agaon ...	...	...	2·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	2·10	2·33	0·33	...	...	...
			Ramagar ...	...	0·53	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·95	0·15	1·75	...	...	...	0·23
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·10	1·90	...	1·94	...	...	...	0·23
			Sikrari ...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	3·00	...	2·26	...	...	0·07	...
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·12	0·36	0·20	3·34	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·83	0·29	0·54	...	...	...	0·1
			Chausa ...	...	...	0·63	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	1·13	0·28	...	...	0·08	0·3
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	0·60	2·20	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·16	0·50	...	0·92	3·85	2·62	...	...	0·62	1·6
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	4·12	5·30	...	...	1·53	0·4
			Ekma ...	0·60	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	0·05	0·14	3·08	3·43	...	...	3·35	0·6
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·35	...	0·07	1·01	4·25	4·40	0·06	...	1·12	0·5
			Hathwa ...	0·61	0·15	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·60	3·82	4·81	...	...	1·45	0·6
			Amnaur ...	...	...	0·40	3·43	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	0·64	...	...	2·20	2·32	3·50	0·20	...	3·75	1·8
			Basantpur ...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·06	...	3·60	...	...	2·55	1·0
			Darowlee ...	...	...	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	0·18	3·50	0·55	...	...	1·18	0·3
			Bhorch ...	0·63	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	1·86	4·80	2·50	...	...	1·09	0·5
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	0·26	0·65	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·03	...	1·29	2·06	1·65	0·63	0·02	0·45	0·4
			Bettiah ...	...	2·11	0·13	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·82	...	..	0·31	2·31	4·30	0·18	0·03	0·55	0·9
			Bagaha ...	...	1·91	0·32	3·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	0·26	0·85	1·45	1·25	...	0·21	3·50	1·3
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	1·29	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·44	0·03	0·33	3·90	2·64	...	0·36	0·78	1·0
			Ramnagar ...	...	3·50	0·44	3·24	0·15	0·09	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·74	0·81	1·24	0·27	2·78	0·3
		Muzaffarpur...	Sitamarhi ...	...	0·14	1·53	1·00	0·25	0·09	0·26	...	...	...	0·26	0·23	0·66	1·21	...	1·03	0·62	0·44	2·58	0·1
			Muzaffarpur ..	0·03	0·06	...	2·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·04	...	...	2·16	5·65	2·09	0·20	0·31	2·10	1·2
			Hajipur ...	...	...	0·23	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·32	...	0·38	0·95	0·73	2·38	0·83	...	4·30	1·3
			Paru ...	...	...	0·04	1·05	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·60	1·30	5·27	0·48	...	3·23	3·5
			Mahuwa ...																				
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	1·30	0·35	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	1·55	3·37	0·41	0·15	...	0·70	0·1
			Pupri ...	...	...	1·37	0·97	...	0·40	0·93	...	...	0·04	0·02	0·31	0·75	0·29	1·19	1·95	0·15	...	0·99	0·4
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·16	...	0·19	0·65	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·05	...	0·11	0·47	3·50	4·44	0·85	0·09	1·95	3·4
			Darbhanga ...	0·06	...	0·15	2·10	0·07	0·26	0·11	...	...	0·04	...	1·33	0·19	0·10	2·04	5·59	1·47	...	1·16	0·8
			Madhubani ...	0·23	...	...	1·96	0·04	0·23	0·47	...	...	0·50	0·04	0·63	0·17	1·16	0·63	6·72	0·71	0·24	0·43	0·4
			Bahera ...	...	...	3·17	1·16	...	...	0·43	...	...	1·19	...	0·64	...	0·52	3·40	4·74	1·05	...	1·13	1·3
Bhagalpur.		Monghyr ...	Rosera ...	0·50	...	0·43	2·41	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	1·00	0·07	...	0·80	1·40	5·78	2·56	...	0·35	2·7
			Begusarai ...	0·03	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·16	0·11	...	0·07	0·92	0·22	2·75	2·04	...	1·70	0·1
			Monghyr ...	...	...	..	0·58	0·05	...	0·15	...	...	1·17	0·29	...	0·06	1·62	0·34	1·49	3·25	...	2·10	0·4
			Jamui ...	0·14	0·08	1·44	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·26	0·12	...	0·21	1·20	1·55	2·50	...	4·01	0·04
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	1·27	4·04	...	0·05	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·74	0·18	...	0·08	0·06	0·62	1·30	3·34	...	2·68	0·8
			Bhaikhpura ..	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·21	1·37	4·98	0·16	...	2·02	...
			Chakai Bamda	0·08	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·43	0·04	...	0·03	0·31	0·31	1·71	0·03	1·28	0·0
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·31	1·05	0·62	3·05	2·34	3·07	4·14	0·08	0·10	1·8
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	0·00	0·05	...	...	0·11	0·31	2·04	...	4·40	0·5
			Khargpur ...	0·20	...	...	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	...	1·61	0·50	...	0·45	0·10	0·06	1·15	2·85	...	2·26	0·7

n Bengal in August 1899—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·37	0·43	0·44	0·08	...	0·10	...	...	0·38	0·22	0·18	18	18·04	8·32	13·92	1·88	48·51	46·53	Munshiganj ...	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
	0·04	0·06	0·66	0·22	0·11	0·06	...	0·23	0·85	0·05	17	17·60	16·90	12·04	3·55	61·44	43·11	Dacca			
0·10	0·25	0·20	0·11	0·12	0·19	0·14	...	0·42	0·20	0·05	21	17·38	12·64	12·32	3·52	54·85	44·93	Narayanganj.			
...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·61	1·53	12	15·67	13·62	11·19	4·13	45·33	37·67	Manikganj.			
0·25	0·53	0·55	0·40	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	14	19·50	15·09	13·72	5·95	64·47	45·89	Jaydebpur.			
	0·32	0·41	0·35	...	2·74	0·03	0·10	0·13	0·33	0·56	22	16·88	14·31	13·97	2·78	67·55	52·46	Kishorganj ...	Mymensingh.		
	0·04	...	0·20	0·02	...	...	0·01	0·09	0·01	0·46	16	14·19	11·34	11·30	2·17	50·20	35·52	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·14	0·63	0·29	1·49	0·13	...	1·02	0·19	0·23	0·21	0·31	23	19·19	17·71	14·46	3·10	64·05	55·00	Mymensingh.			
0·90	...	0·13	0·35	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	16	16·35	14·20	13·94	2·25	56·27	47·22	Jamalpur.			
1·81	1·57	0·28	0·27	2·03	0·08	1·26	0·22	0·60	1·40	2·55	25	19·46	27·15	17·81	2·75	103·11	66·67	Netrokona.			
	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·35	0·35	...	0·25	18	14·39	11·30	10·79	1·35	26·43	30·96	Subarnakhali.			
3·90	0·10	1·20	2·10	0·90	...	...	1·00	2·60	0·90	1·10	26	20·67	39·80	25·24	3·80	115·70	96·79	Durgapur.			
	1·00	0·15	0·25	2·50	...	...	...	0·30	0·28	0·45	21	?	18·03	?	3·30	55·94	?	*Sherepur Town*			
0·35	...	...	0·29	1·31	0·05	...	0·50	0·22	0·60	0·40	20	12·10	22·27	11·64	6·25	70·45	49·38	Diwanganj.			
0·10	...	1·80	0·54	...	...	...	0·24	0·49	0·40	1·02	23	?	10·21	?	3·30	56·33	?	*Nalitabari.*			
	...	...	0·25	0·05	0·04	...	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·04	10	16·92	7·48	11·72	3·20	46·45	40·22	Madaripur ..	Faridpur.		
	0·13	...	0·30	0·04	0·92	...	...	0·38	0·39	0·37	17	15·96	11·56	12·23	4·63	50·24	41·95	Faridpur.			
	0·34	...	0·09	0·08	2·32	0·03	...	0·19	...	0·43	13	14·96	9·78	10·58	3·30	51·84	38·15	Goalundo.			
	0·09	0·58	0·10	0·19	8·27	0·20	0·02	0·12	0·12	0·43	21	21·17	23·84	17·54	9·80	73·50	72·04	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
	0·07	0·11	1·02	...	0·35	0·05	0·08	0·35	0·12	0·25	19	18·35	18·01	13·78	5·90	56·38	49·40	Pirojpur.			
	0·26	0·11	...	...	0·18	...	0·17	0·11	...	0·57	19	18·77	9·31	12·53	2·43	58·47	48·66	Barisal.			
0·06	0·05	0·13	0·04	...	0·02	0·06	0·20	0·08	0·02	0·12	12	17·00	10·82	11·80	2·54	65·39	42·12	Gaurnadi.			
0·21	0·37	0·94	0·34	1·55	0·41	0·06	0·59	1·07	0·33	0·35	24	21·58	22·43	17·20	3·54	65·22	57·02	Bhola.			
0·25	0·08	1·25	0·12	0·06	0·05	...	...	1·30	0·30	0·38	18	?	23·71	?	4·98	82·73	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
	0·13	1·10	0·45	0·25	0·90	0·12	0·26	0·38	0·60	0·20	25	20·00	18·11	16·83	3·50	61·27	58·06	Bauphal.			
	0·13	0·07	...	0·25	...	0·05	...	0·49	0·32	0·35	16	17·08	9·03	11·76	3·15	34·02	43·27	Agartola ..	Hill Tippera.		
0·01	0·96	0·56	0·13	0·17	0·04	0·01	...	0·50	1·36	0·26	20	17·67	19·64	16·40	3·93	61·40	56·04	Comilla ..	Tippera.		
0·17	0·26	0·12	0·52	0·08	0·14	...	...	0·48	0·07	0·17	18	20·78	11·52	17·05	2·25	52·90	53·47	Chandpur.			
...	0·10	0·06	...	0·05	0·50	0·63	...	0·23	0·22	0·60	13	15·62	7·55	12·33	2·45	58·61	44·44	Brahmanbaria			
0·20	0·99	...	1·08	0·26	0·33	0·01	...	0·85	0·27	0·43	20	12·90	13·13	10·34	2·03	50·86	38·83	Ramchandrapur.			
0·10	0·60	0·25	0·25	0·25	1·00	0·30	0·10	1·00	0·20	0·73	18	12·70	9·78	11·47	1·80	58·50	37·91	Nasirnagar.			
0·06	0·16	0·06	0·10	0·06	0·49	0·03	0·04	0·10	0·95	0·60		14·10		9·93			38·49	Daudkandi.			
0·20	0·43	0·75	0·05	...	...	...	1·20	0·80	1·05	0·99	18	13·40	9·59	10·09	1·32	44·02	41·52	Kasba.			
0·40	0·23	0·97	2·20	0·44	0·15	...	0·28	1·30	0·56	0·84	24	19·90	21·35	15·34	4·70	68·12	52·67	Laksam.			
	1·07	0·29	0·55	0·32	0·66	...	...	0·42	2·50	1·44	23	23·04	34·26	24·39	4·46	104·76	78·33	Noakhali	Noakhali.		
0·08	1·46	1·38	0·63	0·07	0·18	...	...	0·66	0·84	1·38	22	21·54	26·38	23·72	3·83	113·68	78·35	Fenny.			
	0·25	1·82	0·66	0·86	0·09	...	...	1·34	0·42	0·32	22	20·60	39·77	31·96	5·22	105·63	92·80	Harishpur.			
0·05	0·58	1·02	0·12	0·09	0·03	...	...	0·08	2·10	0·52	20	18·70	20·78	17·72	5·16	70·06	56·11	Ramganj.			
0·08	0·96	1·92	1·19	1·15	...	...	0·75	1·02	0·60	1·45	20	?	19·77	?	3·18	101·98	?	*Chhagalnaya.*	Chittagong.		
	5·09	0·42	0·58	0·08	0·29	...	0·25	1·21	0·25	0·06	22	?	34·54	?	4·35	111·58	?	*Hatya.*			
	...	0·75	0·60	0·92	0·10	...	...	0·20	2·00	2·20	21	?	21·16	?	5·09	88·58	?	*Lakhipur.*			
0·20	0·23	0·09	0·31	0·10	0·20	1·43	...	1·04	0·02	0·87	22	20·23	39·13	27·37	8·06	139·39	106·04	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong.		
2·15	2·15	0·16	0·40	0·29	...	...	...	...	3·75	2·27	16	18·42	17·97	19·76	3·81	89·91	71·46	Chittagong.			
1·38	1·38	0·27	0·21	...	1·37	0·56	0·10	...	1·58	3·32	18	18·91	35·09	24·67	7·42	112·94	68·05	Kutubdia.			
0·80	0·80	0·01	0·02	0·15	0·22	...	...	3·05	3·70	0·20	25	20·00	36·61	14·75	3·39	84·11	69·73	Satkanya.			
0·37	0·37	0·16	0·10	0·20	0·15	...	...	1·17	2·20	0·99	21	21·54	21·80	17·35	4·13	84·27	59·50	Kodala.			
1·74	1·74	1·54	0·05	...	...	0·05	...	...	1·09	1·20	21	?	30·62	?	4·18	73·74	?	*Fenoa.*			
0·24	0·24	0·37	0·12	...	0·11	0·27	0·19	0·11	1·95	2·26	23	?	30·27	?	6·43	98·43	?	*Mirsarai.*			
	...	0·14	0·09	...	0·08	0·58	...	0·09	1·30	4·20	23	21·85	15·28	18·03	2·26	60·95	50·09	Rangamati	Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
	...	0·28	1·46	0·22	0·12	0·11	0·14	...	...	0·58	16	?	21·12	?	4·20	75·16	?	*Bandarban*			
0·03	0·03	3·28	0·23	0·10	0·04	0·12	0·06	0·06	...	0·67	12	13·27	10·96	11·30	2·86	43·17	31·72	Patna ...	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
	0·06	...	...	0·14	0·14	0·28	...	...	...	0·50	12	12·23	12·70	11·83	3·33	47·45	32·01	Dinapore.			
	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·21	...	0·22	...	10	14·50	8·98	11·42	4·22	39·01	32·40	Bihar.			
	...	0·22	0·60	...	0·68	0·07	0·04	...	...	0·25	12	11·96	15·79	10·21	4·53	49·20	29·35	Barh.			
	...	...	...	...	1·45	0·15	...	...	0·15	...	12	13·67	10·62	11·21	4·90	39·81	32·58	Bikram.			
0·06	...	1·94	0·40	...	0·19	...	...	...	1·65	1·03	10	14·11	7·91	11·04	3·15	41·97	32·87	Hilsa.			
	0·16	0·65	0·41	0·05	0·22	1·12	0·32	0·10	0·33	0·13	10	14·27	7·80	13·43	1·94	42·63	32·69	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·22	...	...	0·63	0·07	1·73	0·95	0·15	...	...	0·55	16	14·04	10·78	12·50	2·70	46·90	33·19	Gaya.			
	0·12	...	1·62	0·27	0·33	0·08	0·18	0·18	0·44	0·15	15	13·50	11·23	11·50	1·95	43·69	30·74	Nawada.			
	...	1·03	0·30	...	0·20	0·35	0·05	0·08	0·50	0·70	14	13·74	12·98	12·60	6·12	35·61	31·85	Jahanabad.			
	...	2·96	0·57	...	0·09	0·11	0·72	0·11	0·12	0·12	16	11·27	12·72	10·21	3·15	45·23	29·97	Arwal.			
0·65	0·65	1·82	0·28	0·61	0·03	...	...	0·71	0·15	...	16	13·82	9·75	11·31	2·96	46·66	28·71	Daudnagar.			
	...	1·07	0·19	1·17	1·33	...	0·35	0·20	2·37	0·60	8	14·27	5·53	11·45	1·82	35·52	26·63	Sherghati.			
	...	0·43	...	1·25	0·60	0·25	0·10	...	0·40	0·25	16	17·00	16·22	11·18	2·37	51·58	30·30	Rajauli.			
0·06	0·06	1·62	0·03	0·12	0·08	0·35	0·16	0·06	0·72	1·45	13	12·00	7·13	12·38	2·42	41·91	31·33	Pakri Barawan.			
0·99	0·99	1·24	0·58	0·59	...	0·63	0·07	0·14	3·08	0·23	15	13·38	10·75	11·33	1·82	42·86	28·78	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
0·30	0·30	1·15	0·10	...	...	1·32	0·70	0·04	1·30	0·10	13	14·08	10·96	12·02	3·08	41·97	30·93	Dehri.			
0·04	0·04	3·17	0·37	0·96	...	1·21	0·06	0·04	1·99	0·36	14	14·27	11·39	12·20	2·65	42·97	30·10	Bhabhua.			
0·55	0·55	0·11	...	0·42	0·05	0·04	...	0·55	0·12	...	13	13·88	10·14	12·27	3·17	48·37	29·22	Sasaram.			
0·15	0·15	0·20	0·09	1·25	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	13	13·31	10·22	11·51	4·76	41·51	30·86	Arrah.			
	1·45	...	0·70	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	11·00	19·74	13·64	5·40	84·01	30·05	Mohanea.			
	...	2·60	...	0·37	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	6·67	?	1·45	46·23	?	*Khiri.*			
0·08	0·08	3·30	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	1·15	...	8	?	13·00	?	2·60	49·12	?	*Ageaon.*			
	...	3·50	0·15	...	1·66	...	...	0·60	3·70	2·25	12	?	15·09	?	3·70	58·94	?	*Ramagar.*			
	...	4·16	...	0·67	...	0·07	...	...	1·90	0·14		?		?	3·50		?	*Koath.*			
0·16	0·16	2·81	0·38	...	...	0·81	0·48	...	0·50	...	9	?	13·20	?	4·16	42·50	?	*Sikraul.*			
1·79	1·79	4·50	0·06	...	...	0·80	1·63	0·16	0·60	...	12	?	10·10	?	3·34	47·54	?	*Bazaawan.*			
1·40	1·40	3·13	0·07	1·02	0·07	0·87	...	..	0·30	...	12	?	12·08	?	4·50	51·15	?	*Monaharpur.*			
4·67	4·67	0·72	0·07	0·26	...	0·41	0·68	...	0·36	1·52	10	?	10·08	?	2·13	45·46	?	*Chausa.*			
1·20	1·20	4·70	...	...	0·40	0·50	1·36	...	...	1·30	17	11·80	22·25	10·77	4·47	48·43	31·00	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
	...	2·42	0·18	...	...	0·53	0·12	...	...	1·12	12	14·04	22·67	11·54	5·30	52·78	31·72	Siwan.			
0·04	0·04	1·36	0·19	0·01	0·08	0·22	0·03	0·10	0·07	2·32	14	?	14·83	?	3·43	44·55	?	*Ekma.*			
1·30	1·30	2·92	0·13	0·70	0·17	0·72	0·20	0·09	0·17	1·90	12	12·65	16·37	10·37	4·40	50·97	29·59	Chapra.			
1·43	1·43	3·28	0·10	...	1·07	...	1·25	0·23	1·34	...	18	?	21·94	?	4·81	59·57	?	*Hathwa.*			
	...	2·85	...	...	0·77	...	1·85	1·15	0·45	2·59	16	?	25·88	?	3·75	57·74	?	*Amnaur.*			
	...	2·37	...	...	2·18	0·22	0·57	0·25	0·80	0·03	12	?	21·63	?	3·60	51·98	?	*Basantpur*			
4·00	4·00	1·25	0·15	0·50	0·33	...	0·70	0·10	1·00	3·10	15		13·19		3·50	46·80		*Darouleo.*			
0·05	0·05	1·15	...	0·35	...	0·19	...	0·08	0·15	0·37	17		23·06		4·80	54·27		*Bhoreh.*			
	0·18	4·03	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·05	2·44	16	13·25	11·51	12·19	3·06	41·89	36·68	Motihari ...	Champeran.		
	...	1·60	0·06	...	0·18	0·04	...	...	...	1·52	14	12·64	19·93	12·30	4·30	68·56	36·54	Bettiah.			
4·61	4·61	1·87	0·15	...	0·02	0·43	3·12	...	0·26	1·77	14	13·55	30·33	15·89	3·55	67·08	47·53	Bagaha.			
0·11	0·11	1·05	0·01	0·05	0·19	...	...	...	...	1·32	17	12·92	34·81	12·49	4·61	55·71	34·37	Burhurwa.			
	...	0·67	1·14	...	0·05	...	1·64	...	...	0·52	17	?	19·46	?	3·50	49·61	?	*Ramnagar.*			
0·04	0·04	5·58	0·65	...	0·28	...	...	...	0·35	...	17	11·64	13·23	10·13	2·58	41·63	32·88	Sitamarhi ..	Muzaffarpur.		
	...	...	0·73	0·22	0·07	1·17	0·26	0·27	0·15	0·66	18	13·31	24·60	10·28	5·65	63·44	31·53	Muzaffarpur.			
0·75	0·75	4·52	...	...	0·75	0·72	0·17	0·13	0·60	0·72	17	14·08	16·08	10·42	4·30	53·54	30·54	Hajipur.			
	1·08	0·95	0·45	...	0·10	0·75	0·65	...	0·06	2·17	16	12·64	24·58	13·14	5·27	63·25	32·63	Paru.			
	0·07	4·64	0·33	...	0·98	0·90	1·85	...	...	2·11	18	12·50		11·75			32·85	Mahuwa.			
	...	3·00	1·75	0·15	1·95	0·17	...	0·31	0·04	0·61	18	10·90	19·47	11·20	3·45	37·41	30·79	Shuhar.			
	0·21	2·72	0·98	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·05	0·57	18	13·88	20·31	11·89	4·64	44·28	30·32	Pupri.			
	...	0·52	0·14	0·05	0·22	...	0·14	...	...	5·48	18	12·64	23·17	10·51	4·44	57·44	31·77	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
	2·30	0·13	0·63	...	...	0·50	0·10	0·20	...	0·34	19	14·40	22·10	11·90	5·72	55·23	33·07	Darbhanga.			
	...	...	0·33	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·43	18	14·70	23·10	15·31	4·74	58·40	34·06	Madhubani.			
0·33	0·33	...	0·02	3·38	0·40	0·27	0·00	...	0·03	0·20	14	14·60	19·24	14·34	5·78	52·60	37·59	Bahera.			
1·95	1·95	0·15	...	0·05	0·02	0·36	0·09	...	...	0·52	16	13·27	15·39	10·34	3·38	47·60	34·18	Kosera.			
0·23	0·23	0·08	...	0·12	0·09	2·17	0·07	...	0·02	0·81	14	14·08	13·83	12·31	3·25	56·20	29·96	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·49	15	14·35	16·47	11·47	4·01	55·60	34·02	Monghyr.			
	...	0·04	...	0·16	...	0·76	0·14	...	...	0·27	6	11·18	9·60	13·32	4·94	44·00	33·13	Jamui.			
	0·01	...	...	...	0·05	0·05	...	...	...	1·30	12	?	11·31	?	3·34	54·78	39·14	Gogri.			
	...	0·01	0·60	0·35	0·01	0·17	0·31	0·52	0·72	1·29	8	10·73	10·45	11·06	6·98	35·55	?	*Jamalpur.*			
	0·12	...	...	0·16	...	0·07	...	...	...	2·30	12	?	8·24	?	1·71	44·91	33·67	Shaikhpura.			
	0·40	...	...	...	0·22	0·14	0·25	...	...	0·07	13	?	20·59	?	4·14	53·69	?	*Chakai Bamda.*			
		0·06	0·17	0·50	...	0·87	1·20	0·01	0·37	0·50	11	?	9·79	?	4·40	45·22	?	*Chupreon.*			
											16	?	14·17	?	2·86	49·03	?	*Gidhaur.*			
																		Khargpur.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·15	...	...	0·14	0·03	0·35	1·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85	1·73	2·53	5·18	0·39	0·21	0·38
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	4·30	2·48	4·15	...	1·13	1·03
			Supaul ...	0·40	0·05	0·49	1·78	0·10	0·31	2·24	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·02	0·47	3·25	3·27	1·38	0·21	0·16	2·21
			Pratapganj ...	0·70	0·03	...	...	...	0·23	1·47	...	...	...	0·66	0·02	0·09	...	0·57	0·17	1·27	2·45	0·20	0·40
			Bhagalpur ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·09	0·84	0·03	1·55	4·57	0·16	0·27
			Banka ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·17	...	0·31	1·20	2·57	...	1·31	0·21
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	1·20	...	...	0·23	...	3·16	7·21	0·35	0·15	1·07
			Banail ...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·30	0·05	0·15	0·07	1·00	2·85	...	0·30	1·35	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·49	0·07	...	...	0·30	2·68	0·27	...	...	...	0·36	3·00	0·44	4·87	2·31	1·75	0·19	0·36	1·43	0·30
			Araria ...	0·13	...	...	0·11	0·31	3·80	1·43	...	...	...	0·40	0·17	0·87	0·68	4·10	1·68	0·40	0·11	0·50	0·25
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·25	1·84	0·18	...	...	0·14	0·86	1·25	3·13	0·30	5·11	3·40	4·84	1·13	1·19
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·65	...	0·02	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·80	0·80	0·87	3·20	5·38	1·33	1·50	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	9·50	...	...	2·50	8·10	...	2·50	3·10	6·30
			Forbesganj ...	0·35	0·23	...	0·83	...	2·55	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	1·50	1·00	1·20	0·25	0·08	0·90	...
			Kaliaganj ...	1·95	2·55	2·70	5·60	6·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·86	0·36	0·50	1·50	1·10	...	0·48
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·24	0·78	0·38	...	...	0·07	0·20	...	...	0·02	0·12	0·06	0·48	...	0·08	1·50	3·52	0·85	1·15	0·12
			Chanchal ...	...	...	1·16	...	0·15	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·07	1·12	0·55	...	...	2·45	4·00	0·26	6·01	1·46
			Gajol ...	...	2·25	...	...	...	0·18	1·24	...	...	...	...	0·33	0·30	...	0·06	0·90	3·95	0·36	2·30	0·[illegible]
			Sibganj ...	0·02	0·05	0·11	...	0·05	...	0·95	...	...	0·18	0·21	0·17	0·75	0·11	0·35	0·67	2·03	0·75	2·42	0·[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·20	...	0·85	...	...	0·27	0·24	...	...	...	0·66	0·03	0·06	0·19	0·03	0·84	4·64	2·66	0·00	0·12
			Godda ...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·20	0·25	0·32	...	...	...	0·47	2·11	3·41	...	0·23	0·4[illegible]
			Pakaur ...	0·13	...	0·10	...	0·01	...	0·07	...	...	0·53	0·15	0·10	0·10	0·02	0·02	0·32	2·35	0·65	0·80	0·3[illegible]
			Naya Dumka	...	...	1·64	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·37	0·80	0·12	0·08	0·03	...	0·19	...	0·03	0·6[illegible]
			Deoghur ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·67	0·14	0·04	...	2·73	0·54	0·61	1·04	...	0·72	...
			Jamtara ...	0·09	1·39	0·19	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·18	0·12	...	0·59	0·01	0·40	0·09	...	2·20	...
			Mohnagama ...	...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·47	0·47	5·25	...	0·23	0·4[illegible]
			Nanihat ...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assenboni ...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·26	...
			Katikund ...	...	...	1·07	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·22	0·86	...	0·12	...	0·50	0·03	0·02	1·61	0·3[illegible]
			Madhupur ...	0·68	...	1·71	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	3·26	0·41	0·46	1·32	0·04	0·80	0·24	0·20	...	0·56	...
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·27	...	2·20	0·17	0·45	0·44	...	2·13	...
			Sarath ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	1·36	...	0·42	...	1·93	...
			Barkope ...	...	0·08	0·05	0·10	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·38	0·58	0·60	2·42	0·67	1·30	0·40
			Bhapya ...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	6·24	1·63	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	0·20	0·21	0·70	...	0·32	0·08	...	...	...	2·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·52	0·31	1·08	0·48
			Barharwa ...	...	...	1·45	0·70	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·46	...	0·16	...	0·06	0·95	3·20	0·47	0·30	...
			Sahibganj ...	0·12	...	...	...	0·02	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	0·12	0·88	1·23	3·43	2·16	0·52	...
			Bario ...	...	...	0·25	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	0·45	0·17	0·15	0·14	3·71	1·05	0·12	0·15	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·61	...	0·20	...	...	0·15	0·10	0·23	...	...	0·30	0·71	0·81	0·44	0·02	...	...	0·05	1·74	[illegible]
			Banki ...	...	...	...	2·87	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·78	0·95	0·06	0·34	0·27	...	...	...	...	0·75	...
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·39	0·60	...	0·72	0·21	...	0·10	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	0·11	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	0·19	0·32	2·09	0·15	1·66	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	0·96	...	0·61	1·24	...	...	0·40	...	0·57	0·45	0·32	0·05	...	0·43	0·10	0·01	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	0·07	0·03	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·52	0·65	0·47	0·03	1·12	1·19	0·07	...	...	...	0·12	...
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	0·10	0·10	...	0·20	...	0·15	0·63	0·27	0·99	0·47	1·06	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·15	0·4[illegible]
			Salipore ...	...	0·14	1·00	...	...	...	0·25	0·40	0·08	1·30	0·10	...	1·00	0·20	0·80	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	0·12	0·26	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·03	0·12	4·67	0·23	1·05	0·03	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	0·02	0·10	...	1·19	...	0·03	...	...	0·06	1·67	0·35	...	0·58	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·2[illegible]
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·17	...	0·07	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·65	1·36	0·46	0·11	1·75	2·14	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·[illegible]
			Soro ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·29	...	...	1·29	0·14	0·07	0·56	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·0[illegible]
			Balasore ...	0·15	...	...	...	0·28	0·30	0·25	...	0·72	1·28	1·03	0·12	...	1·28	...	...	...	0·72	...	...
			Jellasore ...	...	...	1·16	...	...	0·03	0·08	...	0·05	0·17	0·68	0·07	...	0·56	...	0·25	0·41	0·60	...	0·[illegible]
			Baripada ...	...	0·83	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	0·08	0·02	0·26	0·02	...	0·04	0·61	0·75	1·00	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Pura ...	0·44	0·32	0·03	0·53	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·65	0·20	...	1·18	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·06	0·[illegible]
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·32	0·05	0·17	0·27	0·43	0·06	...	...	0·85	0·[illegible]
			Bhanpur ...	...	1·03	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·67	0·08	0·11	...	2·22	0·18	0·04	...	0·15	1·[illegible]
			Gop ...	0·09	...	...	0·17	...	...	0·10	...	0·11	0·17	0·34	0·13	0·30	...	0·03	0·51	...	...	2·23	0·[illegible]
			Satpara ...	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·15	0·65	0·03	1·00	...	...	0·74	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	0·05	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·12	...	0·03	0·46	0·22	0·07	1·67	...	0·18	0·17	...	...	0·38	1·[illegible]
			Nayagarh ...	...	1·73	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·15	...	1·03	0·35	...	0·03	...	...	...	1·15	[illegible]
			Rampur ...	...	...	0·58	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·78	0·06	0·62	0·80	0·30	0·14	...	...	...	...
			Kanas ...	...	0·80	...	1·30	0·05	1·43	...	0·10	...	...	0·43	0·10	3·30	0·80	...	...	0·43	...	0·05	[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·16	0·69	0·56	...	1·00	[illegible]
			Hazaribagh ...	...	0·05	0·64	0·37	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·86	0·28	0·05	0·18	...	0·55	0·41	0·12	...	...	...
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	0·09	0·12	...	1·12	0·62	0·05	...	0·13	...
			Chatra ...	...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·10	0·18	0·29	0·42	0·26	...	...	0·04	...
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·20	0·40	0·58	0·10	0·10	...
			Ramgar ...	0·10	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·80	0·05	3·26	...	0·48	...	...	...	...	...
		Ranchi ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	0·20	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·34	0·42	...	0·98	0·06	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	0·19	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·12	...	0·80	0·07	0·33	0·71	...	...	...	...
			Silli ...	0·42	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·60	1·00	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	...	0·07	1·38	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·26	0·09	0·30	1·00	0·11	...	...	0·22	...
			Tamar ...	0·07	...	...	0·02	0·21	...	...	0·28	0·45	0·25	0·25	...	...	...	0·64	0·62	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	...	1·66	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·18	1·79	0·07	1·04	0·16	...	...	0·10	...	...
		Palamau ...	Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	0·21	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·34	0·02	0·51	0·10	0·08	0·02	...	...	0·32	[illegible]
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·10	...	1·60	0·16	1·00	0·10	...	...	0·27	...
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahuadand ...	0·40	1·00	0·40	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	1·20	0·70	0·10	...	...	...	...
			Garhwa ...	0·41	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·09	0·56	0·08	0·14	...	...	...	...	...
			Panki ...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·14	3·18	3·10	0·19	...	...	...	...	...
			Latehar ...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·16	...	0·50	0·07	1·78	0·02	...	...	0·10	...
			Nagarantari ...	0·55	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	...	1·05	2·00	0·80	0·04	...	...	...	...
			Ranka ...	0·10	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·20	0·05	0·48	0·75	0·05	0·09	...	...	0·10	...
			Chatterpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·27	1·00	3·32	...	0·33	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·41	0·20	0·05	...	0·63	0·20	0·12	0·01	...	...
			Gobindpur ...	0·02	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·26	0·10	...	0·17	0·35	0·14	0·38	...	1·40	...
			Raghunathpur	...	0·08	0·05	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·83	0·50	...	...	1·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	...
			Barahbhum ...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1·36	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	...	0·02	0·15	1·29	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·96	0·39	0·02	0·36	1·80	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
			Chas ...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·23	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
			Pandra ...	...	0·22	1·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·32	0·06	...	0·65	1·00	0·15	...	...	0·72	...
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·05	0·82	...	3·38	0·13	...	0·02	...	0·05	...	...
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·21	...	0·55	0·61	0·05	0·55	0·18	1·00	0·55	0·12	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	...	...	0·40	0·54	0·23	...	0·80	...	0·34	...	...	...	...
			Baharagura ...	...	...	3·55	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·35	0·05	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·80	0·50	3·70	0·21	0·10	0·10	2·20	...	...	...
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·46	1·10	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mehals.	*Monaharpur*	...	0·03	...	0·19	...	...	1·53	0·45	1·02	1·09	0·07	...	1·73	0·19	0·49	1·07	0·13	...	0·20	[illegible]
			Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·01	0·05	0·60	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talchar ...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·34	0·85	0·44	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	...	...	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·89	...	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·95	...
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·15	0·22	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	1·85	0·50	0·09	0·08	0·23	0·68	...	...	0·30	...	...
			Bishpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...
			Kunjabongarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	0·0[illegible]	...	0·05	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·38	...	1·34	1·10	...	...	...	...	...
			Baisenga ...	0·12	0·02	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·18	0·30	0·04	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...

n Bengal in August 1899—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May to 31st August 1899.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	0·02	3·12	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	14	14·19	22·13	12·05	5·18	58·46	35·88	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bihar—*concluded.*
...	...	...	...	1·36	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	9	?	17·84	?	4·20	59·10	?	Bongaon (*Syfabad*).			
0·02	...	0·06	0·26	1·76	...	...	0·19	...	0·05	0·22	16	14·23	19·63	12·78	3·37	53·47	38·78	Supaul.			
...	...	1·29	1·55	0·24	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·22	14	13·15	11·64	13·29	3·45	41·71	43·06	Protabganj.			
...	...	0·06	1·57	0·03	1·83	0·04	0·23	...	0·09	1·25	12	13·63	13·60	10·90	4·57	50·59	32·76	*Bhagalpur.*			
...	0·12	...	0·37	0·02	0·21	...	0·40	...	0·17	0·09	13	15·81	8·59	10·59	2·57	46·76	31·80	Banka.			
...	...	...	0·84	0·10	0·35	...	...	...	0·20	0·45	13	13·64	15·20	10·59	7·21	48·87	34·44	Colgong.			
0·13	...	0·32	...	0·82	...	0·25	...	...	0·14	0·02	13	?	8·75	?	2·85	38·29	?	*Bansi.*			
0·75	0·59	0·33	0·09	0·18	0·03	...	0·56	0·08	0·25	0·82	21	17·08	21·82	16·65	4·87	70·20	54·53	Kishanganj ...	Purnea.		
1·00	0·06	1·62	0·65	0·15	0·17	...	0·90	0·19	...	0·82	23	15·32	20·58	14·85	4·10	73·34	48·36	Araria.			
...	...	1·85	0·71	...	...	...	0·51	0·38	0·22	1·32	19	17·16	28·04	13·90	5·11	69·38	42·55	Purnea.			
...	0·80	2·74	...	0·66	...	0·57	0·06	1·60	1·30	...	13	14·33	20·85	12·07	5·39	54·70	39·88	Gondwara (Korah).			
...	3·40	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	10	?	45·00	?	9·50	78·18	?	*Raraua.*			
...	...	0·50	1·16	0·53	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·37	15	?	13·35	?	2·55	49·14	?	*Forbesganj.*			
1·05	...	0·50	0·18	0·25	0·43	...	...	...	...	...		18·79		21·43			66·39	Kaliaganj.			
...	...	0·07	0·03	0·08	0·82	...	...	0·06	1·95	0·44	14	14·31	12·30	10·35	3·52	51·54	35·11	Malda	Malda.		
0·37	...	·006	0·75	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·18	1·95	14	15·53	21·33	12·08	6·91	66·03	41·38	Chanchal.			
0·10	...	1·00	2·35	0·33	0·59	...	...	...	1·35	0·38	17	14·64	18·81	12·10	3·95	50·10	37·92	Gajol.			
...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·52	0·07	13	13·27	9·51	10·17	2·42	46·44	35·40	Sibganj.			
...	...	...	0·20	0·50	0·12	...	...	...	1·34	0·30	16	14·00	13·95	10·12	4·64	50·71	35·28	Rajmahal ...	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	0·75	0·27	...	0·32	...	0·27	...	0·22	0·49	15	14·57	10·95	10·72	3·41	42·61	32·85	Godda.			
...	...	0·15	...	0·19	0·09	...	...	0·03	0·35	2·50	15	15·30	8·91	12·00	2·35	43·27	30·50	Pakhur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·59	...	0·31	0·96	0·39	14	18·30	8·22	13·03	1·04	53·32	38·95	Naya Dumka.			
...	...	...	...	1·14	1·27	...	0·12	0·05	0·09	1·62	11	15·88	10·85	12·12	2·73	53·00	36·07	Deoghur.			
...	0·08	0·16	...	0·10	0·90	0·09	0·30	0·48	0·25	0·13	16	17·50	8·51	13·72	2·26	39·37	38·76	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	0·85	0·25	0·15	0·22	0·10	0·15	0·18	3·25	15	?	12·59	?	5·25	38·35	?	*Mohagama.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				10·45		8·34			28·19	Nanthat.			
...	...	4·50	...	...	0·30	0·40	0·28	0·20	...	...	11	?	5·61	?	1·90	35·67	?	*Assanboni.*			
...	...	...	0·34	0·18	0·70	0·59	...	0·27	0·22	1·10	16	?	9·14	?	1·61	48·01	?	*Katikund.*			
...	0·29	1·00	0·19	0·24	0·01	0·17	0·49	0·40	0·88	0·32	20	?	14·97	?	3·26	63·12	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	0·19	...	...	0·21	0·23	0·42	0·60	0·09	0·24	0·27	14	?	8·34	?	2·20		?	*Sarwan.*			
...	...	...	...	0·39	0·16	...	...	...	1·25	...	8	?	6·71	?	1·03	44·02	?	*Sarath.*			
0·03	1·22	0·80	0·54	0·90	2·66	0·35	0·37	...	0·45	0·18	20	?	15·23	?	2·68	45·21	?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09		5	?	11·24	?	5·24	42·64	?	*Bhagya.*			
...	...	...	0·17	...	0·65	0·61	0·32	0·14	0·36	1·15	17	?	10·65	?	3·05	49·02	?	Mohespore.			
...	...	0·12	0·09	0·08	0·14	0·03	0·13	0·01	0·37	1·97	15	?	11·95	?	3·20	41·87	?	*Barharwa.*			
...	...	2·26	...	0·17	0·15	...	...	...	0·50	0·48	13	?	13·44	?	3·43	52·27	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	0·60	0·20	0·18	...	...	...	0·10	0·27	2·20	0·10	17	?	11·48	?	3·71	48·27	?	*Bario.*			
1·10	...	0·42	0·20	0·52	2·00	0·13	0·15	...	0·37	...	19	13·63	13·01	11·33	3·56	34·85	33·00	Jamalpur.	Cuttack.	Orissa.	Orissa.
1·27	...	1·02	0·36	...	...	0·08	1·21	0·75	...	...	12	14·92	12·23	10·84	3·57	35·12	34·27	Banki.			
0·35	...	0·12	...	...	...	1·13	...	0·06	...	...	11	16·16	5·55	12·37	1·36	30·40	39·87	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	0·18	...	1·00	2·57	0·10	0·33	0·53	1·74	17	16·00	12·54	13·56	2·67	33·[illegible]6	39·91	False Point.			
0·05	0·60	0·43	0·10	...	0·52	0·62	0·06	0·39	0·02	...	15	15·24	8·01	12·71	1·24	30·53	37·26	Kendrapara.			
0·22	...	0·13	0·89	...	0·17	4·48	0·39	0·17	...	...	15	16·74	11·41	11·50	4·44	34·20	37·70	Jajpur.			
0·85	...	0·10	...	...	0·95	0·15	0·15	...	...	...	16	15·09	5·87	12·72	1·06	32·40	38·48	Dharmsala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·40		13·09			38·34	Salipore.			
0·13	0·02	0·03	...	0·22	...	1·45	1·28	0·37	0·12	0·47	15	?	11·80	?	4·57	40·64	?	*Pal Lahara.*			
0·21	0·37	...	1·14	...	0·72	2·05	0·04	0·28	0·02	...	14	14·92	9·46	12·90	2·05	33·75	35·12	Akhyapada ...	Balasore.		
...	...	0·79	0·31	...	0·05	0·97	0·36	...	0·03	...	49	14·52	5·07	11·47	0·97	29·93	34·14	Chandbali.			
0·38	...	...	0·13	0·12	0·50	1·22	1·41	1·83	...	...	14	14·12	13·13	11·00	2·16	34·96	36·13	Bhadrak.			
1·03	0·28	0·23	0·06	...	0·74	2·48	0·52	0·04	...	...	13	15·0[illegible]	9·18	10·44	2·48	37·04	35·55	Soro.			
...	...	0·42	0·15	0·05	0·15	2·15	0·30	0·07	0·10	...	16	16·0[illegible]	9·52	11·39	2·15	43·09	37·43	Balasore.			
0·06	...	1·81	0·11	1·31	1·93	0·21	1·31	0·08	...	1·18	15	13·91	11·59	10·71	1·92	41·05	35·66	Jellasore.			
0·05	0·50	0·45	...	...	1·15	0·03	0·65	0·50	...	...	13	16·84	9·21	11·96	1·42	54·42	38·37	Baripada.			
1·09	0·55	...	1·24	...	0·02	0·53	1·84	0·02	0·13	0·34	13	13·21	9·57	10·32	1·84	19·60	30·27	Puri ...	Puri.		
2·05	...	0·06	...	...	...	0·30	0·05	0·02	...	...	10	16·85	6·72	12·54	3·05	24·26	37·49	Khurda.			
2·45	1·08	...	...	1·56	0·44	1·05	0·35	0·06	0·06	0·30	16	15·74	13·09	11·84	2·45	31·21	31·54	Banpur.			
1·00	0·47	0·06	1·70	...	...	0·80	0·25	0·09	0·37	0·55	16	14·60	11·30	12·06	2·23	37·44	34·21	Gop.			
...	...	...	0·14	0·54	0·20	1·70	1·00	...	...	0·20	11	?	8·36	?	2·70	73·68	?	*Satpara.*			
0·09	0·28	...	0·12	0·33	...	0·28	...	0·28	...	0·04	13	15·70	6·23	13·59	1·67	24·03	35·67	Pipli.			
...	0·15	0·24	...	0·02	0·13	0·53	0·41	...	0·46	0·14	16	?	9·47	?	1·73	29·71	?	*Nayagarh.*			
3·00	...	0·33	...	0·58	...	0·29	0·67	0·58	...	0·29	16	?	13·30	?	3·00	36·53	?	*Kanpur.*			
0·12	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	0·15	1·05	...	0·37	0·30	17	?	11·77	?	3·30	26·89	?	*Kanas.*			
...	...	...	0·81	0·08	0·75	0·10	0·27	0·70	0·09	0·66	11	17·26	6·02	12·41	1·00	30·59	36·01	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh.	Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.
0·26	...	...	0·26	0·68	0·71	0·92	0·30	0·15	...	0·11	15	17·69	6·23	13·11	0·92	39·70	36·40	Hazaribagh.			
1·10	...	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·15	0·50	0·42	0·07	0·11	10	16·09	5·86	13·36	1·39	37·12	34·15	Barhi.			
0·20	0·35	...	...	0·04	0·41	0·24	0·25	0·31	0·23	0·17	14	16·27	4·06	12·50	1·17	43·89	30·09	Chatra.			
...	...	...	0·40	0·10	0·15	0·20	0·20	0·10	...	...	15	15·09	3·68	14·21	0·90	43·54	40·01	Karasdeha.			
1·14	...	...	0·31	0·26	0·95	1·36	0·13	0·59	...	0·45	14	15·90	10·74	13·14	3·26	?	30·34	Ramgar.			
...	0·35	0·26	...	0·21	0·10	0·52	0·56	...	0·25	0·16	12	17·46	4·97	13·00	0·98	33·47	35·39	Lonardaga ...	Ranchi.		
0·75	...	...	0·15	0·17	0·30	0·08	0·78	0·05	0·13	0·46	13	17·69	5·87	13·84	0·80	31·08	36·48	Ranchi.			
0·08	...	...	2·70	0·07	1·20	...	0·32	...	0·50	...	11	13·33	8·32	14·08	2·70	30·11	37·19	Silli.			
...	...	...	0·07	1·62	0·34	1·75	1·52	...	...	...	15	?	11·09	?	1·90	40·30	?	*Palkot.*			
0·09	...	...	0·77	0·05	0·48	0·70	0·13	0·48	0·23	0·04	15	?	8·98	?	0·91	42·13	?	*Tamar.*			
...	2·35	...	0·49	...	0·34	0·69	0·47	0·59	...	...		?	7·00	?	2·55	32·40	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			9	19·31		21·99			40·81	Birguja.			
0·14	0·44	1·11	0·73	1·07	1·90	0·23	0·51	1·03	0·40	...		19·57	13·07	16·01	1·90	37·39	45·35	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			17	18·14		15·62			46·73	Gangpur.			
...	...	1·25	0·64	0·01	0·27	0·10	0·02	0·04	0·30	0·11		15·79	4·70	12·36	1·25	29·91	33·18	Palamau (*Daltonganj*).	Palamau.		
...	...	1·90	...	0·50	0·25	...	...	...			13	16·80		14·87			39·02	Balumath.			
...	...	1·90	1·02	...	...	...	...	...			...	13·50		13·13			35·81	Husainabad.			
...	0·50	1·00	...	...	0·30	0·80	0·20	...	0·40	0·29	15	?	9·01	?	1·41	37·99	?	*Mahuadand.*			
...	...	0·11	1·72	1·32	2·33	...	0·14	...	2·92	0·06	11	15·50	12·14	15·84	3·92	37·56	35·38	Garhwa.			
...	0·12	0·20	...	0·03	0·25	1·00	0·36	0·11	...	...	12	?	10·09	?	3·18	40·66	?	*Panki.*			
...	...	0·78	0·59	0·16	0·19	1·10	1·00	1·16	0·04	...	13	?	7·33	?	1·78	34·57	?	*Latehar.*			
...	0·16	1·30	1·73	0·31	0·35	1·03	0·79	..	1·00	0·24	15	?	14·08	?	3·00	38·87	?	*Nagarunteri.*			
...	0·70	2·30	0·30	1·50	0·40	0·20	2·10	...	0·30	0·05	14	?	10·61	?	4·30	39·55	?	*Banka.*			
...	...	0·31	0·93	0·46	0·48	0·33	...	...	0·17	0·30	12	?	9·40	?	3·32	39·03	?	*Chatterpore.*			
...	0·01	0·09	0·05	4·28	0·09	0·53	0·30	0·48	0·25	0·01	9	16·65	7·45	13·15	4·25	40·24	37·83	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	0·04	...	0·11	1·10	0·21	0·40	0·94	0·30	0·17	15	17·04	4·47	11·36	0·94	31·40	37·74	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	0·15	2·40	...	0·13	0·30	0·55	...	0·20	13	15·18	8·24	13·00	2·40	36·18	38·62	Raghunathpur.			
...	...	0·40	...	0·93	1·20	0·30	0·05	1·08	0·23	0·10	10	15·73	6·16	11·40	1·36	39·35	35·73	Barabhum.			
...	0·10	...	1·70	0·07	0·27	0·23	0·67	0·21	1·51	0·02	14	15·82	9·08	15·66	1·85	35·21	36·08	Jhalda.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·51	...	...	...	7	17·36	1·92	13·43	0·51	27·63	36·95	Chas.			
...	...	...	...	2·20	0·40	...	0·53	0·23	0·12	...	14	?	8·35	?	2·25	34·95	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	1·38	0·03	0·92	1·52	0·14	0·20	0·19	1·31	13	16·73	12·53	13·04	3·38	31·70	37·46	Chaibassa ...	Singhbhum.		
0·07	...	0·35	1·09	0·22	1·55	0·11	0·18	0·24	0·05	0·23		16·84	9·49	11·27	1·90	31·30	35·83	Chakradharpur.			
...	...	...	0·35	1·80	0·03	0·25	0·27	...	...	...	13	15·60	6·44	14·36	1·80	39·58	40·57	Ghatsila.			
...	0·08	1·25	...	...	0·32	...	...	0·54	...	...	11	33·80	7·45	10·88	3·35	38·52	36·36	Baharagura.			
...	...	1·20	1·00	0·30	0·60	1·40	0·10	0·41	0·25	...	8	?	13·31	?	3·70	31·47	?	*Gutkura.*			
...	...	...	...	1·60	2·40	...	...	...	3·99	0·14	7	?	11·72	?	3·99	45·01	?	*Kalikapur.*			
2·71	...	4·46	1·19	3·21	1·03	0·79	...	0·19	0·34	...	20	?	21·64	?	4·46	59·71	?	*Manoharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				12·00		5·80			22·16	Keonjhar ...	Orissa, Tributary Mahals.		
0·23	0·05	0·58	1·14	...	1·69	0·41	0·50	0·64	...	...	12	?	7·80	?	1·14	29·82	?	*Anandpur.*			
...	...	4·35	...	0·14	0·20	0·35	...	0·53	...	0·25	12	13·29	9·45	10·43	4·35	35·28	35·21	Talchar.			
0·10	0·61	0·10	...	...	0·30	...	0·30	...	...	0·51	13	15·50	8·52	8·63	1·95		39·51	Narsingpur.			
...	0·70	0·59	...	...	...	0·36	0·48	...		...	9	14·21	5·29	10·16	1·19	21·61	33·49	Angul.			
...	0·12	0·01	0·09	0·15	...	0·37	0·43	0·05	0·02	...	8	16·57	4·54	12·17	2·30	26·54	39·03	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				16·57		10·34			35·37	Bishpara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				14·03		9·66			32·24	Kunjabongarh.			
2·00	0·75	2·62	1·00	0·22	...	...	0·40	0·03	0·04	...	12	?	12·83	?	2·62	34·51	?	*Baramba.*			
...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·30	1·05	0·22	0·21	...	9	?	3·97	?	1·18	18·79	?	*Baitinga.*			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1899.

WEATHER conditions during August were not to any great extent different from what prevailed in July. No disturbance of any importance occurred over the Bay, and such depressions as formed ultimately filled up in the north of the province. The result of the course taken by the two depressions, one about the middle and the other towards the end of the month, was a continuance of the heavy rainfall in the north of the province.

The influence of these disturbances, however, was different so far as Lower Bengal was concerned. Instead of moving northwards across the south of the province, they first moved westward towards Central India and then recurving entered the province from the west crossing Bihar and North Bengal in an easterly direction. They caused heavy general rainfall in the northern districts during their passage eastward, but while moving westward across Orissa, the falls were not nearly so heavy as usual under these circumstances. In consequence the heavy rainfall is shown chiefly in the northern districts. North Bengal received, on an average, 4·84 inches in excess of the normal; Bihar 3·31 owing to the heavy falls in north of the division; and East Bengal 2·2. In the other divisions there was defect, in South-West Bengal 1·83, Orissa 2·3 and Chota Nagpur 6·2 inches.

The depression, which formed over the north of the Bay about the beginning of the second week, moved in an almost due westerly direction towards the Orissa coast, and, before crossing the coast, became fairly well defined with a rather steep gradient towards the south and east. Weather was never seriously disturbed at any of the coast stations, as the highest wind velocity at Diamond Island was 19 miles an hour on the 10th, and on the Orissa coast 24 miles on the 12th. But at sea squally weather obtained over a wide area between the 10th and 12th. A few days afterwards when the depression had recurved and was over the north of the province, the highest velocity, viz., 28 miles an hour, was recorded at Saugor Island.

A notable feature of this distrubance was the distribution of rainfall in the north of the province. Between the 15th and 18th the depression moved slowly eastwards, and throughout those days, with the exception of the last, the heavy falls of rain occurred to the north of the centre of the depression. South Bihar and the north of Chota Nagpur received much less rain than North Bihar, and even in North Bengal the contrast was well marked till the distrubance broke up, when, as usually happens, thunder-storms became more general with numerous heavy falls.

Except during the above two periods of disturbed weather, the rainfall during the month was not heavy or general, but there was no well-defined break. While the first depression was developing in the north of the Bay, northerly winds prevailed over the province, and only scattered showers fell, the partial break extending from about the 5th to the 9th in the south-western districts and to the 12th in Bihar. During a second partial break which occurred about the 20th, light showers were of fairly general occurrence daily.

At the beginning of the month, the distribution differed from what prevails at that time of the year only in the gradient being less steep than usual. Readings were considerably in excess both at the coast and inland stations, and uniformity of the distribution was due to the area of greatest excess being over Lower Bengal, Orissa and the north of the Bay. Pressure, however, was falling, and after a rapid fall on the 2nd the excess had to a great extent disappeared, and there was little change till the 4th, when a brisk rise in the west caused a slight depression to form over the north of the province. This was attended by a cyclonic circulation of light winds and heavy showers, first in North Bihar and afterwards in North Bengal. It continued to affect weather in the northern districts till the 6th, when the falling pressure over Burma caused an indraught towards that area, and rainfall almost ceased over the province.

On the 6th when the depression in Burma began to appear, readings were below the normal at all stations, but by only small amounts except in the south-east. The continued fall on the 7th resulted in a diffused low pressure area over the province and the north and east of the Bay with no well-defined centre. Over the south-west of the Bay, however, the gradient was moderately steep with strong westerly winds. The greatest defect had increased to ·2 inch at the Burma stations. The low pressure area altered slightly on the following day, and appeared to be concentrating off the Arakan coast, after which it drifted westward, and became a well-defined, though not a deep, depression on the 10th with its centre not far from the Orissa coast, about east from Gopalpur and south-east from False Point. At that time defect at its centre was about ·2 inch and a fairly steep gradient with moderately strong cyclonic winds extended over the whole Bay area. On the 11th the central area had crossed Orissa, and ordinary weather prevailed over the Bay. Rainfall had been general, though not heavy, in Lower Bengal; but as the moist winds were deflected westward towards the depression, they were not at that time penetrating to the northern districts where comparatively dry weather continued.

There was little further change over the province during the three following days. On the 14th pressure was again falling, and was lowest in the west of Bihar, and on the 15th the central area was entering Bihar. As it moved eastward, the depression deepened somewhat, and heavy rainfall became general in the east and north, and showers in the south-west.

On the 16th a well-defined depression was shown over the east of Bihar with a regular cyclonic circulation of winds. On the 17th the centre was in the east of the province, where it slowly filled up during the two following days with general heavy rainfall in North and East Bengal.

An important feature of this disturbance was its recurving, a feature which has been persistent throughout the present monsoon season. It may also be noted that while moving westward, it was rather quickly filling up, and that after turning towards the east, it again developed and remained well defined till it reached the Assam hills. But for the passage of this shallow depression eastward, a very exceptional occurrence at that time of the year, the rainfall in North Bihar, North Bengal and East Bengal for August would most probably have been less by one-half.

Pressure rose rapidly on the 19th, and by the 20th the distribution differed very little from the normal, there being a small excess over the west of the province and a small defect in the south and east of the Bay. Light irregular winds, with a tendency to become northerly on the Orissa coast, showed that a depression was forming in the north of the Bay. It became somewhat more definite on the 22nd, but it was not till the 25th that there was any well-defined central area. Even then the irregular changes of pressure displaced the area of lowest pressure in an uncertain manner, and readings remained lowest on the Orissa coast till the 28th when the depression moved towards the north-west. As in the previous case, it recurved, and on the 30th was again over the province with its centre between Naya Dumka and Bhagalpur. On the 31st it had moved into North-Bengal, where it was filling up. This second depression remained shallow throughout. It caused no squally weather over the north of the Bay; and though rainfall was fairly general over the province during its existence, there were no heavy falls except in North Bengal on the last day of the month when the disturbance was breaking up.

Pressure changes were never more than moderate at any time during the month, as the cyclonic disturbances were of a mild type; but readings were relatively low except in the early days when there was a fairly large excess. Mean defect was small in Chota Nagpur, and from there increased towards the east and north, the greatest being ·04 inch in East Bengal.

Temperature.—Though no well-marked break occurred, rainfall was lighter than usual in the south-western districts, and temperature was relatively high. Even in the north and east of the province where there was heavy rainfall, both maximum and minimum temperatures were above the normal, though by amounts considerably smaller than in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The mean excess in these latter divisions was 1°·5 to 2°, while in other parts of the province it was a little under 1°.

The difference from the normal in maximum temperature varied from a small defect in the extreme north to excess of 3° in Orissa. In minimum temperature there was a fairly uniform excess of 1° over the whole province.

Rainfall.—As stated above, the cyclonic disturbances, to which a great part of the rainfall of the month was due, began in the north of the Bay. From there they moved westward, and afterwards recurving crossed the north of the province in an easterly direction. The distribution of rainfall shows clearly the effect of these movements. With the exception of a narrow strip close to the north coast of the Bay where heavy rain fell during the formation of the depressions, the total fall for the month was below the normal over a great part of the south of the province. In the north, on the other hand, there was heavy rainfall for days consecutively, while the first depression was moving eastward; and at the same time the monsoon current was moving northwards over the extreme eastern districts, giving heavy rainfall in that region. This heavy rain was more marked in East Bengal after the depression filled up.

The area of excess rainfall in the north of the province includes the whole of Bihar to the north of the Ganges, all North Bengal and the adjoining part of East Bengal. In the south there was a small excess in the Sunderbans and a considerable excess in Chittagong and Noakhali. Over the remaining parts of the province rainfall was deficient, but not by very large amounts, except in Chota Nagpur, over a great part of which defect was between 5 and 7 inches.

In the north excess was generally between 5 and 10 inches, except in the west of North Bihar, where it was generally more than 10 inches.

On an average for the whole division Chota Nagpur received only 54 per cent. of the normal, Orissa 81 per cent. and South-West Bengal 85 per cent. In East Bengal excess was 14, in Bihar 27 and in North Bengal 33 per cent. of the normal.

The total fall since the beginning of the year is practically normal in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, 20 per cent. in excess in Bengal Proper, and 44 per cent. in excess in Bihar.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period.

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1899 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	230	52	17	185	116	122	154	85	117
North Bengal ...	270	49	112	93	85	127	123	138	120
East " ...	300	169	51	155	137	104	125	114	120
Bihar ...	224	56	17	288	101	143	167	127	144
Orissa ...	49	38	10	357	144	93	99	81	100
Chota Nagpur ..	164	24	Nil	255	85	154	110	54	97

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the passed 25 years: the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district: the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage: the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for August 1899.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall August.	Actual district rainfall August 1899.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage, excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	11·86	8·60	73	− 27
	Birbhum	12·52	6·44	51	− 49
	Bankura	12·90	7·01	54	− 46
	Midnapore	12·85	11·43	89	− 11
	Hooghly	12·51	7·61	61	− 39
	Howrah	12·88	12·79	103	+ 3
	24-Parganas	13·06	11·79	90	− 10
	Calcutta	12·95	8·90	69	− 31
	Nadia	11·22	8·64	77	− 23
	Murshidabad	11·12	12·35	111	+ 11
	Jessore	10·91	9·44	87	− 13
	Khulna	11·78	11·13	94	− 6
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	11·87	12·70	107	+ 7
	Dinajpur	12·56	31·27	249	+149
	Jalpaiguri	25·82	29·69	115	+ 15
	Darjeeling	25·52	24·74	97	− 3
	Cooch Behar	21·90	24·77	113	+ 13
	Rangpur	12·37	20·39	165	+ 65
	Bogra	11·90	18·50	155	+ 55
	Pabna	11·17	13·18	118	+ 18
	Dacca	12·26	14·10	115	+ 15
	Mymensingh	15·20	18·74	123	+ 23
East Bengal ...	Faridpur	11·70	9·57	82	− 18
	Backergunge	15·30	18·04	118	+ 18
	Tippera	15·02			
	Noakhali	24·20	31·59	130	+ 30
	Chittagong	22·25	22·81	103	+ 3
	Chittagong Hills Tracts ...	18·03	15·28	85	− 15
Bihar ...	Patna	11·10	11·45	103	+ 3
	Gaya	12·27	9·80	80	− 20
	Shahabad	12·08	11·04	91	− 9
	Saran	10·85	20·12	185	+ 85
	Champaran	13·97	16·65	119	+ 19
	Muzaffarpur	10·95			
	Darbhanga	12·30	22·08	171	+ 71
	Monghyr	11·80	14·00	118	+ 18
	Bhagalpur	11·67	15·79	135	+ 35
	Purnea	15·29			
	Malda	10·52	12·71	121	+ 21
	Sonthal Parganas	12·15	9·95	82	− 18
Orissa ...	Cuttack	12·45			
	Balasore	11·18	10·56	94	− 6
	Puri	11·71	9·09	77	− 23
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	13·13	6·10	46	− 54
	Ranchi	13·20	5·20	39	− 61
	Palamau	13·21			
	Manbhum	13·00	6·61	51	− 49
	Singhbhum	13·22	10·04	76	− 24

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of August 1899:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1899.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	95·7	73·9	90·3	79·5	84·9	+1·5	10·07	11·90	—1·83	15·07	15·35	—0·28	45·99	37·76
North Bengal	97·2	72·1	88·3	78·5	83·4	+0·6	19·37	14·53	+4·84	17·38	15·58	+1·80	68·04	54·34
East	96·3	73·8	87·4	78·0	82·8	+0·8	17·96	15·76	+2·20	19·24	17·78	+1·46	68·72	55·65
Bihar	97·4	71·6	89·9	79·0	84·4	+0·7	15·39	12·08	+3·31	14·79	13·91	+0·88	49·93	34·73
Orissa	96·2	75·6	90·5	79·3	84·9	+2·0	9·68	11·98	—2·30	14·15	15·11	—0·96	33·16	35·95
Chota Nagpur*	94·9	72·4	87·4	75·4	81·4	+2·0	7·15	13·35	—6·20	13·43	16·00	—3·57	35·99	37·12
Assam	100·6	75·0	88·0	77·8	82·9	—0·1								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th September 1899.

C. LITTLE,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th September 1899.

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1899.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	3rd	152·4	5·0	29·695	86·0	94·0	15·6	78·4	81·2	1·005	79·4	81	W by S and calm	42	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	4th	141·4	0·4	·697	86·5	91·7	9·7	82·0	81·8	1·026	80·0	82	WSW, WNW and calm.	43	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o.
,,	5th	128·4	Nil	·736	86·7	91·4	8·4	83·0	82·8	1·071	81·3	85	WSW and calm	49	,,	Cloudy, o, ⛆.
,,	6th	146·4	7·0	·763	87·1	93·6	12·8	80·8	82·4	1·047	80·6	82	SW and calm ...	72	,,	Day partially cloudy, night clear, ⛆.
,,	7th	146·4	7·4	·724	86·4	93·4	12·4	81·0	81·8	1·027	80·0	82	SW and calm ...	77	,,	Partially cloudy, ⛆.
,,	8th	148·3	5·9	·708	86·6	93·4	12·2	81·2	81·7	1·015	79·7	81	SW and calm ...	44	,,	Partially cloudy, ⛆.
,,	9th	153·6	3·1	·737	87·2	94·6	14·4	80·2	81·7	1·010	79·5	78	E by S, N by E and calm.	31	,,	Chiefly cloudy, ⛆.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·723
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·649
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	28·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	87·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	86·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature	16·2
The maximum temperature	94·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	°
The mean relative humidity	82
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th September 1899	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·31
The total fall from 1st January to 9th September 1899	60·23
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	52·24

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard, Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; ⛆, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th September 1899.

G. W. KUCHLER,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,361,880	4,098	35·28	49	·36	...	...	1,731	14·88	50	·36	68	·48	752	6·48	2,650	22·80	2,831	24·36	
	Birbhum	798,254	2,809	42·12	18	·24	...	..	1,126	16·92	3	·03	41	·60	590	8·76	1,777	26·64	1,805	27·12	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,919	43·92	6	·06	7	·07	1,147	12·84	23	·24	60	·60	657	7·32	1,900	21·24	2,364	26·52	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	8,405	38·28	269	·84	16	·07	3,199	14·52	107	·48	136	·60	1,196	5·40	4,863	22·08	5,176	23·52	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	1,857	21·48	22	·24	...	...	1,486	17·16	90	·96	63	·72	251	2·88	1,912	22·08	2,109	24·36	
	Howrah	763,625	1,880	29·52	37	·48	...	...	1,002	15·72	225	3·48	68	·96	473	7·32	1,805	28·32	1,452	22·80	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,133	4,010	25·32	46	·24	4	·02	2,647	16·68	128	·72	170	·96	422	2·64	3,417	21·60	2,848	18·00	
	Calcutta	681,560	718	12·60	141	2·30	...	...	418	7·32	223	3·84	41	·72	849	14·88	1,672	29·40	1,525	26·76	
	Nadia	1,644,108	5,028	36·60	15	·10	2	·01	2,463	17·88	15	·10	167	1·20	541	3·84	3,203	23·28	2,697	19·68	
	Murshidabad	1,259,946	3,892	37·32	1	·008	...	...	2,426	23·16	6	·04	97	·84	432	4·08	2,962	28·32	2,594	24·00	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,249	20·64	10	·06	...	...	3,254	20·64	3	·01	130	·72	281	1·68	3,678	23·28	3,332	21·12	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,264	33·24	8	·07	...	...	1,941	19·68	23	·12	79	·72	634	6·36	2,685	27·24	2,116	21·48	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,457,460	2,566	21·36	3	·02	4	·02	3,386	27·48	8	·06	126	·96	165	1·32	3,612	30·12	3,039	25·32	
	Dinajpur	1,482,570	3,472	28·08	134	1·08	3	·02	3,525	28·44	9	·07	79	·60	231	1·80	3,931	32·16	3,337	27·00	
	Jalpaiguri	690,736	1,532	27·00	102	1·68	...	...	1,042	28·92	29	·48	17	·24	60	·96	1,850	32·52	1,886	33·24	
	Darjeeling	223,314	737	39·60	...	..	...	...	541	29·04	116	6·12	11	·48	168	9·00	836	44·88	944	50·64	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,788	27·72	19	·10	3	·01	3,764	21·84	5	·02	51	·24	246	1·08	4,047	23·40	4,315	24·96	
	Bogra	766,635	2,063	32·28	40	·60	8	·12	1,385	21·60	3	·03	72	1·08	184	2·88	1,692	26·40	1,714	26·76	
	Pabna	1,361,223	2,154	18·96	12	·09	...	...	2,310	20·28	4	·02	67	·48	115	·96	2,508	22·08	2,319	20·40	
Dacca	Dacca	2,225,002	5,059	25·32	7	·02	...	...	3,310	16·56	165	·72	113	·48	782	3·84	4,377	21·84	3,439	17·16	
	Mymensingh	3,472,156	7,523	25·92	17	·04	8	·02	5,219	18·00	46	·12	118	·36	872	3·00	6,280	21·60	5,802	20·16	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	3,725	24·48	...		1	·006	3,385	22·20	38	·24	146	·96	519	3·36	4,084	26·76	3,085	20·16	
	Backergunge	2,153,065	5,464	30·36	8	·03	...	...	2,980	16·48	32	·12	135	·72	1,116	6·12	4,091	22·68	4,296	23·88	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	3,889	26·16	...	..	...	...	2,595	17·40	11	·07	141	·84	465	3·12	3,212	21·60	2,783	18·72	
	Noakhali	1,069,693	2,998	35·52	1	·01	1	·01	2,721	32·28	4	·03	78	·84	212	2·40	3,017	35·76	2,194	26·04	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	5,523	51·36	4	·03	8	·07	2,513	23·28	19	·12	79	·72	163	1·44	2,786	25·80	3,731	34·68	
	South Lushai Hills																				
Patna	Patna	1,772,352	5,424	36·72	330	2·64	4	·02	2,599	17·52	275	1·80	135	·84	1,406	9·48	4,809	32·52	5,962	40·32	Not under registration.
	Gaya	2,138,331	8,002	44·88	76	·36	30	·12	3,960	21·96	65	·36	165	·84	1,398	7·32	5,566	31·20	8,012	45·24	
	Shahabad	2,960,579	6,429	37·32	340	1·92	1	·004	3,985	23·16	28	·12	113	·60	1,035	6·00	5,502	32·04	5,978	34·80	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,561	36·72	5	·02	24	·10	2,894	11·64	194	·84	257	1·20	2,979	12·96	5,553	27·00	7,041	34·20	
	Champaran	1,859,465	5,228	33·72	21	·12	35	·12	2,488	15·96	11	·06	220	1·44	1,013	6·48	3,798	24·36	5,564	35·88	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	8,146	36·00	105	·36	4	·01	3,533	15·60	127	·48	386	1·68	1,627	7·08	5,782	25·56	6,913	35·40	
	Durbhanga	2,801,958	8,231	35·16	...	...	1	·003	4,132	17·64	121	·48	300	1·44	1,026	4·32	5,642	24·12	7,005	30·00	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,031	6,930	40·80	49	·24	18	·09	3,049	17·88	27	·12	193	1·08	954	5·52	4,290	25·20	5,341	31·44	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	6,771	39·96	19	·10	46	·24	3,446	20·28	8	·03	135	·72	674	3·96	4,358	25·44	4,738	27·96	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,414	21·00	9	·04	...	...	3,850	23·64	4	·02	96	·48	144	·84	4,163	25·20	3,645	22·44	
	Malda	814,919	2,195	32·28	...	...	1	·01	1,941	28·56	1	·01	59	·84	115	1·68	2,117	31·08	1,740	25·56	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	6,154	42·00	39	·24	14	·08	3,324	15·84	30	·12	54	·36	464	3·12	2,925	19·92	4,075	27·84	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,971	7,878	48·72	1,481	9·12	472	2·88	1,874	11·52	534	3·24	132	·72	1,746	10·80	6,239	38·52	4,156	25·68	
	Balasore	994,025	3,913	47·16	884	9·60	25	·24	882	10·56	182	2·16	64	·72	994	11·76	2,981	35·52	2,381	28·68	
	Puri	944,998	3,099	39·24	2,234	28·32	290	3·60	467	5·88	309	3·84	46	·48	1,134	14·40	4,480	56·88	2,565	32·52	
	Angul and Khondmals																				
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	5,110	52·56	...	...	1	·009	1,842	19·92	19	·12	67	·60	636	6·48	2,685	27·36	3,893	40·08	Not under registration.
	Ranchi	1,128,885	5,265	55·32	...	...	10	·09	1,680	11·40	87	·84	35	·36	952	19·08	2,164	22·92	2,904	30·84	
	Palamau	598,770	2,257	45·36	...	...	8	·12	1,670	21·48	13	·24	28	·48	281	5·64	1,400	28·08	1,894	38·04	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	5,186	52·08	44	·36	1	·009	1,632	16·32	14	·12	30	·24	688	6·84	2,409	24·12	3,340	33·96	
	Singhbhum	545,488	1,873	41·16	17	·36	9	·12	730	15·72	10	·12	35	·72	133	2·88	924	20·28	1,048	23·04	
	Total	71,069,617	203,628	34·32	6,542	1·08	1,059	·12	109,193	18·36	3,444	·48	4,904	·72	31,537	5·28	156,539	26·40	163,078	27·48	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	170,612	28·80	14,532	2·40	894	·12	114,320	19·20	4,101	·60	4,552	·72	24,679	4·08	163,078	27·48			
	Difference + or —	.....	+33,016	+5·52	−7,990	−1·32	+165	Equal.	−5,127	−·84	−657	−·12	+412	Equal	+6,658	+1·20	−6,539	−1·08			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th September 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of July 1899.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	72	24·96	2	·60	...	...	33	11·40	5	1·68	2	·60	17	5·88	59	20·52	64	22·20	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	120	44·52	5	1·80	...	...	49	18·12	5	1·80	...	...	15	5·52	74	27·48	112	41·64	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,040	46	16·68	2	·72	...	...	49	17·76	14	5·04	...	...	10	3·60	75	27·12	94	34·08	
Howrah ...	4. Serampore	35,952	40	13·32	...	...	...	...	51	16·92	24	7·92	1	·24	12	3·96	88	29·28	113	37·68	
	5. Howrah	116,006	216	22·20	8	·72	...	...	200	20·52	49	5·04	5	·48	57	5·76	319	32·76	259	26·64	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	23	8·40	...	...	...	...	20	7·56	5	1·80	1	·36	11	4·20	37	14·04	35	13·32	
	7. Maniktala	32,565	34	12·36	...	...	...	...	23	8·28	1	·36	...	...	3	1·08	27	9·84	29	10·56	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	38	13·20	6	2·04	1	·24	53	18·48	24	8·40	4	1·32	12	4·20	100	34·92	68	23·04	
	9. South Suburban ...	41,718	56	16·08	1	·24	...	...	97	27·84	15	4·20	4	1·08	18	5·16	135	38·76	105	30·12	
	10. Garden Reach ...	27,924	37	15·84	...	...	...	...	47	20·16	2	·84	1	·36	6	2·52	56	24·00	Data not available.		
	11. South Barrackpore, including Tittagarh Municipality.	30,647	32	10·68	2	·60	...	...	50	16·80	4	1·32	2	·60	6	1·92	64	21·48	51	17·16	
	12. Naihati	29,724	37	14·88	2	·72	...	...	37	14·88	2	·72	1	·36	5	1·92	47	18·96	60	24·12	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	718	12·60	141	2·40	...	...	418	7·32	223	3·84	41	·72	849	14·88	1,672	29·40	1,525	26·76	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	48	22·56	...	...	...	...	43	20·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	20·16	39	18·24	
	15. Santipur	20,437	59	23·16	...	...	...	...	39	15·36	...	...	1	·36	14	5·40	54	21·24	57	22·44	
Murshidabad	16. Berhampore	23,516	22	11·16	...	...	...	...	43	21·84	2	·96	1	·48	4	2·04	50	25·44	59	30·00	
Rajshahi ...	17. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	27	15·12	2	1·08	...	...	30	16·80	3	1·68	1	·48	5	2·76	41	22·92	42	23·52	
Pabna ...	18. Sirajganj	23,267	29	14·88	...	...	...	...	17	8·76	...	...	3	1·44	2	·96	23	11·28	33	16·92	
Dacca ...	19. Dacca	82,523	120	17·40	1	·12	...	...	89	12·84	50	7·20	2	·24	64	9·24	206	29·88	178	25·80	
Chittagong ...	20. Chittagong	24,069	28	13·92	...	...	...	...	33	16·44	1	·48	1	·48	1	·48	36	17·88	50	24·84	
Patna ...	21. Patna City	165,192	397	28·80	30	2·16	3	·12	242	17·52	74	5·28	13	·84	198	14·28	560	40·56	528	38·28	
	22. Bihar	47,723	173	43·44	...	...	...	...	75	18·84	7	1·68	13	3·24	36	9·00	131	32·88	199	49·92	
	23. Dinapore	44,419	79	21·24	3	·72	...	...	50	13·44	16	4·32	1	·24	25	6·72	95	25·56	102	27·48	
Gaya ...	24. Gaya	80,383	232	34·56	15	2·16	6	·84	196	27·72	32	4·68	11	1·56	77	11·40	327	48·72	419	62·32	
Shahabad ...	25. Arrah	46,905	133	33·96	...	...	...	...	79	17·88	1	·24	4	·96	31	5·28	96	24·48	159	40·56	
	26. Sasaram	22,713	84	44·28	...	...	...	...	44	23·16	...	...	1	·48	9	4·68	54	28·44	113	59·64	
Saran ...	27. Chapra	57,383	162	31·80	...	...	...	...	63	13·08	10	2·04	2	·36	92	19·20	167	34·92	149	31·08	
Champaran	28. Bettiah	22,780	75	39·48	...	...	...	...	26	13·68	1	·48	2	·96	18	9·48	47	24·72	85	44·76	
Muzaffarpur	29. Muzaffarpur	49,192	112	27·24	...	...	...	...	44	10·68	2	·48	3	·72	36	8·76	85	20·64	142	34·56	
	30. Hajipur	21,487	91	50·76	25	13·92	...	...	21	11·64	4	2·16	1	·48	40	22·32	91	50·76	80	44·64	
Darbhanga ...	31. Darbhanga	73,561	162	26·40	...	...	...	...	37	6·00	9	1·44	2	·24	101	16·44	149	24·24	173	28·20	
Monghyr ...	32. Monghyr	57,077	176	36·96	22	4·56	...	...	78	16·32	8	1·68	6	1·20	60	12·60	174	36·48	178	37·32	
Bhagalpur ...	33. Bhagalpur	69,106	164	28·44	...	...	5	·84	83	14·16	6	·96	1	·12	38	6·48	132	22·92	161	27·84	
Cuttack ...	34. Cuttack	47,186	117	29·64	50	12·60	...	...	39	9·84	24	6·00	2	·48	18	4·56	133	33·72	155	39·36	
Balasore ...	35. Balasore	20,775	64	36·96	13	7·44	...	...	17	9·72	7	3·96	1	·48	22	12·60	60	34·56	56	32·28	
Puri ...	36. Puri	23,794	47	19·56	742	309·12	1	·36	60	24·96	33	13·68	2	·72	73	30·36	911	379·56	149	62·04	
Ranchi ...	37. Ranchi	20,306	83	48·96	...	...	2	1·08	26	15·36	...	...	...	...	14	8·16	42	24·72	67	39·48	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over	2,273,167	4,142	21·84	1,072	5·64	18	·08	2,581	13·56	663	3·48	136	·60	1,989	10·44	6,439	34·08	5,886	30·96	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years	.....	3,763	19·80	645	3·36	29	·12	2,809	14·76	694	3·60	123	·60	1,526	8·28	5,886	30·96	.....	.....	
	Difference + or —	.....	+379	+2·04	+427	+2·28	−11	−·04	−228	−1·20	−31	−·12	+13	Equal	+463	+2·16	+573	+3·12	.....	.....	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th September 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics for June 1899, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 11th August 1899.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
					Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Presidency ...	Jessore	1,883,827	3,608	22·92	3	·01	.....	.....	2,509	16·44	6	·03	107	·60	287	1·56	2,971	18·84	3,263	20·64
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,969,617	181,608	30·60	2,069	·34	1,249	·19	96,281	16·20	2,531	·36	4,133	·60	26,039	4·32	132,632	22·32	163,460	27·36
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	...	168,974	28·44	20,093	3·36	1,518	·24	111,218	18·72	3,518	·48	3,740	·60	22,363	3·72	162,450	27·36	.....	.....
	Difference + or −	...	+12,634	+2·16	−17,994	−3·12	−269	−·12	−14,937	−2·52	−987	−·12	+393	Equal.	+3,676	+·60	−29,818	−5·04	.....	.....

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 9th September 1899.

H. J. DYSON, *Major*, I.M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to end of July 1899.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. During month.	Rainfall, 1899-1900. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. During month.	Rainfall, 1898-99. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,348	489	189	14,101	16,931	13,944	2,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,396	16,340	9·97	33·72	6·80	17·06	Kulsai.
		Ditto. 2nd "	566	142																
		Machgaon	776	347	320	28,510	28,278	24,129	5,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,378	29,507	7·00	26·53	5·75	15·00	Balia.
		Kendrapara	1,067	556	485	49,843	49,639	44,365	5,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,463	49,828	9·50	23·48	11·00	21·15	Jagatsingpur.
		Gobri	373	47	37	2,213	2,889	3,484	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	3,662	9·08	37·48	9·71	23·36	Kendupatna.
		Do. Extension	648	41	32	1,897	2,553	3,255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,255	8·83	30·33	9·22	16·71	Marshaghai.
		Patamundi	865	203	162	9,170	8,992	12,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,347	10·42	29·72	7·37	15·43	Kendrapara.
		High Level, Range I	608	400	295	20,883	19,361	20,289	895	.....	.....	.....	11	906	21,195	10·21	33·64	13·63	28·30	Ichapur.
		Ditto, do. II	727	23	5	2,699	2,973	2,995	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,995	9·02	31·32	7·68	20·61	Nurtang.
	Balasore	Jajpur Canal	700	128	78	9,120	9,273	9,093	40	.....	50	.....	15	114	9,117		No gauge.			Janapur.
		High Level, Range III	727	221	221	26,587	23,803	28,782	.....	.....	144	.....	268	352	29,134	6·37	26·70	7·20	15·89	Jajpur.
		Total	.....	.....	.....	166,023	169,602	161,583	14,350	.....	203	.....	234	14,787	176,380	7·80	30·90	8·66	20·50	Akhoyapada.
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	166,646	10,939	.....	338	.....	188	11,465	178,111	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,611	69·90	48·45	6,950	4,758	61,862	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,862	15·99	41·50	12·42	31·18	23 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	4·02	4·02	.....	586	6,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,507	21·80	47·55	9·81	24·09	2 " "
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total	.....	.....	.....	6,950	5,519	69,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Son	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	1,078	112	11,480	17,688	11,352	693	.....	.....	.....	357	1,050	12,402	20·53	32·45	10·29	14·99	
		Buxar	1,226	258	169	66,726	74,104	61,715	4,111	.....	.....	.....	5,499	9,610	71,325					
	Patna and Gaya.	Arrah	2,006	680	457	135,765	146,041	117,575	13,683	.....	.....	.....	13,804	27,487	145,062	21·38	33·49	14·59	20·83	
		Eastern Main	1,406	605	305	1,897	2,213	1,991	436	.....	.....	.....	20	456	1,947	18·94	32·59	14·53	19·22	
		Patna				61,721	70,740	52,423	8,996	.....	.....	.....	2,229	11,319	63,742					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	277,632	311,286	244,556	27,913	.....	.....	.....	22,009	49,922	294,478	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289,171	15,745	.....	.....	.....	22,160	37,905	326,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	449,605	486,407	475,915	42,863	.....	203	.....	22,243	64,709	540,624	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Grand Total of the corresponding period of last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523,413	26,684	.....	338	.....	22,348	49,370	572,783	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th September 1899.

A. H. C. MACCARTHY,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	934	10	6	4,728	2	3	2,228	14	4	9,675	14	6
Kendrapara ditto	7,184	1	6	21,170	13	8	7,432	15	0	23,738	8	2
High Level Canal, Range I	2,145	9	6	4,063	8	0	1,685	12	3	6,399	15	3
Ditto, „ II	624	6	6	1,099	5	0	305	13	3	1,047	2	3
Ditto, „ III	513	1	0	604	7	6	94	3	9	429	11	6
Jajpur Canal ...	38	5	3	157	13	3	16	5	0	55	4	0
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,440	2	3	31,824	1	8	11,763	15	7	41,346	7	8
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	7,040	0	9	31,810	5	3	7,269	6	3	31,151	2	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,103	0	0	20,969	6	3	7,151	3	0	33,803	0	0
Total South-Western Circle ...	12,143	0	9	52,779	11	6	14,420	9	3	64,954	2	0
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	2,901	0	9	15,960	2	6	3,938	3	0	12,644	13	6
Arrah ditto ...	1,597	2	9	11,384	5	6	3,906	1	3	17,089	1	6
Buxar ditto ...	1,109	6	9	5,139	11	9	1,330	3	6	3,425	4	0
Total Sone Circle ...	5,607	10	3	32,484	3	9	9,174	7	9	33,159	3	0
Grand Total ...	29,190	13	3	1,17,088	0	11	35,359	0	7	1,39,459	12	8

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1899-1900.						Tollage, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	15,844	332	15,156 11 0	25,503	2,515	23,090 0 6	3,541	479	2,782 12 0	13,416	2,073	10,406 14 10
Total Orissa Circle	15,844	332	15,156 11 0	25,503	2,515	23,090 0 6	3,541	479	2,782 12 0	13,416	2,073	10,406 14 10

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1899-1900.						Earnings, 1898-99.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	26,596	13	3	54,914	2	2	14,546	11	7	51,753	6	6
Midnapore Canal ...	7,040	0	9	31,810	5	3	7,269	6	3	31,151	2	0
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,103	0	0	20,969	6	3	7,151	3	0	33,803	0	0
Sone Canals ...	5,607	10	3	32,484	3	9	9,174	7	9	33,159	3	0
Total ...	44,347	8	3	1,40,178	1	5	38,141	12	7	1,49,866	11	6

Calcutta,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1899, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1899-1900.		Tollage, 1898-99.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	18,997 15 0	80,020 8 6	13,012 0 0	61,075 7 9
Tolly's Nala ...	6,528 6 0	22,878 5 9	4,737 6 6	13,976 8 0
Total ...	25,526 5 0	1,02,898 14 3	17,749 6 6	75,051 15 9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	4,394 7 3	15,873 12 0	5,121 0 9	27,174 13 6
Nadia Rivers ...	15,820 11 6	29,589 13 0	10,159 6 0	20,210 2 0
Grand Total ...	45,741 7 9	1,48,362 7 3	33,029 13 3	1,22,436 15 3

Calcutta,
The 12th September 1899.

A. H. C. MacCarthy,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1899, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th September 1899.			Week ending Saturday, the 10th September 1898.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	1,108	1,27,990	1,816	672	98,290	1,657
Jute	82	40,200	576	53	15,175	262
Firewood	49	29,550	444	52	33,900	500
Other articles	788	1,87,215	2,295	686	1,56,825	1,983
Total ...	2,027	3,84,955	5,131	1,463	3,04,190	4,402

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in staples carried during the four weeks and one day ending 29th July 1899 as compared with the same period of 1898.

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	80,45,078	11,50,806	76,77,688	9,89,816	.....	.....	3,70,390	1,60,990
Cotton, raw	45,436	22,345	27,368	14,122	.....	.....	18,068	8,223
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	12,820	7,883	11,052	5,302	.....	.....	1,768	2,581
2.— Ditto, Indian	46,370	21,063	48,064	23,466	2,585	2,403	.....	.....
3.—Piece-goods—European	80,854	93,092	56,950	65,774	.....	.....	23,904	28,218
4.— Ditto —Indian	17,079	8,357	12,144	6,056	.....	.....	4,935	2,301
Drugs and Chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating, other than opium ...	1,621	890	655	371	.....	.....	966	519
2.—Non-intoxicating	11,580	9,213	12,304	9,922	724	709	.....	.....
Dyes and Tans—								
1.—Indigo	2,057	1,591	394	245	.....	.....	1,663	1,346
2.—Myrabolams	6,814	1,605	5,969	1,638	.....	.....	845	37
3.—Cutch	2,007	845	2,145	1,184	138	339	.....	.....
4.—Turmeric	16,960	13,192	12,087	10,464	.....	.....	4,873	2,728
5.—Alizarine and aniline dyes	161	137	203	199	42	62	.....	.....
6.—Al (Morinda citrifolia)	141	55	487	214	346	159	.....	.....
7.—Others	1,647	1,073	792	214	.....	.....	1,055	859
Grain and Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	5,06,733	1,37,299	9,89,637	2,25,953	4,82,904	88,654	.....	.....
2.—Rice in the husk	63,967	6,916	43,094	4,844	.....	.....	20,873	2,072
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,37,528	72,751	4,21,281	84,303	.....	11,552	16,247	.....
4.—Jowar and bajra	10,445	1,546	19,081	3,755	8,636	2,209	.....	.....
5.—Gram & pulse	3,50,714	90,439	3,44,190	74,947	.....	.....	15,524	15,492
6.—Others	60,441	14,763	59,913	9,809	.....	.....	528	4,954
Hides and Skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	40,767	22,634	47,838	23,669	7,071	1,035	.....	.....
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	14,181	6,618	19,486	7,693	5,335	1,075	.....	.....
Horns	871	487	1,296	744	425	257	.....	.....
Hemp and other fibres	71,390	14,234	7,462	1,646	.....	.....	63,917	12,588
Jute—								
1.—Raw	16,082	3,356	21,823	4,180	5,741	824	.....	.....
2.—Gunny-bags and cloth	83,258	45,362	84,381	41,348	1,123	.....	.....	4,014
Lac—								
1.—Stick	24,285	9,681	32,885	13,360	8,600	3,679	.....	.....
2.—Shell	14,142	11,090	20,226	15,275	6,084	4,185	.....	.....
Leather, manufactured	3,931	3,573	3,230	3,686	.....	.....	701	157
Liquors—								
1.—Ale and Beer	10,583	3,625	10,992	5,013	409	1,388	.....	.....
2.—Spirits of all kinds, including country spirit	1,245	1,956	3,514	2,400	2,269	444	.....	.....
3.—Wines	2,476	3,126	2,432	2,972	.....	.....	44	154
4.—All other sorts, including toddy and fermented liquor, other than ale and beer	21	25	195	32	174	7	.....	.....
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	1,162	1,468	109	95	.....	.....	1,053	1,373
2.—Brass, ditto	1,834	930	296	156	.....	.....	1,538	174
3.—Copper, wrought	1,057	533	524	310	.....	.....	533	223
4.—Brass, ditto	13,863	6,669	12,511	5,104	.....	.....	1,351	1,565
5.—Iron and steel—								
(a) Cast	31,529	7,089	29,091	5,560	.....	.....	2,438	1,529
(b) Unwrought	7,580	261	3,466	331	.....	70	4,084	.....
(c) Wrought	79,881	38,182	71,164	34,855	.....	.....	8,717	3,327
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	27,717	13,063	33,034	17,756	5,317	3,793	.....	.....
6.—Zinc and spelter	3,620	2,422	1,632	1,037	.....	.....	1,988	1,385
7.—Others	8,178	7,134	7,070	4,721	.....	.....	1,108	2,413
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	1,29,882	46,800	1,38,316	48,836	8,434	2,036	.....	.....
2.—Castor	4,533	997	3,676	1,046	.....	49	857	.....
3.—Cocoanut	5,081	2,027	3,108	1,153	.....	.....	1,973	874
4.—Mustard and rape	6,044	2,094	8,501	2,694	2,457	600	.....	.....
5.—Others	7,422	3,742	4,060	1,985	.....	.....	3,362	1,757
Oilseeds—								
1.—Linseed	11,23,289	2,82,239	5,93,839	1,57,623	.....	.....	5,29,450	1,24,616
2.—Rape and mustard	4,30,832	1,08,317	2,62,343	73,553	.....	.....	1,77,489	34,764
3.—Til or jinjili	10,113	1,524	7,522	885	.....	.....	2,591	639
4.—Poppy	1,02,626	27,217	52,239	16,233	.....	.....	50,387	10,984
5.—Earthnuts	68	20	32	18	.....	.....	36	2
6.—Castor	81,371	18,565	44,057	12,207	.....	.....	36,414	6,358
7.—Others	8,154	2,011	42,058	10,356	33,904	8,345	.....	.....
Opium	1,064	938	1,736	1,131	672	195	.....	.....
Paper and pasteboard	18,496	9,007	17,351	10,361	.....	1,354	1,145	.....
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	31,149	25,190	32,379	26,623	1,230	1,424	.....	.....
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	5,299	3,503	1,185	837	.....	.....	4,114	2,666
3.—Potatoes	62,599	19,155	9,344	20,485	.....	1,350	53,275	.....
4.—Others	1,13,996	39,375	1,07,607	36,303	.....	.....	6,389	3,072
Railway plant & rolling-stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	10,583	2,072	957	30	.....	.....	9,626	2,042
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	3,110	659	682	99	.....	.....	2,428	560
3.—Materials—								
(a) Steel rails & fish-plates ..	45,228	7,326	10,908	2,516	.....	.....	34,320	4,810
(b) Sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron	.....	.....	9,554	2,023	9,554	2,023	.....	.....
(c) Other sorts	91,811	13,672	58,848	8,134	.....	.....	32,963	5,538
Salt	4,20,313	82,996	3,29,947	70,446	.....	.....	90,366	12,550

Staples.	1898.		1899.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	31,367	13,199	21,163	10,438	.....	.....	10,204	2,761
2.—Other saline substances	37,853	11,144	39,079	10,836	1,186	.....	.....	308
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	46	2	46	2	.....	.....
2.—Indian	648	551	604	357	.....	.....	44	194
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	107	181	45	47	.....	.....	63	134
Spices—								
1.—Betel-nuts	21,371	23,357	15,744	15,606	.....	.....	5,627	7,751
2.—Pepper	1,593	1,401	1,452	1,407	.....	6	141	.....
3.—Ginger	1,168	313	1,578	825	410	512	.....	.....
4.—Chillies	16,305	15,405	7,036	2,908	.....	.....	9,269	12,497
5.—Cardamoms	816	643	641	566	.....	.....	175	77
6.—Others	957	567	678	347	.....	.....	279	220
Stone and lime	5,69,787	96,621	4,06,489	41,959	.....	.....	1,63,298	54,662
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	8,420	3,561	5,093	1,154	.....	.....	3,327	2,407
2.—Unrefined	1,65,428	31,652	1,43,190	24,591	.....	.....	22,236	7,011
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.—Indian	3,237	1,820	4,885	1,418	1,648	.....	.....	402
Timber	92,971	22,022	1,05,788	23,246	13,717	1,224	.....	.....
Tobacco	1,26,889	51,219	77,963	23,604	.....	.....	48,926	27,615
Wool—								
(a) Raw	2,364	1,459	1,162	638	.....	.....	1,202	821
(b) Manufactured—								
I.—Carpets and rugs	720	908	845	845	.....	.....	75	63
II.—Piece-goods, European	242	312	1,292	573	1,050	261	.....	.....
III.— " Indian	1,909	1,489	2,970	1,568	1,061	79	.....	.....
IV.—Other sorts of manufactures ...	.....	.....	42	21	42	21	.....	.....
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Bones	42,946	10,151	36,978	7,350	.....	.....	5,968	2,831
2.—Firewood	37,802	2,083	50,293	4,056	12,491	1,973	.....	.....
3.—Indigo seed	10,058	3,739	7,158	2,374	.....	.....	2,900	1,365
4.—Oil-cake	95,462	14,904	60,748	9,939	.....	.....	34,714	4,965
5.—Paints & colours	12,680	3,782	5,470	2,189	.....	.....	7,210	1,593
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	32,633	20,563	33,571	13,161	938	.....	.....	7,402
7.—Wooden articles	11,509	4,344	11,485	5,229	.....	885	24	.....
8.—Others	3,57,463	1,12,408	5,19,776	1,27,545	1,62,313	15,137	.....	.....
Total ...	1,46,01,159	30,10,690	1,34,60,248	25,65,227	.....	.....	11,40,911	4,45,463
Military stores	13,422	21,753	10,047	16,607	.....	.....	3,375	5,146
Coal for railway	9,94,145	77,452	10,24,085	67,238	29,940	.....	.....	10,214
Railway materials	12,04,8.4	61,316	13,94,041	47,625	1,89,217	.....	.....	13,691
Live-stock	...	3,162	.....	9,683	.....	6,521	.....	.....
Total ...	1,68,13,550	31,74,373	1,58,88,421	27,06,380	.....	.....	9,25,129	4,67,993

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th September 1899.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 834 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	202,360	86,830 0 0	11,20,470 0	2,57,100 0 0	10,170 0 0	3,54,100 0 0	34,900	43,630	78,530
Per mile of railway	243	104 0 0	1,343 0	308 0 0	1 0 0	*413 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,585,570	7,42,060 0 0	66,42,750 0	12,95,010 0 0	1,20,620 0 0	21,57,690 0 0	235,778	293,332	579,110
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,787,930	8,28,890 0 0	77,63,220 0	15,52,110 0 0	1,30,790 0 0	25,11,790 0 0	330,678	336,962	657,640
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	156,091	64,609 0 0	7,68,257 0	1,43,571 0 0	6,672 0 0	2,15,052 0 0	34,478	27,378	61,856
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	191	79 0 0	939 0	176 0 0	1 0 0	256 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,666,071	6,97,266 0 0	72,63,574 0	12,84,912 0 0	1,27,358 0 0	21,09,536 0 0	3,13,236	304,162	617,398

* Excluding steamer earnings.
NOTE.—Increase is chiefly due to Jute traffic.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	40,710	11,470 0 0	22,000 0	1,950 0 0	50 0 0	13,470 0 0	2,680	1,314	3,994
Per mile of railway	473	133 0 0	256 0	23 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,78,830	55,450 0 0	88,980 0	8,090 0 0	980 0 0	65,120 0 0	21,278	10,694	31,972
Total for 9 weeks ...	2,19,540	66,920 0 0	110,980 0	10,040 0 0	1,030 0 0	78,590 0 0	23,958	12,008	35,966
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,214	5,749 0 0	26,018 0	1,402 0 0	64 0 0	7,215 0 0	1,460	2,332	3,832
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	223	67 0 0	303 0	16 0 0	1 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,13,042	62,526 0 0	197,473 0	18,419 0 0	1,746 0 0	77,691 0 0	21,142	20,692	41,834

MYMENSINGH-JAGANNATHGANJ RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,130	730 0 0	1,960 0	330 0 0	.....	1,060 0 0	280	1,192	*1,472
Per mile of railway	95	22 0 0	59 0	10 0 0	.....	32 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	23,010	5,460 0 0	11,020 0	1,200 0 0	10 0 0	6,670 0 0	2,384	6,796	9,180
Total for 9 weeks ...	26,140	6,190 0 0	12,980 0	1,530 0 0	10 0 0	7,730 0 0	2,664	7,988	10,652
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 543.

BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 24·75 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,140	320 0 0	11,690 0	280 0 0	60 0 0	660 0 0	180	*650	[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	46	13 0 0	472 0	11 0 0	3 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	...
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,940	2,940 0 0	45,290 0	3,350 0 0	530 0 0	6,820 0 0	1,653	8,283	9,93[illegible]
Total for 9 weeks ...	12,080	3,260 0 0	56,980 0	3,630 0 0	590 0 0	7,480 0 0	1,833	8,933	10,76[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

* Includes ballast train-miles 480.

COOCH BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd September 1899 on 33·73 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings, including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,550	520 0 0	7,110 0	870 0 0	20 0 0	1,410 0 0	3†0	1,024	1,33[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	46	15 0 0	211 0	26 0 0	.....	*41 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	14,200	5,710 0 0	48,850 0	5,750 0 0	390 0 0	11,850 0 0	2,759	6,504	9,26[illegible]
Total for 9 weeks ...	15,750	6,230 0 0	55,960 0	6,620 0 0	410 0 0	13,260 0 0	3,039	7,828	10,86[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,063	346 0 0	2,976 0	287 0 0	65 0 0	698 0 0	140	443	5[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	48	16 0 0	135 0	13 0 0	.....	29 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	10,955	3,760 0 0	28,758 0	2,743 0 0	909 0 0	7,412 0 0	1,392	5,843	7,22[illegible]

* Excluding Coaching ferry.
† Includes ballast train-miles 576.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Approximate Return of Traffic and mileage for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 139 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,210	12,344 0 0	89,423 0	11,190 0 0	2,904 0 0	26,438 0 0	4,642	3,280	7,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	217	†95 0 0	643 0	81 0 0	21 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year*	241,557	92,087 0 0	4,16,221 0	39,611 0 0	8,127 0 0	1,39,825 0 0	34,786	21,600	56,[illegible]
Total for 8 weeks ...	269,767	1,04,431 0 0	5,05,644 0	50,801 0 0	11,031 0 0	1,6[illegible],263 0 0	39,428	24,880	6[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	26,884	10,241 0 0	60,119 0	5,082 0 0	331 0 0	15,654 0 0	4,201	2,591	6,7[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	215	82 0 0	481 0	41 0 0	2 0 0	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	268,894	92,111 0 0	5,38,040 0	28,250 0 0	2,314 0 0	1,22,675 0 0	35,310	23,015	58,[illegible]

* Audited up to 15th July 1899.
† Coaching traffic calculated on 130 miles only.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd September 1899 on 1,085 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Total traffic for the week on 1,085 miles open	129,230	46,770	4,60,050	57,060	13,670	(a)1,17,506	26,231	(b)23,387	49,618
Or per mile of railway	119·11	43·10	424·01	52·59	12·60	108·29	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year	1,086,660	4,20,190	43,02,690	5,04,090	1,27,370	10,51,650	2,09,271	2,10,771	430,043
Total for 9½ weeks ...	1,215,890	4,66,960	47,62,740	5,61,150	1,41,040	11,69,150	2,35,502	2,44,139	479,641
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 925 miles open	111,692	45,970	3,61,774	43,678	10,915	1,00,563	23,168	(c)21,355	44,523
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	120·75	49·70	391·11	47·22	11·80	108·72	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,028,054	3,80,607	43,71,055	5,44,084	1,26,569	10,51,260	2,00,759	2,31,892	433,651

(a) Increase is due to increased mileage.
(b) Includes 6,020 miles of ballast trains run on open line.
(c) ,, 4,152 ,, ,, ,,

SEGOWLIE-RAKSAUL BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Worked by the B.-N.-W. Railway.)

Audited Return of Traffic for last 6 days of June 1899 on 18 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
	No.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the period on 18 miles open	684	96 0 6	2,365	278 5 0	7 2 0	381 7 6	149	67	216
Or per mile of railway	38·00	5 5 4	131·39	15 7 5	0 6 4	21 8 1	.....	.....	..
For previous 16½ period of half-year	16,991	13,891 14 5	1,55,500	4,413 2 0	86 1 9	8,391 1 5	6,168	2,920	9,088
Total for the half year ...	17,675	3,987 14 11	1,57,865	4,691 7 0	93 3 0	8,772 8 11	6,317	2,987	9,304
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year on miles open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...

NOTE—The line has been closed for traffic from 29th June 1899—*vide* Agent and Chief Engineer's No. 3657 of 5th July 1899

ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th August 1899 on 396 miles open for all descriptions of Traffic and an additional 28 miles for goods and parcels traffic only.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,353	10,903 0 0	2,37,084 0	13,202 0 0	2,018 0 0	26,123 0 0	3,290	7,471	10,761
Or per mile of railway	46·37	27·54	559·16	31·14	4·76	63·44	8·31	17·62	25·93
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	153,237	87,063 0 0	18,64,512 0	184,394 0 0	4,033 0 0	1,75,490 0 0	25,072	52,354	77,426
Total for 8 weeks ...	172,590	97,966 0 0	21,01,596 0	97,596 0 0	6,051 0 0	2,01,613 0 0	28,362	59,825	88,187
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,811	8,444 0 0	2,54,730 0	9,731 0 0	2,217 0 0	20,392 0 0	2,647	4,646	7,293
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	55·67	29·73	869·39	31·21	7·57	70·51	9·32	15·56	25·18
Total to corresponding date of previous year	155,709	82,926 0 0	20,90,588 0	93,173 0 0	5,238 0 0	1,81,429 0 0	23,796	40,426	64,216

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Receipts for week ending 26th August 1899.			Receipts for week ending 27th August 1898.			Total receipts from 1st April 1899 to 26th August 1899.			Total receipts from 1st April 1898 to 27th August 1898.			Total increase in 1899.	Total decrease in 1899.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
424	26,123	62·44	293	20,392	70·51	424	5,63,532	.....	293	5,20,356	.....	63,176	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd September 1899	12,532	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	10,528	0	0
Increase	2,004	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd September 1899	245	11	7
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	206	6	11
Increase	39	4	8
Receipts from 1st July to 2nd September 1899	1,10,452	0	0
Ditto for the corresponding period of 1898	1,15,257	0	0
Decrease	4,805	0	0

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RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

No. 1809Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 14th September 1899.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1898-99.

The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance of the year ...	8,709 1 8	13,510 14 1
Receipts during the year ...	1,09,785 11 6	77,355 15 1
Total ...	1,18,494 13 2	90,866 13 2
Expenditure during the year ...	1,04,983 15 1	59,157 14 11
Balance at the close of the year ...	13,510 14 1	31,708 14 3
Total ...	1,18,494 13 2	90,866 13 2

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

Shipping.

		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	11	21,817	24	40,334	16	26,646
	Cleared ...	11	20,915	17	29,146	15	28,040
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports	Entered ...	3	361	.....	.....	3	434
	Cleared ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vessels trading with Home ports.	Entered ...	550	1,79,505	578	1,76,121	484	1,71,604
	Cleared ...	548	1,75,944	593	1,87,402	486	1,69,990

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 68,25,931, of which Rs. 10,24,135 is under imports. There is a decrease of Rs. 13,24,418 in the value of the trade as compared with that of the previous year. The largest decrease was in the importation of oils, railway material, and salt, and in the export of jute. The only marked increase was in the exportation of rice to Trinidad, the Mauritius, and Rio de Janeiro.

Foreign trade.

4. The total value of the coasting trade is given at Rs. 1,46,36,197 against Rs. 1,59,76,695 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,40,498. The decrease is due partly to the import of smaller quantities of rice, owing to a good local crop in the past year, but mainly to increased export of jute from Chandpur to Calcutta; to a smaller importation of spices from Calcutta in consequence of the local crop in the past year having been good-and as regards exports, mainly to a large decrease in the shipments of specie to Calcutta and Rangoon, and partly to smaller shipments of cotton, due to a full local crop.

Coasting trade.

5. The principal articles of trade are shown in the following statement:—

Principal articles of trade.

				1897-98.	1898-99.
Exports	...	Jute	...	Tons	36,613	31,354
		Grain	...	"	5,206	16,272
		Tea	...	lbs.	8,99,590	8,90,525
Imports	...	Salt	...	Tons	24,141	12,198
		Mineral oil	...	Gals.	13,39,050	9,30,985

6. The appliances of the port and the light-houses are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

Port appliances.

The new third order dioptric light ordered from England, arrived on the 26th November 1898. It was first exhibited on the 24th January 1899. It gives a clear and powerful flash, and is clearly visible in clear weather 18 or 19 miles from the deck of an ordinary vessel.

7. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 14,296-12, while the expenditure on maintaining the vessel aggregated Rs. 16,936-13-7. A saving, however, was effected by the vessel, amounting to Rs. 6,000, being the estimated value of the services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Deducting this amount from the expenditure, a balance of Rs. 10,936-13-7 is left, which, deducted from the earnings, leaves the net earnings on account of the vessel at Rs. 3,359-14-5.

Earnings and expenditure of the steam-tug *Gekko*.

Health of the Shipping.

8. The general health of the shipping in the port was good. Sixty-seven seamen were admitted into hospital against 88 of the previous year of whom 53 were cured, 2 were still under treatment, and 12 discharged after receiving treatment.

Pilotage Fund.

9. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1897-98.			1898-99.		
1	2			3		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of the year	21,934	14	3½	29,687	7	2½
Receipts during the year	16,411	12	0	13,572	0	0
Total ...	38,346	10	3½	43,259	7	2½
Expenditure during the year	8,659	3	1	9,572	12	9
Balance at the close of the year	29,687	7	2½	33,686	10	5½
Total ...	38,346	10	3½	43,259	7	2½

Pilot Service.

10. The working of the Pilot Service during the year was satisfactory. There was only one accident to a vessel in pilotage charge during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. B. BUCKLEY,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th September 1899.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·20, Kalna ·86, Katwa ·08, Raniganj ·89. Weather fair and hot. Harvesting of *aus* going on. More rain wanted for *aman* and the standing crops. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Katwa decreasing. Common rice selling as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kalna	14⅓	
Katwa	15 11/16	
Raniganj	15	

Birbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar ·77, Rampur Hât ·52. Weather hot. More rain wanted. Price of common rice at Sadar and Rampur Hât 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bankura.—Rainfall at Bankura ·28, Vishnupur ·67. Weather hot and generally cloudy with occasional drizzling rain. A copious shower is seriously wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Rice selling at Bankura 15 seers and Vishnupur 16¼ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2 20, Contai 3·07, Tamluk 3·50, Ghatal ·45. Reaping of *aus* paddy finished. Transplanting of winter paddy nearly finished. Weeding going on. Grass-hoppers appeared in some places in Gopiballavpur and Debra police-stations. Cattle-disease reported from Binpur and Salboni police-stations. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	CH.	
Sadar	15	0	per rupee.
Contai	15	0	
Tamluk	14	3½	
Ghatal	17	0	

Hooghly.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·45, Serampore 2·21, Jahanabad ·47. Reaping of *aus* continues. Cutting of jute commenced. State of winter rice good. Common rice sells at 14 seers 5 chitaks per rupee.

Howrah.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·79, Ulubaria 3·02. Weather hot and cloudy at times. Transplantation of *aman* still going on. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Harvesting of *aus* continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 13¾ seers per rupee.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·27, Barasat 2·11, Basirhat 1·31, Diamond Harbour 2·88. Weather hot and cloudy with occasional rain. The recent rainfall has done good. Prospects of transplanted *aman* fair everywhere. Transplantation of *aman* nearly at an end. Cutting of *aus* and steeping of jute going on briskly. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar station. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	13⅞	

Nadia.—Rainfall at Sadar ·89, Kushtia 1·35, Meherpur ·69, Chuadanga ·36, Ranaghat ·94. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* almost over. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Kushtia	16	
Meherpur	15	
Chuadanga	14¾	
Ranaghat	13¼	

Murshidabad.—Harvesting of *bhadoi* still continues. Paddy plants, mulberry and jute doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	14	per rupee.
Jangipur	15	
Kandi	18	

Jessore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·46, Narail 3·92, Bangaon 1·24. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* paddy and jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	..	16	per rupee.
Narail	...	...	...	17¾	
Bangaon	...	...	...	20	

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·72, Bagerhat 1·80, Satkhira ·97. Weather hot with scanty rainfall. Transplantation of *aman* and harvesting of *aus* still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Sadar	...	...	...	16½	per rupee.
Bagerhat	...	...	...	15	
Satkhira	...	...	...	14	

Rajshahi.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·96, Nator 1·79, Naugaon 1·15. Prospects of crops good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* continues. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water plentiful. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4·93. Weather cloudy. Standing crops fair. Cattle-disease in some thanas. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Thakurgaon 18 seers per rupee.

Jalpaiguri.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·69, Alipur Duars 12·13. Weather cloudy and cool. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy completed. Transplantation of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished. Cutting and steeping of jute going on. Common rice sells at 14½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Darjeeling.—Rainfall at Darjeeling 9·93, Siliguri 3·67. Weather seasonable. *Hills*—*Haimanti* and *bhadoi* paddy, *chota* and *bara marua*, *phaphar* and *kalai* doing well. *Terai*—*Bhadoi* and jute completely reaped; transplanting of *haimanti* paddy nearly finished; sugar-cane doing well. Coarse rice sells as follows:—

				Srs.	
Hills	...	...	...	10½	per rupee.
Terai	...	...	...	17	

Bhutta sells at Darjeeling 25 seers and at Kalimpong 40 seers per rupee.

Rangpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·08, Nilphamari 8·75, Kurigram 7·20, Gaibanda 2·27. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice and steeping of jute still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17½ seers per rupee.

Bogra.—Average rainfall 3·95. Steeping of jute and transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Heavy rain has caused some damage to *aman* in low lands. Common rice selling at 17½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water ample.

Pabna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·46, Sirajganj 3·56. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 15 seers 5½ chitaks per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·95, Manikganj 1·95, Munshiganj 3·28, Narainganj 3·11. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice stationary.

Mymensingh.—Rainfall at Sadar 7·62, Netrokona 2·55, Jamalpur 1·45, Kishorganj 6·24. Weather warmer. Prospects of crops good. Condition of people and cattle good. Fodder and water ample. Common rice sells at Sadar 19 seers, Kishorganj 18 seers, Tangail and Netrokona 17 seers, and Jamalpur 14½ seers per rupee.

Faridpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·31, Goalundo ·62, Madaripur 1·75. Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee.

Backergunge.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·51. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Common rice sells at 14½ seers (*aman*) and 17½ seers (*aus*) per rupee.

Tippera.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·15, Brahmanbaria 4·85, Chandpur 4·23. Weather seasonable. *Aus* harvest completed. Jute cutting in progress. Prospects of *aman* continue favourable. Average price of common rice 17½ seers per rupee.

Noakhali.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·69, Feni 2·91. Prospects of crops less good owing to excessive rain. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* continue. Veterinary assistant treating cattle-disease at Chagalnaya. Some disease (*damka*) appeared in Lakhipur also. Water-supply good. Fodder less good than usual. Common rice (*aman*) 15 seers and (*aus*) 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 2·53. Cultivation of *amas* crop nearly finished. Prospects good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·66, Barh 1·86, Dinapore 3·26, Bihar 1·40, Hilsa 2·75. The rain during the week has benefited paddy and prospects are now favourable, but more rain is needed. Fields are being prepared in places for *rabi* sowings. Condition of cattle good. Green fodder and water-supply for cattle plentiful. Common rice in Patna sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·72, Jahanabad 1·20, Aurangabad 2·66, Nawada ·38. Paddy doing well. *Bhadoi* harvest approaching completion. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee.

Shahabad.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·72, Buxar 1·06, Bhabua 2·92, Sasaram 3·44. Paddy prosperous. Fodder and water abundant.

Saran.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·93, Siwan ·62. Weather cloudy. Both the finer weather and the recent rain have been beneficial to the paddy crop. Average price of common rice 13·2 seers and of *makai* 17·3 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 6·07, Bettiah 2·18, Barharwa 4·34, Bagaha 2·00, Ramnagar ·56. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops going on. Rain beneficial to *aghani* paddy. Preparation of lands for *rabi* has begun. Price of common rice 14½ seers and of maize 20½ seers per rupee.

Muzaffarpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 4·78, Hajipur 3·40, Sitamarhi 2·70, Paru 3·62. *Bhadoi* crops being harvested. Rice crop doing well. Retransplantation still in progress where practicable. Prices are—Common rice 12 seers, wheat 15 seers, barley 19 seers, *makai* 19 seers, gram 17 seers, *rahar* 19 seers, and *marua* 22 seers per rupee.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·17, Samastipur 3·8, Madhubani 3·15. Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of winter rice almost completed. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease reported. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12	per rupee.
Samastipur	13½	per rupee.
Madhubani	12	per rupee.

Monghyr.—Rainfall at Monghyr 1·33, Begusarai ·10. Weather hot with occasional showers. Lands being prepared for *rabi*. Prospects of paddy and sugarcane good. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Monghyr	11	9	per rupee.
Begusarai	12	10	per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy with showers at intervals. Rainfall at Sadar 3·86, Banka ·65, Madhipura ·14, Supaul ·85. Harvesting of *marua* in North Bhagalpur nearly over and that of *bhadoi* paddy all over the district in full swing. Prospects of *aghani* paddy continue good. Stray cases of cattle-disease continue. Price of common rice going down.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·98, Kishanganj 12·13, Araria 2·87. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aghani* paddy good. Harvesting of *bhadoi* approaching completion. Cutting and steeping of jute still continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	18	per rupee.
Kishanganj	21	per rupee.
Araria	21	per rupee.

Malda.—Rainfall at Sadar ·80, Gajol 1·80, Chanchal 2·05, Shibganj 2·58. Weather hot, cloudy and rainy. Prospects of winter rice continue good. *Kalai* being sown in some places. Cattle-pox reported. Coarse rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Sonthal Parganas.—Weather cloudy with passing showers. Average rainfall 1·29. More rain wanted for high land paddy, but recent rain has done much good. Indian-corn being reaped; outturn about six annas. Ploughing for *rabi* crops progressing. Some cattle-disease in Rajmahal subdivision. Fodder and water ample. Average price of common rice 18¾ seers and of Indian-corn 17 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·81, Jajpur 3·16, Kendrapara 2·30, Banki 2·29, False Point 1·72. Weather hot and cloudy. *Sarad*, jute, *haldia* cotton, *arhar* and sugarcane growing. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* being damaged by insects in places. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells as follows:—

	S.	Ch.	
Cuttack	15	1	per rupee.
Jajpur	17	1	
Kendrapara	21	0	
Banki	15	12	

Balasore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·88. Weeding of *sarad* continues. *Aus* being reaped in places. Sugarcane thriving well. Prospects of *sarad* good in Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in Bhadrak subdivision. Rice sells at 18¼ seers per rupee in the interior, and at 17 and 18 seers at Balasore and Bhadrak respectively. Cattle-disease reported from places. Fodder sufficient.

Angul.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·91, Bisipara 1·80. There has been rain everywhere. More rain wanted. Prospects of paddy improved. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Rice sells at 18 seers per rupee in Angul and 12 seers in Khondmals.

Puri.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Khurda 1·49. Weather hot with light showers. *Beali* and *mandia* being cut. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. More rain wanted. Prospects of sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops good. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease continues in some parts. Common rice sells as follows:—

	Srs.	Ch.	
Sadar	15	12	per rupee.
Interior of district	15	13	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·36, Giridih ·27. Weather hot. Slight showers. Prospects of crops good. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Ranchi.—Rainfall 1·90. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of winter paddy much improved by the rain which fell during the week. *Goradhan* is being harvested; outturn 10 to 12 annas. Rice sells at Ranchi 13 seers, and in the interior 20 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported from some places. Fodder and water sufficient.

Palamau.—Rainfall ·69. Weather cloudy. Rain general throughout the district. Reports vary from ·50 to 1·94. More rain is wanted for crops as well as for ploughing operation. Upland paddy is suffering. *Bhadoi* being harvested. Cattle-disease reported from a few places. Rice sells at Sadar 13 seers per rupee.

Manbhum.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·78, Gobindpur 1·61. Weather hot. *Bhadoi* crops fair. Winter rice suffers from want of rain in some places. An average crop is expected. Cattle-disease reported from police-stations Gobindpur, Tundi, Topchanchi, Nirsa, and Para. Fodder and water sufficient. Average price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers 9 chitaks and Gobindpur 13 seers per rupee. Supply sufficient.

Singhbhum.—Rainfall 1·34. Reaping of *bhadoi* crop commencing; outturn about 75 per cent. Common rice sells at 16 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

General Summary.—The general rain during the week has been very beneficial to the winter rice crop. The winter rice crop in all the Divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good, and if only there are good *hathiya* rains, the crop in Bihar will be very satisfactory. The reports from Orissa and Chota Nagpur are better, but more rain is still required there and in the west of the Burdwan Division. The harvesting of the autumn crops is almost at an end. The cutting and steeping of jute is still going on. No important change in the price of common rice is reported. There is some cattle disease in a few districts. Fodder is everywhere sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACK,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,

The 19th September 1899.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
1	Burdwan ...	12 0	15 0	9 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	9 8	15 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	10 8	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	12 8	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	11 4	15 0	17 8	15 0	..	..	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	17 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	.
5	Hooghly ...	13 8	13 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 0	8 8	13 0	13 0	12 0		...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	11 6	12 4	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 9	8 0	7 0	11 6	11 6	10 10	14 8	16 0	16 0
9	Nadia ...	15 4	16 13	13 5	29 1	29 1	...	6 10	7 4	6 2	14 6	13 14	13 12	...	...	
10	Murshidabad ...	Jamali. 15 8 Gangajali. 14 0	Jamali. 14 0 Gangajali. 13 0	15 8	...	26 0	...	13 0	12 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore ...	12 8	13 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	10 0	10 10	12 8	10 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	.	...	.
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
13	Rajshahi ...	15 0	18 12	14 4	24 0	30 0	21 4	10 8	12 12	6 4	14 4 new aus. 18 0	16 2	12 12	...	...	..
14	Dinajpur ...	14 8	15 4	14 12	16 0	17-12-3 t.	16 0	12 0	13 0	9 9½	16 12	16 12	14 6	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	..
16	Darjeeling ...	8 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur ...	12 0	13 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	11 4	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	17 4	13 8	...	...	...
19	Pabna ...	18 0	18 0	12 12	35 0	35 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	6 0	19 8	19 2	16 14	...	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.																
20	Dacca ...	12 0	12 14	13 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	13 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur ...	24 0	25 0	12 0	47 0	46 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	5 8	18 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 8	12 8 aus 16 0	13 8 rice. 16 0	12 0 17 0	...	...	...

A. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers 10 chittacks (panga) and 11 seers 7 chittacks (karkatch) Katwa 11 seers 6 chittacks ; Raniganj 10 seers 8 chittacks.

B. At Rampur HAt the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.

C. At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 9½ seers per rupee.

D. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai return not received ; Tamluk 10½ seers ; Ghatal 11 seers 7 chittacks.

E. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 10½ seers ; Jahanabad 10¾ seers.

F. At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10¾ chittacks per rupee.

G. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 10¾ seers ; Barasat 11¼ seers ; Baduria 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Nagrahat 9 seers 2 chittacks.

H. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers (panga) ; Chuadanga 11 seers (panga) ; Meherpur 10 seers (crushed) ; Ranaghat 12 seers (karkatch).

I. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Lalbagh 11 seers (karkatch); Jangipur 10 seers ; Kandi return not received

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Penicillaria typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
9 0	11 6	11 4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	14 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	16 0	17 8	12 4
...	...	...	18 0	18 15	16 8
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 4
...	...	...	18 0	19 0	13 4
10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	16 0	15 8
...	...	...	20 0	23 11	18 13
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0
...	...	...	20 0	25 0	13 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 0
...	...	..	22 8	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	16 0	19 0	19-2-3[illegible]
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 8
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	14 0
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	15 0
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 8
...	...	...	13 0	14 2	14 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0
...	...	...	24 0	26 0	10 0
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 4

quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	A 11 8	11 8	11 0 (Crushed.)	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 12 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	B 10 8	10 8	10 8 (Karkatch.)	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 0	C 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	D 11 4	11 4	10 8 (Panga.)	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	E 10 8	10 8	10 0 (Crushed.)	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	F 10 8	10 8	10 2	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	G 10 12	10 12	10 8 (Panga.)	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
12 4	...	17 0	10 0	11 6	12 4	11 0	11 0	10 0 (Panga.)	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	11 7	11 13	...	H 12 3	11 13	11 3 (Panga.)	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	..	I 11 0	11 12	10 0 (Karkatch.)	3 5 6	3 6 0	3 12 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	J 10 0	9 2	9 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0 (Panga.)	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	18 0	21 0	24 0	L 9 12	9 12	9 0 (Panga.)	3 13 4	3 13 4	4 2 8	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	10 0	10 0	10 5 (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 13 6	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0 (Panga.)	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
25 0	24 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	M 8 0	8 0	8 0 (Panga.)	4 12 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	Darjeeling.	16	
						8 8	8 8	8 0 (Rora.)	4 10 0	4 8 0	5 0 0			
24 0	24 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	N 9 0	9 0	9 0 (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	10 5	10 5	9 15½ (Panga.)	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	O 9 12	9 12	9 12 (Panga.)	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	8 0	9 2	11 0	P 10 0	10 0	10 0 (Panga.)	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	Q 10 0	10 0	9 8 (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	R 10 0	10 0	10 0 (Panga.)	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0 (Panga.)	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

J. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Magura 9¾ seers ; Narail 10 seers ; Bangaon 10 seers 10 chittacks ; Jhenida 10 seers .

K. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 10 seers ; Satkhira 11½ seers.

L. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 14 seers ; Naugaon 9 seers 10 chittacks.

M. Retail prices of salt (panga) at Kurseong 8 seers ; and Siliguri 9 seers per rupee.

N. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers ; Gaibanda 10 seers ; Nilphamari 10 seers.

O. At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.

P. In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 10 chittacks Manikganj 9 seers ; Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chittacks.

Q. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 10 seers ; Jamalpur 10 seers ; Kagmari 8 seers ; Netrokona 8 seers.

R. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Goalundo 10 seers ; Madaripur 10½ seers.

S. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers ; Patuakhali 9 seers ; Bhola 9 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
24	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	16 0	10 8	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	9 8	16 0	14 12	11 0	...	...	...
	BIHAR.															
	PATNA DIVISION.															
27	Patna	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 8	16 0	...	22 0	26 0
28	Gaya ..	14 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	9 4	14 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
29	Shahabad* .	{	13 8 & 15 0	15 0 & 16 0 }		21 0	22 0 {		8 8 & 9 0 }	8 0		14 0	{ 13 0 & 13 8 }	...	...	...
30	Saran .	14 0	15 8	17 8	18 8	23 0	26 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	16 8	16 8	14 0	22 8	22 0	25 8	7 0	7 0	6 8	15 0	12 8	10 8	...	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ..	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ..	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	11 12	11 8	...	...	...
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.															
[illegible]	Monghyr .	14 11	14 11	16 12½	...	...	...	10 8	9 8	7 5½	11 9	11 10	12 9½	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	13 14	15 4	16 8	20 4	21 8	25 4	10 12	11 0	12 0	15 2	13 4	15 4	...	...	...
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	{ 16 0 new bhadoi 20 0 }	16 0	{ 16 0 new 20 0 }	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0		...	...
	ORISSA.															
	ORISSA DIVISION.															
39	Cuttack ...	10 8	11 13	10 8	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	15 1	15 12	15 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...		...
41	Puri* .	...	12 7	8 0	...	...	...		7 14	8 0		15 12	13 8	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPUR.															
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.															
42	Hazaribagh .	13 0	13 0	12 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	15 0	12 12	...	...	...
43	Ranchi ...	{ 7 4 to 12 0	7 8 to 12 8	6 0 to 11 0 }	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	16 8	{ 10 0 to 11 0 }	...	...	...
44	Palamau ...	15 3	16 14	15 12	22 8	22 8	27 0	12 6	13 8	13 8	14 1	15 12	14 10	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	12 0	13 4	13 0	20 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	12 8	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	16 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

T. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers ; Chandpur 9 seers.
U. At Foni Hat the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
U1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 10½ seers ; Bihar 9½ seers ; Dinapore 10½ seers.
V. In the Nawada, Jahanabad and Aurangabad subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
W. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 8 chittacks ; Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12½ seers.
X. At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
Y. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10 seers ; Sitamarhi return not received.
Y1. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10½ seers ; Samastipur 10 seers.
Z. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers ; Jamui 10½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*)			Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	...	27 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	24 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0	...	25 0
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	28 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0
...	...	...	32 0	30 0	21 0
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	28 0
22 0	...	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Kanuni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Setaria Italica.*)			Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	11 0
16 0	16 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	22 0
14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0
...	...	...	...	20 0 & 21 8	22 0 & 23 0
12 0	12 0	8 0	17 0	19 8	22 0
...	...	...	19 8	20 8	18 8
...	...	..	17 0	18 0	21 0
...	...	...	14 0	16 8	18 0
...	...	...	15 12	19 15	19 15½
...	...	...	16 8	19 0	19 0
...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...
...	...	..	24 0	24 0	20 0
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
...	...	...	Biri or kalal. 17 1	17 1	14 7
...	...	...	Chhola. 14 0	16 0	13 0
			Biri. 17 0	18 0	13 0
...	...	...		15 12	12 0
...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 16 0
...	...	...	19 11	18 9	23 0
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	9 0

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1899—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...	T 10 0	10 0	8 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 11 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	U 9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	8 0	9 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
												BIHAR.		
...	25 0	28 0	13 8	14 0	...	U1 11 0	11 0	11 0	Panga. 3 7 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	22 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	V 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	22 0		13 0 & 13 8	...		10 8	10 0		3 13 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
16 8	19 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	...	W 10 14	10 12	10 8	Panga. 3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
20 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	X 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Champaran.	31	
18 0	17 8	23 0	12 8	13 0	...	Y 11 4	11 4	11 0	Crushed. 3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
20 0	...	25 0	17 0	16 8	...	Y1 10 0	10 8	10 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	33 9½	12 9½	12 10	13 7	Z 10 8	10 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 8 3	3 10 6	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
20 4	19 0	34 0	11 6	12 0	...	a 11 1	10 0	10 0	Panga. 3 9 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	Panga. 3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	..	...	12 0	12 0	...	c 9 8	9 8	9 0	Karkatch. 4 5 0	4 0 0	4 6 0	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
						10 0	10 0	10 0	Panga. 4 0 0	3 14 0	3 15 0			
19 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	...	d 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
												ORISSA.		
...	...		18 6	22 5	18 6	d1 10 12	10 12	10 12	Karkatch. 3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 8	e 12 0	12 0	11 0	Panga. 3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 6	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...		11 2	13 0		13 0	13 0	Karkatch.	3 0 0	2 13 0	Puri.	41	
												CHOTA NAGPUR.		
20 0	22 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Panga. 4 5 0	4 6 0	4 4 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
21 0	27 0	16 0	8 0	8 0 to 9 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Panga. 4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Ranchi.	43	
31 8	22 8	30 0	15 3	15 3	18 12	8 11½	8 6½	8 7	Panga. ...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
24 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	f 10 8	10 8	10 0	Panga. 3 11 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	Manbhum.	45	
18 0	18 0	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Singhbhum.	46	

a. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers; Madhipura 10 seers; Supaul 10 seers.
b. In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
c. At Balia Nawabganj the retail price of salt (karkatch) 9½ seers and (panga) 10 seers per rupee.
d. In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10 seers; Godda 10 seers; Jamtara 11 seers; Pakaur 11 seers; Rajmahal return not received.
d1 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt (panga) per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers; Kendrapara 9 seers.
e. At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
f. At Raghunathpur the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitacks per rupee.

Published for general information.

F. A. SLACK,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 [illegible]
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 0 9	2 1 3	2 5 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 [illegible]
7	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 6	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 4 [illegible]
9	Muzaffarpur ...	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 0 3	2 13 3	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 3 6	1 14 6	2 0 0	1 10 [illegible]
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 11 6	3 10 3	3 8 3	2 10 0	3 0 3	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 9 3	2 6 9	1 15 6	1 13 9	1 9 [illegible]
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 0	2 7 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	3 9 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 5 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 9	3 10 0	3 5 3 to 5 3 3	3 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

Juar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).			Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).			Gram, Chana, Chola, Kadalay, or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 8 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 2 0	3 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
...	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	1 13 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	...	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	1 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 1 9	2 1 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 2 6	2 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 8 0 to 2 13 6

***PRICES-CURRENT** (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, &c.*

Number.	Marts.	Rice (best sort).			Common rice (*mota chaul*).			Wheat (*Triticum sativum*).			Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 [illegible]
2	Burdwan ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	4 8 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
3	Midnapore ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Pabna ...	5 11 3	5 11 3	6 10 0	2 0 9	2 1 3	2 5 0	2 3 3	2 3 3	3 2 3	...	...	...
5	Rangpur ...	4 8 0	4 8 0	5 12 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	...	...	...
6	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 14 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 8 [illegible]
7	Chittagong ...	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Patna ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 6	2 10 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 4 [illegible]
9	Muzaffarpur ...	4 7 0	5 0 0	5 11 6	3 1 3	3 0 3	2 13 3	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 3 6	1 14 6	2 [illegible] 0	1 10 [illegible]
10	Bhagalpur ...	3 11 6	3 10 3	3 5 3	2 10 0	3 0 3	2 10 0	2 14 0	2 9 3	2 6 9	1 15 6	1 13 9	1 9 [illegible]
11	Cuttack ...	3 6 3	3 6 3	3 12 0	2 7 3	2 5 6	2 5 6	3 9 0	3 2 6	3 8 0	...	...	...
12	Ranchi ...	3 5 3	4 0 0	5 0 0	2 12 0	2 6 9	3 10 0	3 5 3 to 5 8 3	3 3 3 to 5 6 6	3 10 0 to 6 10 6	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 19th September 1899.

JUAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).			BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).			MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).			GRAM, CHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2 8 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 2 0	3 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3	1 10 3	2 6 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 10 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 12 0	3 4 0
...	1 12 0	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 0	1 13 0	1 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	...	1 9 6	2 3 6	2 1 6	1 14 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 0	2 1 9	2 1 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 2 2 6	2 2 6	2 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 10 6 to 2 13 3	2 8 0 to 2 13 6

Indian-corn or maize (*Zea mays*).			Arhar dal or Thur—Cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).			Linseed.			Mustard and rapeseed.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3 0	...	2 2 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 14 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	Black mustard. 4 8 0 Rape seed. 3 4 0	4 8 0 3 4 0	4 8 0 3 10 0
...	...	...	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1 8 0	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	4 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 12 0
...	1 9 0	1 5 6	2 13 0	2 12 0	...	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 0
2 1 6	2 3 6	1 4 9	3 1 3	2 13 9	2 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 15 6	2 1 9	1 2 9	3 8 6	3 5 3	1 13 9	4 6 0	4 3 0	4 7 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	2 0 6	1 12 9	2 0 6	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	5 0 0	4 7 0 to 5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	3 10 0 to 4 9 0	2 8 0 to 3 10 0

STANDARD SEERS.

Til or jinjili seed.			Sugar (raw).			Cotton, cleaned.			Jute.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 2 0	4 10 0	5 10 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0
...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	13 0 0	12 0 0	17 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	4 12 0 to 5 0 0	6 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	3 8 3
...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	5 8 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	3 11 0
...	...	...	4 0 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	12 12 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	...	...	...
14 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0
...	...	...	2 15 3	2 13 9	3 5 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 12 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...
10 0	3 10 0	3 8 6	4 12 0	4 12 0	5 10 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	24 8 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 0 0 to 5 11 0	4 7 0 to 5 11 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...

Ghi (clarified butter).			Tobacco leaf.			Hides (cow).			Grass.		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
						Per 100 pieces—					
35 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	245 0 0	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 13
33 0 0	33 0 0	35 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
			Madhakhali.			Uncleaned hides, per piece—					
33 8 0	33 0 0	37 0 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	5 8 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 14 0 to 2 4 0	0 10 0 to 2 6 0	...	...	-
			Pulta.			Cleaned hides, per piece—					
			7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	1 2 0 to 2 6 0	0 14 0 to 2 10 0			
52 0 0	52 0 0	50 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	-
36 0 0	36 0 0	38 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	...	...	...	0 2 6	0 2 6	-
42 0 0	42 0 0	42 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4
						per maund.					
45 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	18 8 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	-
						per maund.					
30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4
30 7 6	30 7 6	37 10 3	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	-
35 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	-
31 0 0	31 0 0	35 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	0 8 11	0 8 11	-
						per maund.					
29 8 0 to 36 0 0	29 8 0 to 36 0 0	32 0 0 to 37 3 10	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	8 0 0 to 13 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 1
						per piece.					